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LIFE IN PARIS.

THE SEASON AND ITS TOPICS.

THE DREADED SNOW—BISMARCK AND VON ARNIM—A TEMPEST IN A TEAPOT—RED TAPE AND ITS INFLUENCE ON ASTRONOMY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Wednesday, Dec. 16, 1874.

We had this morning the heaviest fall of snow that has been seen in France for a number of years. As I write, late in the day, snow is still falling, and the branches of the garden trees are bending beneath its weight. The streets are deep enough in snow to admit of sleighing, if there were such things as sleighs in France, but the atmosphere is not cold enough to prevent it from being speedily turned into that dreadful mélange known as "slush." Looking out upon the overcharged trees of the garden, and upon the sparrows huddled together upon the wall, I am reminded of Virginia Winter scenes that date back five and twenty years, to confess to no more ancient period, and scores of souvenirs of that happy time when youth made such snow-storms a delight come crowding upon the mind. The Peaks of Otter with their snowy crests, the James close-wrapped in its ermine robes, the cattle feeding upon the snow and melting it away with their natural heat; the snow-ball parties, when the negro boys had license to pelt young master as they pleased, and even to roll him in the snow; the hours bestowed upon the erection of the snow-giant, and the fox-hunt through wood and field, are now but dreams of that long, long past, when Winter was dearly, keenly enjoyed. But one glance into the street dispels these pleasant reveries. The Parisians do not know how to enjoy snow. Snow-ball parties and sledding are unknown, and young and old go wearily about the streets half bent and heavily, as if just ready to give way beneath the burden of this great affliction. There are many reasons for this dread of snow, but the chief is probably economy. Fuel is scarce and dear. A majority of the people do not buy thick woolen clothing for the few cold days that we have during the Winter, and within they crouch miserably before the little grates in which one or two small pieces of wood are barely kept alight and throw out no heat. The contrast between the rousing fires enjoyed by our common laborers and those kept up by the well-to-do bourgeois of Paris is very striking. Even the larger châteaus are miserably warmed, and it is a hopeless task trying to take the chill off your room with the little fagots given you for the purpose. The poor cannot think of having the luxury of a fire, and the little handful of charcoal or *braise* used to prepare the coffee, or the *pot au feu*, is immediately extinguished when the meal is prepared. Here cold weather entails a vast amount of misery, and snowy days are regarded as afflictions which must be borne, but which cannot fail to have a depressing influence upon the mind. Fortunately, the seasons have changed materially during the past quarter of a century, and it is now rare to have snow at all, or even three successive days of very cold weather. Last year the Winter was far more mild in Paris than it was at Nice.

THE BISMARCK-ARNIM CORRESPONDENCE.

The journals are principally devoted to the Bismarck-Arnim correspondence, and very entertaining reading it is. The public is let into the mysteries of diplomatic correspondence and shown the secrets of the profession. But although Herr Von Arnim stood in the front rank, I should be sorry to think that he was a sample of the best. I have just had the curiosity to compare his dispatches to his Government with my dispatches to the TIMES bearing the same dates and upon the same events, and, *ma foi*, I do not think they are to my disadvantage. Count Arnim was badly informed, and seems to have been led away first by one party and then by another; but if his good judgment was often at fault, his vanity never failed him. There is a *naïveté* about some of his letters that is simply astounding where a man is known as "Graf von Arnim, Ambassador of the Empire of Germany." There are two very striking examples. Arnim seems to have been very jealous of Prince Orloff's popularity at one time, and wrote to Prince Bismarck that Orloff did not merit it. Subsequently the Russian Ambassador seems to have besmeared Arnim with flattery, for the latter writes to his chief that Orloff is only making pretense of sympathy with the French, and that he has it from Orloff's own lips that he is and always was a strong friend of Germany.

A TEMPEST IN A TEAPOT.

The second incident deserves a larger mention, for it recalls the affair of Mme. De Metternich and M. De Montebello. A dinner was given at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Mme. Gustave de Rothschild's card was upon the plate beside Count Arnim. This lady is an Alsatian by birth. When dinner was announced Mme. De Rothschild suddenly left the room, and when arranging the table, another lady had to be put in her place. When all were seated, Mme. De Rothschild came back and took the vacant place at the end of the table. Now, when a lady goes out suddenly before sitting down to a long official dinner, no one thinks of asking her where she is going, or why she goes. The lady who was pushed into the place beside Count Arnim certainly gave him a polite cold shoulder—turned her back on him, he says—and when he addressed her she was so ceremoniously polite in her replies that he had no desire to try it again. It then occurred to him that Mme. De Rothschild had gone out for the purpose of avoiding his presence. I should not like to swear that this was not the case, but even if it were, a gallant man should not have noticed it until the intention had been avowed—as before remarked, there are so many ways to explain a momentary absence of this sort. Count Arnim immediately complained of the affront, and made a detailed report to his Government. Prince Bismarck advised him to have the lady excluded from the official saloons. But meanwhile the Ambassador had found that nothing was to be gained but ridicule. The Duc Decazes replied to his note, saying that he knew nothing of the affair, and hoped the Count was mistaken; Mme. de Rothschild denied the charge, and added further, that Count Arnim had no right to question her motives, or to take as an affront a temporary absence of the kind; M. de Rothschild said that he had heard nothing of the affair, and that his wife had not told him anything about it; the ladies called upon as witnesses, said the same thing, and refused to be used as witnesses; MacMahon told Count Arnim that he could find no proof of his allegation, and that neither he nor his Ministers could find any excuse for excluding Mme. De Rothschild from their saloons. Count Arnim wrote all this to the Federal Chancellor, and told him that, on the whole, it was better to let the matter drop and not absent himself from the official dinners because Mme. De Rothschild was admitted. The wiser plan would have been to have acted as any sensible journalist would have done, and said nothing of the matter; for what would be thought of an "own correspondent" who tried to use the power of his journal against a lady for some real or fancied slight. Whether Mme. De Rothschild went out to avoid sitting beside Count Arnim, is more than we can tell, but it is curious that this simple incident should have been made a *question d'état*. Some of the other communications are on a par with this, and though they do not disprove or prove that Count Arnim has violated the penal code, they do show that he had not calibre enough to represent Germany in France under the peculiar difficulties of the case.

PRINCE BISMARCK'S DISPATCHES.

Beside the Arnim dispatches, those of Prince Bismarck really shine, and they give us a higher respect for the gigantic intellect of the man. It may be that he has picked out his own notes from the mass, and only allowed those to be read that do him credit. He has certainly suppressed all those relating to the Church quarrel, and has only given up those that depreciate Count Arnim and set the French at loggerheads. Each party finds its account, and each can accuse the other of being favored by Bismarck, and hence bad for France. It never occurs to the French, apparently, that a man may be a patriotic and good citizen though a Bonapartist, Monarchist, or Republican. One more point to close this chapter. One of the letters given up with the consent of the Federal Chancellor relates to the press, and shows that a number of foreign correspondents were acting as spies for the Embassy. Of course these were all Germans, but M. About's paper makes no discrimination, and makes a general onslaught upon all foreign correspondents who "swarm upon the streets of Paris." M. Sarcey, the writer, goes so far as to accuse them all as spies, and feels bound to excuse himself to his readers for having on two or three occasions shaken hands with the correspondents of foreign journals. I do not know who the correspondents were that offered their hands to M. Sarcey, but they have been well punished for their folly. There is one excuse for Count Arnim; he was not always well served, and had spies upon him in his own office. But, as I have had personal reasons for knowing, he is not the only diplomat in Europe that has a traitor in his office.

RED TAPE AND SCIENCE.

The *Gaulois* of this morning tells the most singular story about French official routine. Last Spring M. Bischoffsheim heard that the French Observatory had no great telescope comparable to those of other countries, and he asked how much it would cost to build one. He was told 26,000 francs at the outside. The next day he wrote a very pretty note to Leverrier, Director of the Observatory, inclosing a check for the above sum, for the purpose of purchasing a telescope. Leverrier sent the check back, saying that he could not accept it, and that it must be forwarded to the Minister of Public Instruction. He is the Grand Master of the University and of all arts and sciences. Bischoffsheim wrote a second note to M. De Cumont. The reply was that the check could not be taken, and that the sum had to be deposited in gold. The rich banker sent the money by a messenger; but on arriving it was refused, on the ground that it could only be received by the Minister of Finance. Another note was written, and the money again forwarded to the Treasury. There it was refused once more. Before it could be taken it must be presented with a notarial act, properly signed and sealed, setting forth the nature and object of the donation. The money was taken back and deposited by Bischoffsheim in his own bank, and he then applied to a notary for the requisite papers. Three months passed before he was called upon to sign the formidable looking document presented to him, and another month was taken in sending this round for the proper signatures, approvals, stamps, and seals. It was accompanied by a bill for stamps amounting to a large sum, and by a bill of charges for the service of the notary. But 25,000 francs clear yet remained, was received at the Treasury, and Bischoffsheim went to Leverrier to tell him that he could order his telescope. But a week elapsed before he got the regular notification of the deposit and donation. Seven months had passed since the drawing of the first check. Leverrier bargained for his telescope, and a sum was agreed upon as its price, to be delivered within a certain period. But the manufacturer declared that he could not undertake a work of such magnitude without an advance, for here no one is quite sure what may be the government of the morrow, or what may come to upset present plans. Leverrier found the demand reasonable, and wrote an order, after the contract was signed, for a certain advance. This was presented at the Treasury Monday morning, and the sum was refused. The Government only paid for work completed, and could not think of such a thing as an advance upon a contract. There the matter rests at present, and I think that Bischoffsheim will finally be forced to advance more money to build the telescope, and then he will have the same round of difficulties to get back the money given as a donation to the observatory. From this curiouse case it will be seen that trying to help the cause of science in France at this time is discouraging work. This routine is seen in other things as well, as a friend of mine found the other day when it cost three days' time and twenty-five francs in fees, taxes, &c., for the purpose of getting a lost dog out of the city pound.

THE YACHT TIDAL WAVE—COURTESIES TO THE COMMODORE.

BERMUDA, Dec. 29.—The yacht Tidal Wave, Commodore William Voorhis, sailed on Sunday last, the 27th inst., for St. Thomas. Since his arrival, Dec. 6, the Commodore and family have been the recipients of marked courtesies from the officials connected with the army and navy, as well as from civilians. On Friday, the 18th inst., he entertained at lunch on his yacht, His Excellency the Governor, Major Gen. Lefroy, C. B., R. A., and family, and Vice Admiral Wellessley, Naval Commander in Chief on this station, and family.

EXPEDITION AGAINST THE BLACK HILLS MINERS.

CHEYENNE, WYOMING, Jan. 2.—A letter just received from the Red Cloud Agency states that Col. Henry, with a company of the Third Cavalry, left that post on the 26th of December for the eastern slopes of the Black Hills to drive out the invading miners. Col. Henry's command took thirty days' rations and forage, and were prepared to encounter severe weather. The Indians at the agency were demanding that the horses, wagons, and other property of the Black Hills miners should, when captured, be turned over to them.

FRATERNAL GREETING TO A DISTINGUISHED TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE.

BOSTON, Jan. 2.—The Massachusetts State Temperance Alliance at Tremont Temple, this afternoon, extended fraternal greeting to Rev. Thomas Whittaker, known for forty years as one of the most active and eloquent temperance reformers in England. Gov. Talbot presided. A distinguished party occupied the stage. An immense concourse of people were present. Rev. Dr. Miner made an address of welcome. Addresses were made by Mr. Whittaker, John B. Gough, and others.

ALBANY.

THE DEMOCRATIC CAUCUSES AND CAUCUS DISSENSIONS.

KINGS COUNTY JOINS THE RURAL CAUCUS—A PROTEST AGAINST TAMMANY'S ACTION—HOW THE SITUATION BEGINS TO SHAPE ITSELF—THE SPEAKER AND CLERKSHIPS SETTLED, BUT THE SENATORSHIP AN OPEN QUESTION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Saturday Jan. 2, 1875.

The capital has begun to-day to wear a look of political activity, and the hotels are filling up tolerably fast in anticipation of the action of the caucus to be held at the Delavan House to-night. This caucus, while being quite actively agitated, does not at present command much attention, although it is announced, and the report is confirmed also, that the Kings County delegation will go into the caucus with the rural members to-night. At a late hour last night a protest was drawn up by the leading men in this caucus movement, against the action of the Tammany caucus in expressing their choice to be McGuire for Speaker and Calkins for Clerk, but nothing was said in it on the subject of Kernan for Senator. As it was understood that McGuire had expressed the opinion that the action of the Tammany delegation was dictated by mistaken judgment, the promulgators of the protest, among whom are prominent Gen. Sherman, of Oneida, and Mr. Hammond, of Ontario, submitted it to McGuire and asked him to sign it. This he at once declined to do, giving as his reason therefor that if the course of the Tammany delegation was wrong at all it was wrong in principle and not as to men, and that, even if it were improper as to men, it would be improper as to all of them, including Mr. Kernan. The protest, however, was finally signed by some ten or a dozen members, and sent to New-York by special messenger, to be served on the New-York delegation. A rumor, which is absurd on its face, is to the effect that Northrup, of Syracuse, who is the capital stock of the caucus for Clerk, is in the interest of and is being engineered by Controller Green. As this caucus question now stands, the situation is this: The southern tier counties are undivided on McGuire for Speaker. They are influential and claim at least that measure of consideration. Calkins' friends are numerous everywhere among the Democracy of the State, and they want the Clerkship for him, as his ability, experience, and large acquaintance are undoubted. Kings County claims to be the "banner county" of the State, that she has never hitherto been accorded any important position, never having furnished either a Governor or a United States Senator, and she now asks for the Senatorship for Murphy, putting the request in strong shape, however. New-York wants the place for Kernan, and unless it is given to him, Tammany Hall will be sorely out of prestige. With the Speakership and Clerkship outside of the consideration or expectation of either Tammany Hall or Kings County, the matter, as between these two delegations, resolves itself into a contest between "Boss" Kelly, of New-York, and "Boss" McLaughlin, of Brooklyn. Unless either of them secures the nomination of their candidate for Senator, neither of them will have anything, and both will be severely humiliated. But the humiliation will be by long odds most bitter to Tammany. When affairs shall have resolved themselves into shape, it will doubtless be found that McGuire will be Speaker, Calkins Clerk, Lyman B. Smith, of Buffalo, Deputy Clerk, and Sherman and Hammond will attain the extent of their aspirations, if they can, out of all this hubbub and Chinese style of warfare—extract chairmanships for themselves on important committees. Northrup, unless he is sharper and stronger than he is reckoned to be, may be completely shelved, as there is a general belief that he has been active in creating the dissensions which now exist. He is working with an energy that deserves success, however, and may astonish some of the old-liners, but he has got a hard task on hand.

THE TAMMANY CAUCUS.

At the Tammany caucus a week ago last Thursday, which has been the cause of much of the present complication, there were divided opinions as to what should be the proper course and scope of action, but John Kelly ruled the "roost," and thus dissension very largely flows from it. The caucus was called to consider the questions of the Speakership and the Clerkship. With comparatively little difficulty, harmony of sentiment was secured on McGuire and Calkins, and many of the members supposed that the business of the caucus was ended. Some one, however, called up the question of candidacy for United States Senator, and two or three members immediately took the floor in opposition to considering it, urging that it was a subject which properly belonged to a separate caucus. John Kelly took ground promptly in favor of immediate action on the Senatorship. He said that, in what had been done, they had merely indorsed the action of county delegations and members, and that it was due to the position of the New-York delegation that it should be heard from distinctly and emphatically with regard to an original choice. For this reason they should at once express a preference on the Senatorship, and without any hesitancy as to the spirit in which their expressions on this point were to be understood. He named Francis Kernan for Senator, and, after some considerable murmuring, in which the lash of the "Boss" was heard to crack meaningly two or three times, the caucus announced its adhesion to the triumvirate, Kernan, McGuire, and Calkins. From these facts it will be readily seen, therefore, that Tammany's defeat on the Senatorship would be a severe blow to the ancient "institution" itself, as well as to the administration of "Boss" Kelly.

THE SENATORSHIP AN OPEN QUESTION.

Notwithstanding it thus appears that Tammany will make an energetic struggle, the Senatorship is as yet an open question and there is abundant opportunity for surprise, and, perhaps, subversion of well-arranged and at present promising-looking plans. That Kings County is warmly in earnest in advocacy of its candidate's claims there is every reason to believe, and Henry C. Murphy is not the least likely man to represent this State in the United States Senate. There is, of course, a great deal of talk current concerning the actual position of Horatio Seymour in this contest, but he has already firmly declined. Of course, he has declined nominations before, only to accept them eventually, and this fact naturally occasions much suspicion as to his future course, as many people argue that his declination means nothing. But there are two very strong reasons for believing that in this instance he cannot recall his emphatic refusal of this candidature. One of these reasons is that he is the personal as well as political friend of Kernan, and well-informed men deny that he can use his friend as a convenient cover for his own ambitious designs. Besides this there is said to be another potent reason for Mr. Seymour's inaction as a candidate at this time, the precise nature of which may not be made known for some days.

ARRIVAL OF THE KINGS COUNTY LEADERS.

The Kings County delegation reached here this afternoon and are quartered at the Delavan House and Congress Hall. They are accompanied by Congressman Archibald M. Bliss, William C. Kingsley, H. W. Wheeler, and William A. Fowler. In conversation with these gentlemen, who have quartered themselves in Tweed's well-known parlors, Nos. 454 and 455, at the Delavan, they state that the Kings County delegates come here without any intention to offend the honest preferences of any members or delegation of members in this Legislature, but hoping for harmonious action and friendly relations with them. At the same time they propose fairly to urge the claims of a candidate who is without a peer in the party in this State in point of his qualifications for the office and his experience in public affairs. His constituents, also, they believe are entitled to recognition by the State Democracy for the prominent part they have borne, and always with honor to the party, in its contests for many years past, and their candidate will be pressed with all the energy that is due to his claims, and to the rights and respect of other bodies of the State. If the delegation fails it will be after the exertion of their best and most conscientious efforts in behalf of their favorite. Senator John C. Jacobs is Chairman of the delegation, and Assemblymen Talmage, Coffey, McGroarty, and Bradley are among the party already here.

John Morrissey, who is at present at Saratoga, where his son is in delicate health, puts in an appearance here occasionally, but is not exerting himself in the canvass. He merely takes a run down to the capital to "see who is here," and then goes back to the Springs. The New-York delegation is not expected to appear in force until Sunday night, though a few members will probably reach here by the evening train from New-York due at midnight.

THE CAUCUS GREETING TO TAMMANY.

The following are the resolutions embodying the protest made against the Tammany caucus, with the names of the signers of the document:

Whereas, It appears that the recent action of the Democratic Members of Assembly elect of New-York City is likely to injuriously affect the harmony of the party in the State and endanger its future success; and

Whereas, It is not only desirable but requisite that the members stand untrammeled and on equal footing in the Democratic caucus to assemble for the purpose of organizing the House; therefore

Resolved, That the New-York delegation be and are hereby respectfully requested, without prejudice to their preferences, to rescind their recent action in reference to the organization of the Assembly.

(Signed,) S. H. Hammond, R. U. Sherman, George Taylor, E. E. Davis, G. W. Schuyler, S. T. Ives, Ovid Edson, Samuel Scudder, Richard D. Cole, P. Hanrahan, H. B. Ransom, Charles H. Kraack, Josiah Rich, George Berry.

It is scarcely to be expected that Tammany will go so far as to take the action recommended by their colleagues from the country, as it would amount to a "back-down," and if they refuse they at once arouse the hostility of the signers of the resolutions and their co-workers, and may thus crystallize opposition against themselves in an organized form.

THE "CAUCUS" OR "CONFERENCE."

MEETING OF THE RURAL DEMOCRATIC MEMBERS AT THE DELAVAN HOUSE—THE "CAUCUS" DROPS INTO A "CONFERENCE"—NO DEFINITE ACTION TAKEN—ALL THE PROCEEDINGS OF A DESULTORY CHARACTER—ADJOURNMENT TILL MONDAY MORNING.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 2.—The caucus of rural members has not thus far resulted in any definite agreement, but the attendance of members was quite respectable, there being present thirty-four Assemblymen out of a total of about forty-two Democrats now in the city. The character of the affair was metamorphosed from a caucus, as originally announced by its projectors, into a "conference," as appeared by a notification on the hotel desk to the effect that the "conference would be held in the ladies' reception room on the ground floor." The members began to assemble at 8 o'clock, but were slow, and in some cases timid, about entering the apartment, as every one wanted to see who else was there before venturing to trust his own chances in the movement. The conference was of course held with closed doors, and J. G. Rhoades, of Onondaga, candidate for Sergeant at Arms, acted as door-keeper. He appears to have been the only officer chosen by the conference. The proceedings were purely desultory in their character, no chairman or presiding officer being selected. A resolution was read by Mr. Sherman setting forth in the most general terms "that in the opinion of the Democratic members of Assembly here assembled, all caucuses and gatherings looking to any anticipation of the question of organization of the House, until the general caucus of the Assembly convenes for that purpose on Monday evening, are injudicious and unwise, and will be detrimental to the harmonious action of the party throughout the State." There was a general discussion in a friendly way of the resolution, and Mr. Emerson E. Davis read a dispatch from the messenger sent to New-York as bearer of the resolutions adopted last night, stating that he had delivered the document and that the Tammany Assembly delegation would convene at 5 P. M. on Monday in Albany to consider the subject presented in the preamble and resolutions. Under the circumstances it was deemed advisable by the conference to take no definite action on the resolution read by Sherman to-night, and it was accordingly laid over. The conference then adjourned until Monday at 11 A. M.

It is difficult to understand what object the conference had in adjourning until that hour, when the New-York delegation cannot meet until six hours later, and the general caucus will meet at 8 P. M. of the same evening. It is admitted here on all sides that the delegation cannot rescind its action without virtually wiping John Kelly out and knocking Kernan's prospects into a rather lame condition. The Anti-Tammany conference men speak very confidently to-night of Northrup's chances for Speaker, but just now all the various crews in the Democratic ship take turns in whistling up the wind.

SPENCE PETTUS—A PARDON NOT LIKELY TO BE GRANTED.

BOSTON, Jan. 2.—Gov. Talbot and Council gave a hearing this morning on the petition of District Attorney Phelps, of New-York, for the pardon of Spence Pettus, the forger. The Governor stated that notwithstanding the petition of all the leading financial interests of New-York, his opinion was strongly against granting the pardon. W. H. Hewitt, representing Mr. Phelps, made a strong plea in favor of the pardon, but it is not probable now that it will be granted.

THE VICKSBURG MASSACRE.

THE STREET FIGHT AND THE TAX-PAYERS' LEAGUE.

TESTIMONY OF WITNESSES AS TO THE ALARM OF THE CITIZENS AND THE SKIRMISHING NEAR THE CITY—THE PURPOSE OF THR TAX-PAYERS' LEAGUE—WHAT IT DID IN CAUSING THE FLIGHN OF THE OFFICIALS—OTHER EVIDENCE.

VICKSBURG, Miss., Jan. 2.—Edward S. Butts, Cashier of the Vicksburg Bank, was the first witness before the Congressional Committee to-day. He testified that he returned from New-Orleans, Dec. 6; next morning he heard an alarm sounded, and went to the bank to get his gun; hurried to the Court-house, where he found forty or fifty men with arms under orders; Col. Baird took command and marched out on the Grove street road; saw some negroes on the opposite hill skirmishing with a few wounded whites; the former were soon dispersed, and he returned to the court-house with the command without firing a shot. His description of the fighting on the various roads did not differ materially from those already reported. He only knew of three negroes killed and one white man.

To Mr. Hurlbert—Did not see Hogan's company during the fight; it was from Snyder's Bluff, twelve miles out.

To Mr. O'Brien.—First heard a rumor of an intended attack from Gen. Furlong; laughed at him about it. Furlong ordered the barricading of the roads with cotton bales, as Crosby's card had produced great excitement among the negroes. First saw Crosby's card while on a train at Jackson; his friends there told him Gov. Ames would "teach you all a lesson." Gen. Packer and Col. Lee came on the train with him. An impression prevailed in Jackson that the militia would be called out, and Crosby reinstated; there had been no hostility on the part of the whites of Vicksburg toward negroes as a class; the whites had always assisted them in building churches, &c., when called on; all the trouble was caused by colored officials overawing their own race; the people here had no idea of depriving negroes of any civil or political rights; there was much excitement in the city on the morning of the fight among the women and children; Democrats and Republicans and all people of the better class, including ministers and aged men were in the ranks, among them, Dr. Harper, aged seventy-eight, nephew of Gen. Winfield Scott. Previous to the fight I never saw any riotous demonstrations on the part of the whites; am a member of the Taxpayers' League; at the August election two colored men were elected School Visitors; there was no opposition to their taking their seats; the Taxpayers' League at one time numbered 600; there was nothing political in it; colored men, if tax payers, could join it; had been appointed by the league to examine the books of Chancery Clerk Davenport about a year and a half since; when the committee entered the office he told Davenport what it had come for; he said no Taxpayers' League Committee should examine his books; we showed him tax receipts, and asked to be allowed to compare them with the books; he again refused, saying: "I don't represent you or any of your crowd. I know who I was elected by, and they will sustain me." Chancellor Hill was present, but did not interpose, and we left; the whites pay ninety-nine per cent. of the taxes; between 300 and 400 colored children attend public schools. In the Tax-payers' League the only question in regard to holding office was, is he competent and honest?

To Mr. Conger—Knew a colored family named Montgomery. They were not the second largest tax-payers. Our experience with Republican officials is that they are neither capable nor fit to hold office. Don't know what the color line is. Have several times voted for negroes for high offices. With some capacity and honesty would support one as well as a white man.

To Mr. Speer—Our bank makes no discrimination on account of color; since the Freedman's Bank bursted we keep the accounts of a great many negroes. Davenport is now under several indictments for malfeasance in office; all the books showing taxes, warrants, and allowances are in his custody, some of which are reported missing.

Mr. Butts then exhibited the tax receipts of an estate for which the Bank was agent, the taxes on which, in 1869, were $27 90, on a valuation of $9,300, and the tax receipts on the same for 1873, in which the taxes were $186 80, on a valuation of $7,400. He thought the increased taxes was caused by the reckless extravagance of the county officials. The Tax-payer's League grew out of this state of affairs. During the time mentioned, the taxes have been mainly levied by the blacks and paid by whites.

To Mr. Conger—A portion of the difference in tax receipts shown was caused by taxes not being levied in 1869. The witness was then examined in detail in regard to specific items in the tax receipts, and reiterated that they were the result of reckless extravagance.

To Mr. Speer—The League knew of one instance where Crosby, while Treasurer, had funded one warrant twice, and other similar charges were made, and this was the reason the League objected to his handling the taxes without a good bond. The Poor-house cost $8,000, and is probably worth $3,000.

To Mr. Conger—Woodruff is a pronounced Republican, though not as active a politician as Davenport; Davenport seemed to think the books of the office were his own property.

To Mr. O'Brien—I think the intention of the negroes on the day of the fight was to reinstate Crosby, and plunder at will.

To Mr. Williams—If my family had been in the country, I would have left them there and come in and joined the whites here as the best means of defending them.

TESTIMONY OF THE LOOK-OUT MAN.

Erastus Dorwin Richardson, sworn:—Have resided here since 1863; was put in charge of the Court-house by Col. Baird when Crosby resigned; was on duty there the night before the fight, and gave the alarm by ringing the bell; during the next day was in the cupola on the lookout with field-glasses.

Witness then detailed at great length what he saw from his lookout during the day, and continued: Heard Capt. Butts say he was not in favor of taking any prisoners; that Col. Miller strongly opposed any violence to prisoners, and that the firing on Grove street road was first begun by a body of mounted citizens, among whom were Gen. Furlong, now State Senator; Charles Wheeler, Pat Malloy, Randall Yates, and Morris Morris. During the day heard of Furman being killed on Cherry street, and another colored man on Clay street.

The witness was then cross-examined by Mr. Speer: Have been a baker and glazier. Am now a policeman. Have always been a Republican until last August, when the party got up such a bad ticket I wouldn't stand it, and voted the Democratic ticket; was Coroner for three years; the Republican candidates for Aldermen in the August election were black but one, and he could not read or write, and was not a citizen of the United States. There was no intimidation of blacks on the day of election. The negroes who marched on the city Dec. 7 must have left their homes the night before in order to reach here when they did.

In answer to Mr. Conger, witness detailed the flight of Davenport, the Chancery Clerk, and Wilson, the coroner, when the League called upon them to resign; saw squads of men pursuing them as far out as the National Cemetery; saw no arms; the League wanted Davenport to resign because scrip had been forged, and other rascalities practiced; three indictments had been found against him, and he had given a bond for his appearance a few days before the League called upon him. Had heard, when he and Wilson fled, that they went into the swamp and got separated that night, but got together next day. Thought their lives had been in danger at the time, if they had been caught. About fifty or sixty armed men from Monroe, La., arrived here Tuesday morning after the fight, and left next day; don't know who asked them to come; they were not regularly organized; Capt. Reed, from the country came in also without forty or fifty men; Capt. Bacheller, with thirty or forty men from the same neighborhood also arrived: Capt. Hogan, from Snyder's Bluff, with about forty men, came into town the Monday after the fight and remained till the next day; during the two days from 150 to 200 whites came in to assist the citizens; none brought their families with them.

THE DAY AFTER THE FIGHT—CAUSES OF THE TROUBLES.

To Mr. O'Brien—While here these men were all orderly except the Hogans, who were excited about the killing of Brown, and but for the citizens would have hurt the prisoners; heard that men were ready to come from Cairo, Memphis, and several other points; the Knights Templar en route North, who landed here that day, it was reported, tendered their services to defend the city; don't think a majority of the citizens would have hurt Davenport. Crosby was not molested after he resigned, although he went about the city; the night after the fight he would have been in danger, as the people believed he was the cause of the trouble; heard Owen say he would help hang Crosby for ordering them in here, but thought Owen would have said anything to save his own neck. Had Crosby given a good bond he would not have been molested.

To Mr. Conger—If Crosby had been white, I think the people would have acted in the same manner; his bond was universally regarded as insufficient. The Board of Supervisors knew this, and by not doing their duty caused most of the trouble; Cardoza and other corrupt officials could have escaped punishment by their friend Crosby, the Sheriff, packing the juries; it was generally believed that the various county officials had formed a "ring;" all of the present Board of Supervisors can read and write; don't think the law requires the Board to accept bondsmen simply on their oaths; had tried to get some of Crosby's bondsmen indicted in that connection, but the Grand Jury refused to indict them. Among these was John D. Lewis, whom the Grand Jury refused to indict after his arrest.

To Mr. Speer—They were released on bonds taken by Crosby, some of them going on each other's bonds.

The committee at the conclusion of Richardson's testimony adjourned till Monday.

THE DISPUTED OFFICE OF SHERIFF OF VICKSBURG—CROSBY REFUSES TO DELIVER THE KEYS—THE NEWLY-ELECTED SHERIFF OPENS AN OFFICE OF HIS OWN.

VICKSBURG, Miss., Jan. 2.—Yesterday the Board of Supervisors issued an order to Sheriff Crosby to appear on Monday, and show cause why his bond should not be declared insufficient.

Supervisor Lehman also yesterday accepted Mr. Flanagan's bond, and issued a certificate of his election as Sheriff of Warren County at the election held on last Thursday. Although the Legislature at the late called session repealed the act allowing a special election in such cases, the latter last night demanded the keys of the office, which Crosby refused to deliver, and Flanagan took possession of a room in the Court-house, and opened an office as Sheriff this morning. The Legislative Investigating Committee will adjourn from here this afternoon to Jackson, where the Legislature reassembles on Monday. The action of Flanagan in assuming the office of Sheriff will doubtless complicate matters very much.

HORRIBLE MASSACRE—A WHOLE FAMILY MURDERED AND THEIR BODIES BURNED.

VICKSBURG, Miss., Jan. 2.—On Saturday night last Richard S. Borum, of Lee County, Miss., his wife, two children, and three negro boys were murdered, and their bodies consumed with the building. Such of the remains as could be found were taken to West Point for interment. Intense excitement exists there, but there is no clue to the murderers.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Judge Abram Martin, the oldest member of the bar of Montgomery, Ala, died Friday night.

Sam Sharpley, the well known Ethiopian minstrel, died at Providence, R. I., on Friday night.

Dr. Cornelius Adams, of Augusta, Ga., fell into the canal at Graniteville, S. C., on Friday evening, and was drowned.

A freezing rain prevented the colored societies and military from celebrating Emancipation Day, at Augusta, Ga., yesterday.

Major W. T. Stuart, Assistant Controller, Central Department of Bermuda, died suddenly, on the 25th of December, from the rupture of a blood-vessel.

S. S. Wolf, a member elect of the House of Representatives of the Pennsylvania State Legislature, from Centre County, died of typhoid fever, at Centre Hill, on Friday night.

D. Wightman, agent of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, arrested twenty-seven cock-fighters on Friday, at a place on St. Clair street, Cleveland, Ohio.

The Supreme Court of Alabama organized yesterday, with R. C. Brickell, Chief Justice, and T. J. Judge and A. R. Manning, associates. The court appointed Thomas G. Jones reporter.

Ex-Priest Gerdeman, of Philadelphia, has been remanded for trial for the embezzlement of funds belonging to St. Bonifacius' Roman Catholic Church, after a hearing upon a writ of habeas corpus.

The Court of Common Pleas yesterday morning, at Philadelphia, decided to refuse the injunction asked for to restrain the gas trustees from creating a new loan of $1,000,000, for the extension of the works.

The revenue marine steamer Rush, Capt. Henriques, which sailed from New-York about the middle of September last, for San Francisco, arrived at Valparaiso on the 1st of December, in twenty-four days from Rio Janeiro. All well on board. Capt. Henriques expected to arrive at San Francisco about the middle of January.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A special dispatch to the Cincinnati *Times* says that the residence of Smith Lynn, near Blairville, Penn., was destroyed by fire on Friday. Mary Lynn, a daughter of Mr. Lynn, and Edward Mason, a servant in the family, were burned to death. Mr. Lynn and another of his daughters, and Clara Stewart, from Indiana County, were fatally injured by jumping from a window.

The upper portion of the building No. 35 St. Urbain street, Montreal, occupied by Mr. Chesser, a shoe manufacturer, was destroyed by fire on Friday. The lower part of the building was also damaged. Loss, $10,000. There was a partial insurance in the Stadacona and Royal Companies, of Liverpool.

A dispatch from Finksburg, Carroll County, Md., says that a fire there destroyed James F. Lee's residence, with furniture, &c., involving a loss of $12,000; insurance, $9,000.

A dwelling-house in the outskirts of Port Jervis, N. Y., was destroyed by fire on Friday night. A man named James McCauley, supposed to have been intoxicated, was burned to death.

Wash & Ogden's foundry and machine shop at Waupacca, in Wisconsin, was destroyed by fire on Thursday night last. The loss is $25,000; insurance $2,500.

LOCAL FIRES.

At 12:30 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the grocery store of Henry Steffens, No. 82 Montgomery street, and resulted in $2,000 damage to building and contents; fully insured in the North America Company.

Shortly before 1 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred on the second floor of No. 818 Third avenue, owned by John C. Donnelly and occupied by Andrew Geoghegan, as a liquor store and club-room. Damage, $500; insured in the Eagle Company.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

SPAIN.

THE CARLISTS ASSERT THAT THE CHANGE OF GOVERNMENT STRENGTHENS THEIR CAUSE.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—A telegram received at the Carlist Bureau here from head-quarters in Spain says: "The Alfonso *pronunciamento* leaves the situation unchanged. There is no defection of the Carlist army. The change strengthens us and weakens the enemy."

KING ALFONSO WILL VISIT THE ARMIES BEFORE ENTERING MADRID.

PARIS, Jan. 1.—King Alfonso awaits the arrival of the Spanish frigate at Marseilles to proceed to Spain. He will visit the armies before entering Madrid.

A SQUADRON TO ESCORT KING ALFONSO TO SPAIN.

MADRID, Jan. 2.—A squadron of Government vessels has sailed from Carthagena for Marseilles to escort King Alfonso to Spain. His Majesty will probably disembark at Valencia.

THE PRESIDENT OF SERRANO'S MINISTRY NOT IN FAVOR OF PRINCE ALFONSO.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—A special dispatch to the *Daily News* says that Señor Sagasta, who was President of Serrano's ministry, upon the proclamation of Alfonso as King, telegraphed to Serrano, and receiving a reply that the Army of the North was Alfonsist, resigned, after protesting against the accession of the Prince to the throne.

THE EUROPEAN POWERS WILL RECOGNIZE THE YOUNG KING—THE CUBAN ARMY IN HIS FAVOR.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—Special dispatches to the London papers agree that the European powers will recognize King Alfonso as soon as his representatives are accredited to the various courts.

A dispatch to the *News* states that Castelar, Martos, Admiral Topete, Zorilla, and Gen. Pavia have promised to support Alfonso. The Cuban army has telegraphed its adhesion to the new Government. Generals Dorregaray and Lizzaraga and 800 other Carlist officers, are expected to join the Alfonsists.

KING ALFONSO GRANTS AN AMNESTY TO THE CARLISTS—THE KING OF THE BELGIANS HAS RECOGNIZED THE NEW KING—THE POPE'S BLESSING RECEIVED—THE DEATH OF ESPARTERO DENIED.

PARIS, Jan. 2.—At the request of Princess Bearn Viana, King Alfonso has granted complete amnesty to all Carlists.

The King of the Belgians has recognized King Alfonso and telegraphed his congratulations.

Recognition of the King by most of the European Cabinets is momentarily expected.

The Papal Nuncio in this city has received the blessing of the Pope asked for by the King.

His Majesty will issue from this city a decree convoking the Cortes.

The staff of the Spanish Embassy in Paris have waited on King Alfonso and paid him their homage. The King, in reply to their address, said he would not disguise the difficulties of his task, and he sought the aid of able men of all parties. His first wish was for the pacification of Spain, and he desired to be the King of all the Spaniards.

Additional dispatches denying the Carlist report of the death of Espartero have been received.

GERMANY.

COUNT ARNIM'S SENTENCE—THE APPEAL TO BE TRIED WITHIN SIX WEEKS.

BERLIN, Jan. 1.—Von Arnim's sentence having been published in Vienna several hours before it was pronounced, a disciplinary inquiry has been instituted against Judge Reich, who was President of the court before which the Count was tried, with a view to ascertaining the author of the breach of secrecy.

It is expected that the appeal from the sentence of Count Von Arnim will be tried by the Kammergericht within six weeks. Whatever may be the result there, it is anticipated that the case will carried to the Obergericht.

ITALY.

GARIBALDI DECLINES THE NATIONAL GRANT VOTED FOR HIS RELIEF.

ROME, Jan. 2.—Gen. Garibaldi has written a letter declining the national grant for his relief, because of the condition of the Italian finances. He expresses his gratitude to Parliament for voting the grant.

GERMANY.

THE EMPEROR EXPRESSES HIS GRATIFICATION AT THE CONTINUANCE OF PEACE IN EUROPE.

BERLIN, Jan. 2.—The Emperor William, in a speech in reply to New-Year congratulations, expressed his gratification at the continuance of peace in Europe, which, he said, it was the first duty of the German Empire to preserve.

ASIA MINOR.

DISTRESS FROM THE FAMINE INCREASING—MANY DEATHS DAILY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 2.—Late accounts from Asia Minor show that the distress from the famine is increasing. There is much disease, and many deaths occur daily.

AMERICAN POTATOES.

THOSE INFECTED WITH THE COLORADO BEETLE TO BE EXCLUDED FROM CERTAIN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—The *Times* has information that the Governments of Switzerland, Austria, and Belgium have adopted stringent measures against the importation into those countries of American potatoes infected with the Colorado beetle.

THE MOUNTAIN MEADOW MASSACRE.

SALT LAKE CITY, Jan. 2.—The statement published here purporting to be a description of the Mountain Meadow massacre by Rachel, wife No. 4 of John D. Lee, states that at the time of the massacre Lee was living at Fort Harmony as Indian farmer under Brigham Young, who was then Governor and Superintendent of Indian Affairs in this Territory. It claims that these emigrants poisoned a spring at Corn Creek, and an Indian and some stock died in consequence. The Indians then rallied and followed the train, and, notwithstanding all the efforts of the Mormons, the party was surrounded by the Indians. After several days' hard fighting, Lee induced the emigrants to surrender their arms to him in two wagons, with which he started for Cedar City, telling them to follow for protection. Soon afterward he heard firing and sounds of the massacre.

The statement comes through Lee's attorney.

THE MANITOBA ELECTION.

FORT GARRY, Jan. 2.—Complete returns of the Manitoba election show that 8 Opposition, 5 Independent, and 10 Government members have been elected.

GOOD TIMES IN CALIFORNIA.

THE WEATHER, THE MINES, AND SOCIETY.

ROSES IN DECEMBER—THE MILLIONS TAKEN FROM THE MINES—"UNCLE BEN"—SOCIAL EVENTS—THE STORY OF A YOUNG MAN WHO APPLIED FOR A CLERKSHIP.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Dec. 21, 1874.

As long as I have lived in California—I won't say how long, but there is a suspicion of gray in my left whisker—I have had occasional outbreaks of admiration for the climate. Just at the present time we have resolved ourselves into a mutual admiration society, and go about sunning ourselves and saying "glorious weather," and get as a response, "Bully." The weather is a fruitful theme anywhere, be it good or bad, but here it means something. To say it is dry, means no plowing; to say it is wet, means business. Every drop of rain is a diamond to us, for it softens the ground and our farmers go to work with a will, and whistle merrily as it pours. Rains mean big crops and big ships to carry it away, and mean exchange on England to sell, and the money goes into circulation here. It is glorious weather—warm, balmy, the grass is well up. The beautiful roses are showing their noses, and this 21st day of December is more like a June day with you, and so it has been for a month past. We are luxuriating in strawberries, green peas, and vegetables of all sorts. The chances are that you would entertain doubts—say I was drawing an elongated bow—thus are the truthful villified; nevertheless, it is all so, and more so. We have had a remarkably fine Fall; our early rains gave the grass a good start, softened the ground, enabling the farmers to plow and sow, and get in their crops a month earlier than usual.

Our mines are producing splendidly, stocks are up, everybody feels good, business is good, and I don't see that there is anything the matter with us. We feel sorry for you; we sympathize with you, for your noses are red. Your business is dull, you get wet feet and have to lay up and enjoy the rheumatism and snuffles. You are cross, scold the children, slam the door when you go out in the morning, come home at night gloomy and discontented, discuss with considerable asperity the size of the gas bill, the milk bill, and other domestic affairs with the partner of your bosom. Things are not lovely with you—all because you are so unfortunate as not to live in California. Well, you can't expect all the cardinal virtues for seven dollars a month.

Speaking of mines, the developments of the last month's workings in the Ophir, California, Belcher, and Consolidated Virginia are almost fabulous. Mr. Sharon, who has made ten or a dozen millions out of these mines and ought to know, estimates that the product, as demonstrated by the recent developments, should be at least three hundred millions. Now don't say I am bulling the stock, for I am not. My advice to people abroad is, to let our mining stocks alone. If they were on the spot to manipulate them for themselves and use their own judgment, it might do, but you are too far away to manage them. Again, if things went wrong, you would be profane and send us to a place we don't care to go to—call us swindlers, &c. If they went right, and you made money, in your conceit you would give yourselves great credit for shrewdness. You want to be in with us when we are making money, but are down on us when you lose in our society—like an old broken-down gambler that I once knew on the Mississippi River, familiarly known as Uncle Ben, who had bet and horse-raced away a very nice plantation, and left his family to float on the wave of circumstance or sink, as they best could. Uncle Ben would hover around a little game of "draw" in the forward cabin, ringing in when he could, and assessing the lucky man. One evening Uncle Ben found a protegé of his playing a strong game, and desiring to know how it was going, leaned over his shoulders and says: "John, my boy, how's it?" "All right, Uncle Ben, just won five hundred." "Have *we*?" said Uncle Ben, rubbing his hands joyfully, and to celebrate the good luck adjourned to the bar to get a drink. Hurrying back again he inquired: "How goes it now, my boy." "Badly, Uncle Ben, just lost a thousand." "Have *you*?" exclaimed Uncle Ben, shuffling away to avoid any responsibility. It is pretty much so generally. There are plenty of Uncle Bens ready to ring in when we are up, and sniff at us when we are down. Success is accounted brains, and a want of it argues a screw loose. "There's a screw loose in his head," is a mild form of disposing of a gentleman who may and generally does want some favor. Things generally are very lovely with us, and I don't think California has ever seen a more generally prosperous time than the present. Every branch of business seems to thrive, and people should be satisfied when every enterprise is flourishing. The gentlemen Grangers are a little unhappy because wheat is not bringing the price they want for it, and it is lucky for consumers that they don't regulate that matter. If they did we should be put to our trumps to earn our daily bread.

They (the Grangers) refused a fair price at the beginning of the season, and now they can't get that, and so they wear sack-cloth and ashes, and go about sorrowfully, and yet at the price to-day it pays them a fair profit.

The best evidence of a growing population and prosperity is the demand for dwelling-houses. Over two thousand have been erected in the last year, and yet it is almost impossible to find a house to rent. Desirable building lots have advanced very considerably, and are in lively demand; in fact, things are in a condition to justify "ye gentle gray goose in roosting high."

We have had a pretty gay season so far—lots of balls and parties, and more to come. Some very stunning ones. The several men-of-war in port contribute largely to the gayety, as the middies and lieutenants are capital and available beaus, as they always dance well and have plenty of time to spoon around mornings when the average business man is deeply immersed in something less agreeable—*i. e.*, furnishing resin to the violinist while the more favored dance. It is a glorious thing to have time to go and see all the girls at hours when old Muggins and young Cheek are down town doing a bill or giving their minds to the latest quotations. I was a little in that line myself once, and know how nice it is to drop in socially. You generally get invited into the family room, and then if you are worth a cent at having a bad headache you can command an unlimited amount of sympathy—cologne, a pillow on the lounge, a cup of tea, and all that sort of thing, you know; and if you have a rival you can make more capital and progress on one genuine or imitation headache than he can in a month by evening visits when things are formal, and have all the stiffness that full dress carries. Oh no, it is not nice to get on to the lounge in the sewing-room, or into *pater-familias* favorite easy-chair, of a rainy morning, and stay all day in an easy make-yourself-at-home sort of way. T'other fellow never has a show after that. It is very dangerous though, and if you don't mean business you had better put your headache out by contract to some medico or patronize soda. I have known many a good fellow, deserving a better fate, who fell lamentably from single blessedness to—to—well I won't say it. He simply became solicitous to pay a young woman's board, and was gratified beyond his wildest ambition to the extent of being willing to impart that pleasure to somebody else. Nothing mean about him—willing to give others a chance. Such fellows never have any luck, however. Their wives never run away.

Speaking of social events, some mischievous anonymus letter-writers have been stirring things up and making lots of trouble, writing letters as if from a lady, and contriving to have unsuspecting wives get hold of them; unfortunately man's word don't go for much with a jealous woman. No use in protesting innocence, it don't satisfy, and there's lots of trouble around the domestic wigwam. The rainy season sets in, and for a few days it is very showery, but a woman can't cry forever, the source dries up after a while, and consolation and convincing evidence of innocence generally takes the form of a set of furs, a camel's hair shawl, or some other equally expensive affair that Madam has previously expressed a wish for.

It is strange how much weight a camel's hair or set of diamonds carries in evidence. I have known many desperate cases of impending separation and jealousy compromised by a three hundred dollar silk. Brocade at ten dollars a yard is an alibi. It gets to be dreadfully monotonous though, to have these things occurring too often, and makes a fearful hole in Hubby's purse, often obliging him to forego the necessities of life in the shape of a contemplated pair of trotters or a trip to the Springs. It is a very costly luxury, this jealousy. Madam falls so easily into the habit of it whenever she wants anything a little extravagant. What queer things these women are! A breaking heart can be repaired with dry goods, and I have known the worst cases of wretchedness cured in ten minutes by the above-mentioned remedies.

A favorite method of carrying confusion into a family contemplating giving a large party is to write notes late in the day the party is to come off saying that, in consequence of sudden illness in the family, the party has been indefinitely postponed. A few days since a large number of persons, who were invited to a party at the house of one of our richest and most aristocratic families, received notes at a late hour of the day it was to come off regretting that, in consequence of the lady of the house having been struck down with paralysis, the social event was necessarily postponed. Signed. in great grief, &c. Fortunately, the trick was discovered in time to insure the attendance of nearly all who had been so notified. As yet, although our shrewdest detectives have been industriously engaged in efforts to trace the source of these missives, no positive proof has been discovered of their authorship. "How is your paralysis?" has now got to be a by-word.

Party-giving is very much in vogue this Winter, and we are very gay. There are so many people that have made large amounts of money recently that they hardly know what to do with it. The rise in stocks, consequent upon the discovery of immense bodies of rich ores in several of our mines recently, has brought a great many people to the surface that nobody ever knew before, and those that were rich enough have become enormously so. What do you think of one concern of four partners making forty-four millions of dollars within the space of a year? Nevertheless it is true. I allude to the firm of Flood & O'Brien, consisting of Mr. Flood, Mr. O'Brien, John MacKay, and James Fair, all very clever gentlemen, very unassuming and plain men, with no more pretension or airs than when worth but a few thousands. It won't do for a man to put on any airs here on account of his money, for the man he looks down upon to-day may, by some lucky investment of a few thousand dollars in a mine, be able a few days later to buy and sell him. For instance, a young man a few weeks since applied to me for a clerkship. I could not give it to him then, but promised him the first vacancy. He drifted about town waiting, and, having a few hundred dollars saved up, went into a little stock operation. He turned up Jack, and yesterday called on me to thank me for my interest in him, and to withdraw his application, as he had, by his lucky turn, made fifty thousand dollars, and had it in coin. The fellow was disposed to return the favor, too, and offered to lend me any day I was short.

A lady who has been teaching in one of our public schools and saved up her salary, was induced by a broker friend to let him invest it for her in what he deemed a good thing. She cleaned up three hundred thousand on the operation, and thinks she won't teach any more. It sounds like the *Arabian Nights*, but it is nevertheless true. I don't know where this thing will end at this rate. We are all going stark mad. The whole town is wild. The wise ones shake their heads, and go in and take a hand on the sly, and so we go. PODGERS.

MANLY SPORTS IN FRANCE.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* writes, Dec. 15: "I was present on Saturday evening at Rheims, one of the principal towns of this region, at a soirée which suggested these reflections. A society entitled La Gauloise exists in that town, the object of which is the promotion of gymnastics, physical exercises of all kinds, fencing, horsemanship, *canne, bâton, savate*, and even boxing as it is practiced by the French. Nor is this the only society of the kind in this district. Every considerable town has one; but the Rheims Society is the most important. The germ of it existed before the war, which interrupted its definitive organization. It was revived after the conclusion of the peace, and now numbers from 300 to 400 members, recruited from among all ranks; but every one of them is required to belong to a respectable family, using that adjective in its best sense, and to be himself respectable. The experience of the last war showed that patriotism in France was in a direct ratio with the respectability of its citizens, while the least devotion and the most weakness were found among those whose morality was the most problematical. These 300 or 400 members, who are constantly receiving accessions, are generally young. They meet daily at hours when work is over, and practice the most varied exercises. It should be added, in order to appreciate the bearing of this association, that in scarcely any country has physical training been more neglected than in France.

More than 2,000 persons assembled on Saturday in the circus at Rheims, the largest and finest in the Province, to take part in a *soirée gymnastique* got up by the Gauloise Society. About eighty of its members figured on the programme, including young men belonging to the best families in the town. A Frenchman is naturally agile, but his agility generally leads only to a useless expenditure of time and strength. When, on the other hand, it is directed by a fixed object, it arrives at remarkable results, and of this I was able to convince myself on Saturday. These young men, who had devoted themselves to gymnastics during their leisure hours, executed feats of suppleness and rapidity with a boldness which would discourage a professional gymnast. There were *perche* and trapeze exercises, and perilous leaps which provoked cries of terror from the spectators. There were also collective exercises, in which apparently delicate youths proved themselves wonderfully agile. Scores of them precipitated themselves on horizontal ladders with loose moveable rings with a velocity which would have drawn applause from a sailor in the British Navy, and at a given signal, with surprising promptitude and simultaneousness, they formed themselves into multiform and giddy clusters the whole length of these ladders. The fencing exercises showed great skill, and the old French games of the *canne* and the *savate*, in which a man attacks, parries, strikes, or thrusts on six sides at once, with head first, elbow, shoulder, heel, or toe, was executed with a vigor and dash which deserved the vehement applause it received. Every spectator, I am sure, beheld a future soldier in each performer, a man destined to redeem the effeminacy and feebleness of his predecessors, and at any rate a pattern to a future generation, which may be called on to restore the forfeited renown of the present. It would, I believe, be vain to search for such a society in the entire South, whereas in the East they are steadily extending. It is in this region people saw how gravely the long idleness of French youth, its thirst for pleasure, its strong desire for enjoyment had compromised the nation, and a desire was felt to cultivate physical training to check this moral decadence. These societies form a regional group. They have local Presidents and a general President, M. Paz, well known to all lovers of gymnastics."

LONDON GOSSIP.

MATTERS OF INTEREST IN THE ENGLISH CAPITAL.

THE LATE PRINCE CONSORT AND HIS ACHIEVEMENTS—A CELEBRATED RUSSIAN PHYSICIAN—SOME THINGS THAT GOVERNMENTS CANNOT AFFORD TO MAKE KNOWN—THE NEW LADIES' CLUB.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Thursday, Dec. 10, 1874.

The Life of the Prince Consort, by Mr. Theodore Martin, published yesterday morning, and sent round to the press the previous evening, has been received by the newspapers generally with one loud chorus of praise, which is for the most part addressed not to the biographer, but to the hero of his biography. Appearing just after the *Greville Memoirs*, Mr. Martin's book is in striking contrast to those volumes; and "Albert the Good" will be thought all the better from the fact that the public have scarcely finished reading Mr. Greville's slightly cynical stories of William the Wicked, and George the Gross. I find in Mr. Martin's book two statements about Prince Albert which Mr. Greville would scarcely, I think, have accepted; one to the effect that he did much to spread a taste for art in England, the other that he put down dueling. Every one knows that Prince Albert had himself highly cultivated artistic tastes; but, apart from International exhibitions, which have had no effect of any kind, and which are now generally looked upon as failures, what did he ever do—what could he have done—to "spread a taste for art in England?" As for "putting down dueling," the custom of dueling, very much in vogue up to the year 1815, has been gradually dying out during our sixty years' peace, broken only by the American war and the Indian mutiny. No change in army regulations could have "put it down" in the early part of the century; and, without any such steps on the part of the military authorities as is understood to have been taken on Prince Alberts' recommendation, it would all the same have come to an end. Why did not Prince Albert "put down" drinking? As for dueling, duels had already become so rare when the Prince first settled among us that the two, or perhaps three, which from that time until now have taken place in England, between Englishmen, are remembered as historical incidents. Mr. Greville's Kings and Mr. Theodore Martin's Prince should scarcley be spoken of in the same sentence. That, however, does not alter the fact that Mr. Greville's tone is generally that of a cynic, his estimates sometimes those of a detractor; while Mr. Theodore Martin is, throughout, a panegyrist.

A CELEBRATED RUSSIAN PHYSICIAN.

Has the fame of Dr. Botkin reached America? Dr. Botkin is the chief physician, or at least the favorite one of the Russian imperial family, and wherever the Empress goes, thither goes Dr. Botkin. When the Empress came to London, Dr. Botkin came with her. Now that the Empress is at Mentone, Dr. Botkin is also at Mentone. During her Imperial Majesty's recent stay in London she never visited the little Russian Chapel in Welbeck street, (where she was to be seen every Sunday,) without being accompanied by Dr. Botkin. There is nothing strange, it may be said, in the fact that the Empress of Russia, being in delicate health, should constantly be attended by a physician. But the really remarkable thing in the matter is that Dr. Botkin is a thorough Russian, and that before his time the medical attendants of the Emperor and Empress were always foreigners, and almost invariably Germans. A few years ago, however, his Majesty resolved to consult a number of the best physicians in Russia with regard to the health of the Empress, who suffers from chronic attacks of asthma, bronchitis, or some similar pulmonary complaint. A German physician in high favor at court drew up a list of eminent medical men, and submitted it to the Emperor, who observed that it did not include a single Russian name. Alexander II., more patriotic than many of his predecessors, asked whether in all his dominions not one native physician of high merit was to be found; and, by way of concession to the prejudices of the Czar, the name of Botkin was added to the others. Now, Botkin is a Russian of the Russians. Born in Moscow, the son of a Moscow merchant, educated at the Moscow University, he owes everything to Russia. For that reason the Emperor determined to give him a chance, and without delay commanded him to visit the Empress, and pronounce an opinion on her malady. Dr. Botkin wished, in the first place, to auscultate his illustrious patient. But when he begged her Majesty to remove a fur jacket, which, in these too-frequent interviews with her physicians she had habitually worn, he was met by a stern imperial stare. Botkin bowed, retired, and hastening to the Emperor, informed him of his inability to proceed with the case unless he was allowed to treat the Empress as he would treat any other woman. The Emperor at once assented to the Russian doctor's view, and learned, to his astonishment, that the court physicians who had hitherto attended her Majesty—more courtly than scientific—had auscultated her, or pretended to auscultate her, with her jacket on! Indeed, it was not until the Emperor Alexander had urged upon his wife the necessity of her remembering that she also was a woman with lungs, larynx, and bronchial tubes like other women; that she consented to uncover her chest and throat. The end of it was that Botkin, a man both of character and of skill, was found to understand the Empress' malady better than any one, and now not only attends her at St. Petersburg but accompanies her on her travels, and is with her everywhere. Indeed, the health of the whole imperial family may be said to be in Dr. Botkin's hands; and though he is now at Mentone with the Empress he would soon be at St. Petersburg with the Emperor were his Majesty to be attacked with any serious illness.

SOME THINGS THAT GOVERNMENTS CANNOT AFFORD TO MAKE KNOWN.

It would be interesting to see a few copies of the "official journal of the Prussian Foreign Office," of which mention has been made in the proceedings against Count Arnim. The numbers for July, 1870, would possess peculiar value; but we may be sure that they will not see the light in our time. When Prince Bismarck was asked one day, in the Prussian Chamber, why Prussia was now the only country in Western Europe in which neither "blue books," as in England, nor "yellow books," as in France, nor "red books," as in Austria, were published, he replied that in order to prepare for publication the dispatches sent out from and received at the Prussian Foreign Office it would be necessary to double the number of clerks employed in that important department. This statement, like most statements of a humorous kind, is, of course, full of exaggeration, but it is true, all the same, that no Government which has recently been engaged in important foreign negotiations can afford to make known all that it has sent out and received in regard to them. Some dozen years ago the Prussian Government allowed a publicist named "Frederic de Smitt," to consult the archives of the Prussian Foreign Office for papers bearing on the first partition of Poland; the result being that, by a careful selection and presentation of documents, "M. De Smitt" proved the whole scheme to have originated with Frederic the Great. Prof. Von Sybel, of Bonn, has recently shown that Austria was the chief culprit in an affair of which, a hundred years after the event, neither of the participating Governments seems particularly proud; and Austria could, by a similar manipulation of state papers, throw the blame once more upon Russia, who, however, could not have desired the partition of Poland, since at the time of the partition she had already the whole of Poland under her sway. The use made by M. De Smitt of the records contained in the Prussian Foreign Office can scarcely, in any case, have the effect of encouraging the Government to permit similar investigations on the part of similar pamphleteers; and though the origin of the Franco-German war may, in the main, be avowed and proclaimed by Prussia without a blush, there are still some details bearing upon the precipitation of the conflict about which we would like to have full information, but about which no information is likely to be obtained until long after all active interest in the matter will have ceased.

THE NEW LADIES' CLUB.

A club for ladies and gentlemen, started a year or two ago, came to a natural end at the close of last Summer. It was a picnic club, and every Saturday throughout the fine weather the members met by agreement for a day in the country. They at last got tired of one another, and the whole affair terminated gently in a sort of spontaneous dissolution. So at least it seemed. But now from the ashes of the defunct institution a mightier one is about to arise; and this time there is no question of picnics and parties down the river, but of a regular club, with a fixed habitation and a name, such as men have long known and, with their usual selfishness, kept to themselves. The ladies, who are the prime movers in the affair, will not treat men as these latter have been too long in the habit of treating women. They will admit gentlemen on equal terms; and two committees have already been formed, one of gentlemen, the other of ladies, by whom will be exercised the duty of electing all future members. The system of election will be remarkably severe. The principle adopted is that of the English jury, or rather of the Polish Diet, in which absolute unanimity was required, and one veto stopped all proceedings. The result will probably be that no one will be elected at all, just as in Poland during the worst days of the republic, no King could be chosen, no officials appointed, no laws passed. At other clubs the election of new members, whether by the whole body of actual members or by the committee, is effected secretly by ballot, and one black ball in ten, one in eight, or one in five excludes. The notion of requiring the concurrent approval of the entire committee of eighteen members before the claims of a candidate can be admitted is almost absurd; and there is scarcely a lady living, I fancy, who could hope to find eighteen other ladies of whom not one would have a word to say against her. It is somewhat remarkable, too, that whereas at men's clubs the work of rejection is done timidly, in such a manner that no one knows who, individually, is answerable for the exclusion of this or that candidate, at the new men and women's club the merits and demerits of candidates are to be boldly discussed, and their fate decided by open voting. Several names have been suggested for this very novel association, but there is no truth in the rumor that it is to be called the "Middlesex" Club. S. E.

THE TUSCARORA'S CRUISE.

DEEP-SEA SOUNDINGS FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO HONOLULU.

From the Honolulu Gazette, Dec. 2.

The United States steam-ship Tuscarora, Capt. Erben, which arrived here on the 25th, left San Francisco on the 1st of November, under instructions from the Navy Department, to sound the ocean bed to Honolulu. She is the same vessel that was engaged in a similar survey last Winter from San Diego to this port, under Commander Belknap, and most of the officers then connected with the ship are now in her, and the same apparatus was employed on both expeditions. In all sixty-two casts were made, commencing a short distance from the Farallones, where bottom was reached in 435 fathoms. The third cast gave 2,045 fathoms, and the depth gradually increased to 2,561 fathoms. In latitude 33° 10′ west, longitude 132°, on the 7th of November, it began to shoal rapidly, showing 1,417, 435, 413, and lastly 385 fathoms, in latitude 32° 58′. This sudden rise of the sea bottom attracted the attention of the officers, and thirteen casts were taken within a radius of five miles, which plainly showed that here was located a submarine peak, rising about 2,200 fathoms or 13,000 feet from the ocean bed. Beyond this circuit of five miles, deep water was found in every direction, and the twenty-fifth cast, taken a few miles west of the peak, showed 2,400 fathoms. From this point on the depth gradually increased till in latitude 24°, longitude 152°, the line indicated on the fifty-eighth cast, a depth of 3,115 fathoms, or 18,690 feet. This is only about 400 miles from Honolulu, and in nearly the same longitude where Capt. Belknap reported finding his greatest depth, which was 3,054 fathoms. In fact, the depth of the soundings, as obtained by Capt. Erben, correspond very nearly with those of Capt. Belknap, in the same longitude, with the exception of the peak alluded to. On this peak the lead was battered in every cast; and when débris was brought up, near its base, it showed a mixture of lava and coral. We may infer, therefore, that here is located a submarine volcano, and it may have been near this peak that the bark Comet, Capt. Paty, was so severely shaken on the passage thither from San Francisco, some ten years since.

On the sixty-second cast, about ninety miles from Honolulu, Capt Erben came on to the track of the Tuscarora last Winter, and followed it to port, further soundings being of no use. For four days the vessel encountered the south-west storm, which drove her a little to the northward of the direct track which it was proposed to follow. The temperature of the water at the bottom varied very little, indicating usually 35° to 36° Fahrenheit.

The result of the survey is very gratifying, and shows, if anything, a rather more favorable bottom for cable-laying between San Francisco and this port, than from San Diego. The distance is also 182 miles less. The peak discovered on the present trip is no obstacle, as ten miles north or south of it, no signs of a ridge can be found. Indeed, Lieut. Brooke, in his cruise in the Fenimore Cooper, in 1860, found no elevation in that longitude, though he did nearer the main land, somewhat similar to Capt. Belknap's discovery of a ridge near San Diego. These two surveys ought to satisfy all parties interested, that no obstacle exists in the way of laying a cable between California and this port, either from San Francisco or San Diego. We congratulate the officers of the Tuscarora on the success attending the service, though the ship encountered a very severe storm during the voyage.

FAITHFULNESS OF A DOG.

The faithfulness of the dog, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, has never been more strikingly illustrated in any book of anecdotes than in the fact lately reported at Paris, that the douaniers along the Ardennes frontier have been so frequently baffled by animals trained to bring packets of Belgian tobacco across to hiding places prepared by their masters, that they have had to meet the trick by training dogs of their own, as well as by snares placed at suspicious openings and the free use of firearms against all suspicious canine strangers. It seems that the smugglers do not depend wholly on the sagacity of their pets, for besides the collar round the neck which supports the three-pound packet of tobacco which they carry, those taken have invariably a medal attached with a long prayer on it. The following inscription was found on one killed lately near Vervins, for all the devout wishes expressed did not avail to save poor Réveil from a flying shot: "I N R I Barnaba Testia Cucella Aigla Tetramagaton Adonay. Grand Dieu admirable secourez Réveil. Delivrez-le de tout danger, de la mort et de ses ennemis. Que les saints soient profitables à Réveil. Dieu par eux conservez son corps." This curious jumble of necromancy and saint-worship has been preserved at the douane of Vervins, and the fact of the superstition chronicled in the local journal.

EX-GOV. DIX ON ALBANY.

The letter of Gov. Dix, in reply to the citizens of Albany who invited him to make his permanent residence in that city, reads thus: "I learned many years ago to appreciate the pure atmosphere of Albany—its charming site overlooking the noblest river in the State, the social attractions and the moral worth of its citizens, retaining as they do largely the characteristics of its first inhabitants, and their cordial and unaffected hospitality. My residence here during the last two years has added strength to earlier impressions; and, but for ties which it is not easy to break, I should be strongly disposed to pass the rest of my days among you. I can only tender you my heartfelt wishes for your prosperity, with the assurance that my intercourse with you will always be cherished among the most grateful recollections of my life."

ILLINOIS.

MUNICIPAL AND COUNTY DEBTS—RAILROADS.

A PROJECTED SCHEME FOR MAKING THE STATE ASSUME THE CITY AND COUNTY DEBTS—SOME DISAGREEABLE FACTS FROM THE OFFICAL RAILROAD REPORT—A NOVEL HOSPITAL—TROUBLE IN THE NORTH-WESTERN UNIVERSITY—BOARD OF TRADE MATTERS—OTHER TOPICS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Dec. 31, 1874.

The northern portion of Illinois, more especially Cook County, is particularly excited recently because of a rumor to the effect that an effort will be made at the next session of our Legislature to have the State assume the indebtedness of all the municipalities of Illinois. The Legislature convenes on the 6th inst., and the nearness of the event has much to do with the show of opposition to the proposed burden, which is already manifesting itself hereabouts. This debt which certain law-makers propose to place upon us consists of: 1, county and city debts contracted for municipal purposes; 2, city, county, and town debts contracted for subscriptions and subsidies to railroads; and 3, debts contracted by school districts for school purposes. The first bears an average rate of seven per cent., the second averages nine and a quarter per cent., and the third ten per cent. interest. The railroad debt, which is the leading item, aggregates a principal of not less than $15,000,000, the interest on a part of which is unpaid. A portion of this debt has been declared fraudulent by the courts, and more of it is yet in litigation. The amount of the other debts runs from $30,000,000 to $35,000,000, thus making an aggregate in round numbers of no less a sum than $50,000,000. It is proposed to consolidate these debts, have the State assume them, and then pay their principal and interest by a general tax upon the property of the whole people. The enormity of the scheme will make itself apparent to every one. But to bring this about an amendment to the State Constitution repealing the present prohibitory provisions of that instrument, and the adoption of another authorizing this assumption of the local debt, will be necessary. It is believed that a majority of the legislative districts have not yet reached the limit to which municipal debt may be carried under the Constitution, and it is feared their members will make a strong effort to thrust a portion of this amount upon the more wealthy portions of the Commonwealth. The injustice of such a measure will be readily perceived. Cities and counties entirely free, or nearly so, from debt will be compelled to pay the debts of other cities and counties. This is a matter in which, of course, certain speculators are greatly interested. The State of Illinois owes considerably less than $2,000,000, and her credit to-day is at par everywhere. The speculators intend purchasing the bonded indebtedness of towns, cities and counties, and should the State ever assume the improvident local debts these parties will realize handsomely on their investment. Should the proposed amendment be submitted to the people, and should it be defeated by a popular vote, these parties would be no worse off than they are at the present time.

THE RAILROADS OF ILLINOIS.

From the annual report of the State Board of Railroad Commissioners it is ascertained that there are 6,759 miles of railroad within the State, or about 1,500 miles more than all the New-England States, and about 1,200 miles in excess of the State of New-York or of Ohio. The nominal cost of these railroads is represented by the combined sum of the bonds and capital stock, placing it at the rate of $47,477 per mile. Why the cost has been so great is not explained, nor is the showing creditable to our railroad corporations. There are no railroads anywhere which ought to have been constructed so cheaply as those in this State. The railroads, for the most part, run upon straight lines, over smooth prairies, over few bridges, through no tunnels, and with little of masonry or engineering requiring unusual cost. Nevertheless, the reported cost is about the same per mile as that of railroads in the mountainous Eastern States, barring New-York, New-Jersey, and Pennsylvania. It is not believed that the actual cost of the Illinois railroads exceeds the aggregate bonded indebtedness, although during the last decade scarcely a railroad has been built, except on the Credit Mobilier plan of borrowing more than enough money to construct it, and forming a ring to do the work at excessive prices. It is not easy to see how our railroads can earn a fair dividend on their bloated capital stock after paying interest on their padded indebtedness. The report referred to shows that there have been 227 persons killed and 404 persons injured by railroads during the year.

ALLOPATHY VS. HOMEOPATHY.

There is a project receiving the attention of the more prominent medical men of this city which, if carried to a successful culmination, will prove of incalculable interest to everybody in this country. It is proposed to establish a free hospital wherein the relative merits of two systems of medicine, homeopathy and allopathy, shall undergo a thorough and impartial test. Toward this end a large building, with a capacity for one hundred beds, will be rented for—say three years—this edifice to be divided into two equal parts. One-half will be devoted to the adherents of homeopathy, while in the other the allopathists will be allowed to treat patients according to their system. The latter school claim, and not without grounds, that the former often steal their thunder by prescribing such remedies as they deem best for the patient, without regard to the principle of *materia medica* involved. To obviate this difficulty no crude drugs whatever will be allowed to enter the homeopathic side of the hospital. As to the method of awarding the patients, they will be taken alternately as they are brought to the place for treatment. It is believed that in the course of a year, with this plan in vogue, one side would secure as many severe cases as the other. The attending physicians are to be selected by the local medical societies of the respective schools. It will be their endeavor to bring to the front for this work men who most thoroughly represent the views of each school. The method of arriving at a satisfactory diagnosis in each case is one of great difficulty. It has been suggested that the physicians on one side of the house diagnose the cases for the other side of the house, and *vice versa*. Each and every prescription will be made in writing and filed away for future inspection. The only opposition to the project arises in the ranks of the medical profession. You and I are interested in the result of such an enterprise, at least so long as we are not one of those upon whom the experiments shall be made, for we would know definitely which is the better school to patronize when illness overtakes us. These honorable opponents of each others' ideas may create incalculable benefits to mankind by successfully carrying out this undertaking. We speak of *materia medica* as a science, whereas it is simply a business. In this, as in other pursuits, "opposition is the life of trade;" but whether it will be long life to the patient remains to be seen.

THE NORTH-WESTERN UNIVERSITY.

The war between the students and the President and Faculty of the North-western University, situate at Evanston, near this city, has ended, and a brief history of the conflict may not prove uninteresting. Several years ago the Faculty of the college passed a rule that whenever the students should organize literary societies they should exclude visitors of the female persuasion. This rule was either ignored or overlooked, for societies were organized without regard to its provisions, and ever since young women were admitted into the University they have been co-members of these societies. When Dr. Charles H. Fowler was elected President he resolved to enforce this old rule, and at the opening of the college year, in September last, the lady students were notified that they must form a literary society of their own or have none. The young women submitted to this dictation, and organized; but subsequently the young men rebelled, and the Presidents of the two societies waited upon President Fowler and expostulated with him. However, they were not able to convince that gentleman that he erred, but, instead, they left the room fully impressed with the belief that they had been worsted in the argument. Unfortunately, however, the President's language, as reported, was not as temperate as it should have been, and it was stated that he said, among other things, that he strongly suspected that errors of a gross character had already been the result of these mixed meetings, and that the umbrageous college surroundings were fraught with peculiar danger to good morals; this, notwithstanding the trees of the academic grove were bare of their leafy shades, and that Venus seldom saunters forth at such seasons of the year. This reflection upon the good name of every student, male and female, was quickly resented by the inhabitants of Evanston, and the intelligent people of that charming suburb generally deprecated the occurrence as unfortunate for the university, to say the least. Early in December the members of the gentlemen's societies and the members of the ladies' society met and resolved separately not to accede to the demands of the Faculty to expel visitors of the opposite sex. These students embraced the more advanced students, and many of them began to prepare for expulsion. The Faculty, however, looked upon the discontent as simply temporary, and the result is as they expected. The Trustees and governing Faculty of the University unanimously approved of the President's course. The societies soon after arrived at the conclusion that it would be better for them to respect the wishes of the Faculty, and a speedy capitulation followed. But the people of Evanston are not yet satisfied and it is believed the end is not yet.

AN ARISTOCRATIC AVENUE.

To the great indignation of the few fashionables living on that thoroughfare, Wabash avenue is to have a "hoss-car" street-railway. The matter has been before the Common Council for several months, and when finally that body passed the ordinance it was believed that the Mayor would veto it. There was circumstantial evidence of corruption in the Council, and the people looked to him to prevent a consummation of the scheme. But he did nothing of the kind. He affixed his signature to the ordinance, giving as his reasons therefor the excuses that "an injunction would have been granted if any other company had secured the franchise," and because "the improvement of the avenue by the building of a horse railway will increase the taxable valuation of city property fronting it." The franchise referred to has been granted to one of the greatest monopolies in the city. A company known as the Wabash Avenue Company was formed, and by their officers was application made for the privilege of laying down a track in that avenue. In order that the city might be the gainer by the transaction, the company proposed to keep the street in repair at its own expense, and to pay one per cent. of its net earnings into the city treasury, and one-half per cent. net into the public library fund, but at the last moment this proposition was ignored, and the franchise was handed over to the Chicago City Railway Company, owner of the routes now working on State, Twenty-second, and Eighteenth streets, and several avenues in the South Division of the city. The new railroad, if it is ever constructed, is to run from Lake to Twenty-second street, and it is believed by many that it will eventually benefit that thoroughfare. There are a good many who believe otherwise, but most people are of opinion that Wabash avenue has been rapidly degenerating, until it has become neither a good business street, nor yet a first class residence locality—at least this side of Twenty-second street—and perhaps a horse railway will make the property more available, and thus increase the taxes. There seems to be no doubt, however, that wholesale bribery and corruption had much to do with the action of the Council, more especially as it was done without first engrossing the ordinance. It is reported that $50,000 was the sum expended by the winners in the fight.

A CONGRESSIONAL VACANCY.

The death of Hon. John B. Rice, member of Congress from the First District of this State, has created a vacancy from this city in the present Congress. The question of filling the vacancy has elicited considerable attention, but it is generally conceded that there is no necessity of going into a special election. The law provides that when the Governor knows of a vacancy in office, it is his duty to call a special election; but while the law says he "shall" do so, it fixes no penalty for a failure. This invests him, so to speak, with discretionary power in the premises, and while it is true that a vacancy exists, the advanced stage of Congress would preclude one from being of any account to the district if elected. Besides, to hold a special election at this time would cost the tax-payers of the First District not less than $6,000, and it would hardly pay any candidate to pay out that amount for a few weeks enjoyment at the National Capital.

BOARD OF TRADE HAPPENINGS.

Some time ago (as was the case recently with "King Jack" Sturgis) the Chicago Board of Trade undertook to discipline one of its members, named August Fischer, by expelling him. At that time Fischer appealed to the Superior Court, and after several months the case has been decided in favor of the board, and August must "step down and out." In the case of Sturgis, which happened more recently, it will be remembered that the board was holding an election on the question of his expulsion when an injunction was served upon the tellers. This was done less than half an hour before the time fixed for closing the polls. Subsequently the injunction was modified so as to permit of the counting of the ballots actually polled. The case was carried to the Circuit Court, and, after hearing the argument on both sides, Judge Williams, the granter of the injunction, has practically dissolved it, and Sturgis is left subject to discipline. How to resume its jurisdiction is the question which now troubles the board. The right of the board to discipline its members for unmercantile conduct should never be yielded, and it is to be hoped that body will not fail to proceed with and complete the case. The injunction merely stopped proceedings for the moment, and it is the bounden duty of the board to commence exactly where they left off and complete the proceedings, and of the officers to execute that verdict whatever it may be. The movement to establish a new Open Board has been suspended for a while, as it is possible that the Directors will take some action in regard to keeping the rooms of the Exchange open a longer time than now. This movement has many warm supporters, however, and already negotiations are pending for the leasing of a large room in Colehour block, directly opposite the Chamber of Commerce. Parties competent to express an opinion, inform me that as the end of the year approaches, the signs of a corner in old corn are more and more perceptible. The difference between old and new corn is gradually widening in price, while diminishing in regard to quality. The more prominent candidates for President of the board at the coming election, are N. K. Fairbanks, S. H. Howe, the present incumbent, "Old Hutch," the king of pork packers, and "Charley" Pope. The office is more one of love than of profit, otherwise a younger and more active representative of "the boys" would doubtless be selected. There will be not less than four tickets in the field.

AND A HAPPY NEW YEAR.

The day is about gone. The shades of night are fallen over town and country, and the year is almost at rest. Snowy flakes are fast descending, perhaps to form a shroud for the dying twelvemonth. In a very few hours Anno Domini 1875 will, Mars-like, spring forth armed *cap-a-piè* for the coming strife. Let us hope that it will have less of trouble than did 1874, and that hard times will speedily depart to come again no more. And looking toward you with sparkling champagne I drink your health, and wish every one of you a happy New Year.

A NEW PILGRIM'S PROGRESS.

MILE STONES IN HIS JOURNEY FROM 1620 TO THE PRESENT NEW YEAR.

From the Hartford Courant.

1620.—Lands on Plymouth Rock, and sets up for himself.

1621.—Keeps Thanksgiving—in no danger of over-eating.

1622.—Builds a Meeting House.

1623.—Proclaims a Fast Day.

1628.—Cuts down a May Pole at Merry Mount, as a rebuke to vain recreations.

1635.—Is crowded for accommodations, and stakes out a new farm at Connecticut.

1637.—Makes war on the Antinomians, and the Pequot Indians, and whips both.

1638.—Starts a College.

1640.—Sets up a Printing Press.

1643.—Goes into a Confederacy—The first Colonial Congress.

1648.—Lays down the Cambridge Platform. Hangs a Witch.

1649.—Sets his face against the unchristian custom of wearing long hair, "a thing uncivil and uncomely."

1651.—Is rebuked for "intolerable excess and bravery of apparel," and is forbidden to wear gold and silver lace, or other such gewgaws.

1652.—Coins Pine Tree Shillings—and makes the business profitable.

1663.—Prints a Bible for the Indians.

1680.—Buys a "hang-up" Clock, and occasionally carries a silver watch that helps him guess the time of day. About this period learns to use Forks, at table; a new fashion.

1692.—Is scared by *Witches* again, at Salem; but gets the better of them.

1702.—Founds *another College*, which, at last settles down at New-Haven.

1704.—Prints his first *Newspaper*, in Boston.

1705.—Tastes *Coffee*, as a luxury, and at his own table.

1708.—Constructs another *Platform*,—this time at Saybrook.

1710.—Begins to sip *Tea*— very sparingly.

1711.—Puts a letter in his first *Post Office*.

1720.—Eats a *Potato*, and takes one home to plant in his garden as a curiosity.

1721.—Is *Inoculated* for the Small Pox—not without grave remonstrance from his conservative neighbors. Begins to *Sing by note* on Sundays, thereby encountering much opposition and opening a ten years' quarrel.

1740.—Manufactures tinned ware, and starts the first *Tin Peddler* on his travels.

1742.—Sees Faneuil Hall built. The cradle of Liberty is ready to be rocked.

1745.—Builds an organ; but does not permit it to be played in the Meeting House.

1750.—Buys a bushel of Potatoes for Winter's use—all his friends wondering what he will do with so many.

1755.—Puts up a *Franklin Stove* in the best room, and tries on of the newly-invented *Lightning Rods*.

1760.—About this time begins to wear a collar to his shirt. When he can afford it, takes his wife to meeting in a *Chaise* instead of on a pillion, as heretofore.

1765.—Shows his dislike to stamped Paper, and joins the "Sons of Liberty."

1768.—Tries his hand at *Type Founding*—not yet successfully—in Connecticut.

1770.—Buys a home-made *Wooden Clock*.

1773.—Waters his *Tea*, in Boston harbor. Plants *Liberty Trees*, wherever he finds good soil.

1774.—Lights Boston streets with oil *Lamps*: a novelty (though "New Lights" have been plenty for some years.)

1776.—*Brother Jonathan*—as he begins to be called in the family—declares himself Free and Independent.

1780.—Buys an "Umbrillo," for Sundays; and whenever he shows it is laughed at for his effeminacy.

1791.—Starts a *Cotton Spinning* factory.

1792.—Has been raising Silk Worms, in Connecticut; and now gives his minister (not his wife) a home-made silk gown. Buys a *Carpet*, for the middle of the parlor floor.

1793.—Invents the *Cotton Gin*, and thereby trebles the value of Southern plantations.

1795-1800.—Wears *Pantaloons* occasionally, but not when in full dress. Begins to use *Plates* on the breakfast and tea table.

1802.—Has the boys and girls *vaccinated*.

1806.—Tries to burn a piece of *Hard Coal* from Philadelphia. A failure.

1807.—Sees a boat go by *Steam*, on the Hudson.

1815.—Holds a little *Convention* at Hartford, but doesn't propose to dissolve the Union. Buys one of Terry's patent "Shelf Clocks," for $36, and regulates his watch by it.

1817.—Sets up a Stove in the Meeting House, and builds a fire in it for Sunday; an innovation which is stoutly resisted by many.

1817.—Begins to run a Steam-boat on Long Island Sound, and—after making his will—takes passage on it to New-York.

1819.—Grown bolder, he crosses the Atlantic in a steam-ship.

1822.—Lights *Gas* in Boston. At last, learns how to make Hard Coal burn, and sets a grate in his parlor. Buys a *Steel Pen*, (one of Gillott's, sold at $33 per gross.) Has his every-day Shirts made without *Ruffles*.

1825.—About this time puts a *Percussion Lock* on his old musket.

1826.—Buys his wife a pair of queer-shaped *India Rubber* overshoes. Puts on his first False Collar.

1828.—Tastes his first *Tomato*—doubtingly. Is told that it is unfashionable to feed himself with his knife—and buys silver forks, for great occasions.

1832.—Builds a *Railroad*, and rides on it.

1833.—Rubs the first *Friction Match*—then called "Lucifer" and afterwards "Loco Foco." Throws away the old Tinder Box, with its flint and steel.

1835.—Invents the *Revolver*, and sets about supplying the world with it as a peace-maker.——Tries a *Gold Pen*, but cannot find a good one yet, nor till 1844.

1837.—Gets in a Panic—and out again, after free use of "shin-plasters."

1838.—Adopts the new fashion of putting his letter in *Envelopes*; (a fashion which does not fairly prevail till seven years later.)

1840.—Sits for his *Daguerreotype*, and gets a fearfully and wonderfully made picture. Begins to blow himself up with "Camphene" and "Burning Fluid;" and continues the process for years, with change of names of the active agents, down to and including "Non-Explosive Kerosene."

1844.—Sends his first message by the *Electric Telegraph*.

1847.—Buys his wife a *Sewing machine*; in the vain hope that somehow it will keep the buttons on his shirts.——Begins to receive advices from the "Spirit World."

1855.—Begins to bore and be bored by the Hoosac Tunnel.

1858.—Celebrates the laying of the *Ocean Cable*, and sends a friendly message to John Bull. Next week, begins to doubt whether the Cable has been laid at all.

1861.—Goes south, to help compose a family quarrel. Takes to using Paper Money.

1861-1865.—Climbs the Hill Difficulty—relieved of his Pack, after Jan. 1, 1864; but loses GREAT-HEART at the last, April 14, 1865.

1865.—Gets the Atlantic Cable in working order at last, in season to send word to his British cousins, who have been waiting for an invitation to his funeral, that he "lives yet."

1865-75.—Is Reconstructing and *talking about* Resumption. Sends his boys to the Museum to see an old-fashion Silver Dollar.

A LARGE TEA-KETTLE.

For some weeks Boston has been all agog over the size of a huge tea-kettle in front of a tea store in that city. Two prizes had been offered for the nearest estimates of its capacity, and the Yankee citizens have consequently been "guessing" ever since. Twelve hundred guesses were made and recorded, there being 120 of ten gallons or less, and five of over 3,000 gallons. These figures show a wide divergence in opinion. The average guess of the first thousand was 114 gallons, and the last thousand about 181 gallons. At noon New Year's day the kettle was publicly measured, in the presence of 5,000 or 6,000 persons, Mr. William F. Reed, the official sealer of weights and measures for the city, filling the kettle with water by using a five-gallon measure, under the supervision of Hon. Henry Baldwin, Judge of the Municipal Court in the Brighton District. The thing, therefore, had a sort of official indorsement. The progress of the filling was scored upon a blackboard by Mr. Reed's son. The work proceeded thus as rapidly as possible until the kettle was nearly full, when smaller measures were successively substituted. The excitement grew intense as the end approached, and at 1:05 o'clock the great problem was settled by the recording that the tea-kettle contained just 227 gallons, 2 quarts, 1 pint, and 3 gills. The prizes were a chest of tea for the nearest guess, and twenty-five pounds of coffee for the next best. The nearest guess was 227 gallons, 2 quarts, and 1 pint, wine measure, or within 3 gills of the exact quantity. This guess was made by eight different persons, and the chest of tea was divided among them. The second nearest guess was 227 gallons, 3 quarts, and 1 pint, or within 5 gills of the correct figures. This quantity was guessed by seven persons, and among them the coffee was divided.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

AGATHON.

Away with me to Athens, Agathon!
Again we pause in idle mood to see
Great Pheidias' pupils shape the marble fair,
Where perfect forms by Art from chaos won,
And garments broad and free
Stand cool and clearly limned in violet air,
Statues and workmen in such beauty clad,
We cannot pause to judge but are divinely glad.

Bright Agathon, once more I challenge thee;
The shade has reached the wrestlers, 'tis the time
For merry play and contest. Hark! with sound
Of laughter rippling, pausing daintily,
What shouts of welcome chime!
Young Charmides methinks doth take the ground,
Or naked Lysis fresh from eager game
Draws down the strigil light o'er breast and limbs aflame.

There will we lie and listen, too, for know
I spied but now amid the olive-trees
That strange old face you loved a while ago;
Aye, it was Socrates!
Or else a satyr by some god's gift wise
Leered through the dusky leaves to mock our dazzled eyes.

O that gay supper when he lay by me,
And talked and talked, till I was wild with joy
Of thinking bright new thoughts, nor cared to see
The dancing girl from Corinth nor the boy
Who bore the wine-jar to us—and 'twas good
To see thee lie and laugh at my unwonted mood.

O Agathon, and how we burned that day,
With Æschylus' great chorus in our ears,
To see our queenly vessels far below
Ride down and dash to foam the quiet bay,
And thine eyes turned to mine were filled with tears,
And thy fair face aglow,
For the old bard who fought at Marathon,
And that our sires were brave when Salamis was won!

My friend, canst thou call back our friendship's dawn,
What time I checked my horse on yon steep road,
Where the slow pageant moved in order mete,
And boys from lowland lawn
Passed upward to the shrine with fragrant load,
When 'mid all voices thy voice sang so sweet
That as I heard my joy was almost pain,
And many deemed I was Harmodius come again?

Vain, vain—the hope is vain!
Our skies are dull, and through the ragged firs
A slow cold wind is blowing. Far away
From driving clouds and rain,
A joyous breeze the rich Ægean stirs,
And o'er the dimpling waves light sea-birds play;
But no queen Athens in her beauty bare
Bathes warm with golden hue in the deep violet air.

The city of the pleasant gods is cold;
No more the mellow sunlight streams
On naked rocks that spring to marble rare.
Temples and legends old
Are empty as a poet's vanished dreams,
And though we hear the dawn was wondrous fair;
Yet by no flash of art nor labor slow
Can we bring back the light that faded long ago.

Bright Agathon, we cannot strive with time;
The shadows steal around us, and from far
Grows in our ears the moan of ocean gray:
Weak hand nor feeble rhyme
Can charm again that spirit like a star
That rose awhile o'er Hellas. Stay, O stay,
Sweet friend! I cannot bear the days to be.
Ah! Hermes, give him back. Must he too fade from me?

J. S.

—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

THE BOODLE ROMANCE.

I.

I knew Boodle very well, and his father before him. It is of young Boodle that this story treats; but, in accordance with the usual law of nature, old Boodle had to be before young Boodle could be, and so old Boodle was, and flourished as a variety of art critic. He knew as much of art as a sucking-pig, and no more; but he had the reputation of knowing more than all the worthies chronicled by Vasari, and that did quite as well. He had an aristocratic studio in one of the most aristocratic parts of the town, and there personages of the highest rank might be seen patiently waiting for the liberty of speaking a few words with the mighty Boodle. He was an honorary member of all the art societies in Europe, and had enough letters after his name to open all the patent "Amen" locks in Christendom. If a new engraving came out, his name was among the first in the list of subscribers, and as often as not figured in the advertisement, appended to something to this effect:

> I have seen the proofs of the engraving, (N. or M., as the case might be,) and am much pleased with the rare skill with which the delicate beauty of the original is preserved. I consider it a contribution to British art of sterling value.
>
> SOLOMON BOODLE.

Whenever anything of this kind appeared the engraving was sure of a great run, although Boodle, good man, could make nothing of it; for he would not, like some people, *sell* his name for a price, oh, no! He was supposed to write the art criticisms in the *Mahlstick*, and artists who had pictures in the Exhibition nearly went mad with suspense until the number appeared. He was the bane of artists' lives, and more than one young aspirant to Academic honors had been known to commit suicide after reading one of Boodle's notices, while others, it was mysteriously whispered, had been elevated to the very top of the tree by one stroke of Boodle's pen. Amateurs who were so fortunate as to possess lots of money and little taste would diplomatise to any extent and expense to get Boodle to select them a gallery; and when they could thrust their thumbs into the arm-holes of their white waistcoats, and remark casually that the pictures were the choice of "my friend Boodle," they considered they had arrived at the highest artistic altitude attainable upon this little globe. Dukes and Marquises—to say nothing of Viscounts, Earls, and persons in like humble stations of life—were delighted to have Boodle's company at snug little dinner parties; while Duchesses and Marchionesses were charmed to have him lounge upon their drawing room ottomans. It is even whispered that Royal Academicians, knowing that their pictures would be sure to sell for one, two, or three hundred guineas more could Boodle be publicly seen acknowledging their salutations, strove harder for that honor than for a foreign order of the highest class. And, in short, from the Duke's palatial hall to the artist's humble cot, Boodle was a power.

Although such an important personage, Boodle was a kind-hearted man, and never disdained to cheer the thorny path of those in humbler stations than himself. He had a whole legion of Titians, Murillos, and I cannot tell how many more old masters, living upon his bounty, to whom, in the philanthropic fullness of his heart, he gave a huge shed wherein to place, fresh glowing from the mint, their divine inspirations upon canvas. Nay, more, he always rewarded them with a pound, or sometimes thirty shillings, over and above wages for their masterpieces, and then, that the artist need not be ashamed of any slight crudity of coloring, he would give it a mellow tone by baking it in an oven, after which he would place it in the gallery of one of those before-mentioned gentlemen in white waistcoats, who would force upon his acceptance a check for a thousand pounds or so as a slight token of his esteem. This always took Boodle by surprise, and was proof positive of the truth of his frequent remark that "charity always brings its own exceeding great reward." Then would he return and gladden the heart of another of his grand old masters with another guinea for another masterpiece. More than all this, he had agents in all the capitals of Europe—especially St. Petersburg—as well as in the United States. Truly he was the centurion of art, and had only to say unto this one, "Daub this," and he daubed it, and to another, "Bake this Virgin," and he straightway did her brown.

His talents in this line were remarkable, but perhaps the true bent of his genius lay in what may be called prophetic divination. As painters see their picture in all its completeness before taking up their brush, so could Boodle see in his mind's eye the very spot where an old master lay hidden from all eyes but his own in a dark cellar or somewhere equally obscure. You do not believe it, eh! Why, did he not find out Murillo's masterpiece of the "Immaculate Consumption"—which, as all true lovers of art are aware, represents the Virgin in a glorified attitude taking her daily nourishment of ether, and which gave rise to the pathetically natural remark of that near relation of Mrs. Todgers, that "she *would* be a good un to have for a boarder"—in an out-of-the-way Castilian inn? Was it not he who discovered that solitary instance of high Hibernian art to which he gave the name of "St. Patrick's Curse," and which represented the saint transforming a venomous viper into a Connaught man with the incantation, "All thy ways are of onpleasantness and none of thy paths are peace," in a tumble-down hovel somewhere in County Cork? Did he not discover that divine exemplar of "Mary Darning Joseph's Hose" in the coal-cellar of the Bishop of Drawdownwroth's palace; and the unrivaled sketch of "St. Peter Gibbing Fish" in the cloisters of Heringnet Cathedral? Yes, and many more; but your silence tells me plainer than words that you do not believe me even yet. Well, all I can say is, that had you sooner than a five-hundred-pound note that one was found in your cellar, Boodle would at once have found documents to prove that your residence at one time had been an abbey, and would have dug from out the buried cloisters a squealing Virgin, or a squirming Virgin, or an assuming Virgin, or a conceiving Virgin, or a falsehood-telling Peter, or a doubting Thomas, or a coin-adoring Judas, or something equally authentic.

Boodle's fame had reached a pitch never before attained. He wrote so many criticisms, looked at so many proof engravings, found so many new old masters, and selected so many galleries, that the mind of any other man but Boodle must have given way under the strain. He, however, never was in better health and spirits; while the amount he gave in charity to those needy old masters of his became something fabulous.

Quoth Boodle one day privately to Boodle, "My dear fellow, I think you really should marry some lady of good birth and position, and take your place among the other landed gentry of England."

Replied Boodle enthusiastically to Boodle, "My dear fellow, I really think I should."

So Boodle, going carefully over the list of his noble acquaintances who were blessed with well-dowered and marriageable daughters, at last fixed on Lord Hoodlehunks.

Lord Hoodlehunks was a very wealthy nobleman, but weak, yet an authority in all things pertaining to art second only to Boodle. He had an old castle somewhere in the country crowded full of art curiosities and valuables. He had Greek vases and Italian goldsmiths' work, and gems and sculpture and paintings of all sorts, kinds, and sizes. He had one daughter, whose name was Julia; and I really believe he was as proud of her as he was of that amputated limb which he was ready to take any number of solemn oaths was chiseled by Phidias, but which Praxiteles Smith was ready to take an equal number of affidavits was the work of a deceitful modern Italian, who did a great deal in the way of such art treasures for dilettante pilgrims to the Holy City. He had a town house, which was crammed fuller of such things than even his country house, and it was thither that Boodle one day betook himself. He found the noble Lord carefully scrutinizing something that bore a decided resemblance to a dilapidated carriage-boot that had been on a spree and got astray in a painter's shop.

"Ah, my dear Boodle," said his Lordship, "so glad you have come. I should like to have your valuable opinion upon this 'Repose of Venus and Vulcan.'"

Boodle took out his eyeglass, and, scrutinizing the canvas closely, saw a smirking female of the hue of cold boiled veal reclining beside a grimy personage poising a huge hammer in his hand.

"Oh, yes," cried Boodle enthusiastically, "a veritable Albani. Not the least doubt of it being genuine; and if you do not decide upon purchasing it, pray allow me to have the next chance. I should consider it dirt cheap at five hundred pounds." Not the least doubt of it, Mr. Boodle; for did you not that very morning purchase it from Albani himself for thirty-five shillings?

"That is just what the man asks," replied his Lordship.

"Indeed! Well, my Lord, I do not presume to advise you, but if I had been fortunate enough——"

And the end of it all was that a check for the five hundred was given, and the veritable Albani placed tenderly among the other art treasures of the Hoodlehunks mansion.

"Did it ever strike your Lordship," said Boodle, when they were again alone, "that the old hall of the 'Old London Company of Link-boys' would be a likely place to find some rare old paintings?"

"Yes," replied his Lordship, who had never dreamed of such a thing until that moment, "I have often thought so."

"Well," went on Boodle, "I had often thought so too; and upon excavating the old cellars I found a picture by Holbein that, in my humble estimation, is his masterpiece."

"You don't mean it?" eagerly exclaimed his Lordship. "Do you intend disposing of it?"

"Yes," replied Boodle carelessly, "I think of disposing of it; and, indeed, have had rather a handsome offer already, but I have not yet accepted it. But, Lord Hoodlehunks," continued Boodle in an earnest tone, "it is upon a subject of far deeper feeling to me than all the paintings in the world that I called upon you this morning. Lord Hoodlehunks, with the exception of the walk of art in which it has pleased Providence to place me, I am a man of few words, and so will come straight to the point at once. Lord Hoodlehunks, I love your daughter, and ask permission to pay my addresses to her."

"But, my dear Boodle," impatiently interrupted his Lordship, "you will not accept the offer for the Holbein until I have seen it? Promise me as a friend that you will not."

"Lord Hoodlehunks," replied Boodle, with an air of proud humility, "although not of noble rank, I am a gentleman; and as one gentleman should speak with another, I requested your permission to sue for your daughter's hand. Pardon me if I feel hurt when you treat me as you would a Jew picture-dealer."

"A thousand pardons, my dear Boodle," said his Lordship. "You have my full permission; and I assure you there is no one it would give me greater pleasure to call my son-in-law than yourself. But, my dear fellow," he continued, "I trust you will give me the first offer of your late discovery."

"My Lord," replied Boodle, "it is your own."

"Oh, how can I ever thank you enough!" exclaimed his Lordship, in a burst of rapture. "Take her, my dear boy, and may you be happy. God bless you both!"

So it came to pass that there was an imposing ceremony performed in an aristocratic church one fine Summer's morning, and the beadle and the pew-owners were attired in their best raiment, and wore white gloves. There was a procession up the aisle of a young lady and middle-aged gentleman, whose souls had but a single thought, &c., and six fascinating young gentlemen, attired in the extreme of fashion, and the same number of lovely young ladies in white and flowers; and there were a lot of little girls, also in white, who threw down the most dainty bouquets to be trampled on, with an air smacking strongly of "darn the expense." There was an elderly clergyman with a head that shone like a lamp-reflector, and a middle-aged one with a voice like a sulky bull, and a young one whose dulcet strains resembled those of an Æolian harp. There was a great deal about this man and this woman, and at one stage of the performance a ring was produced. There was a great deal of rustling and whispering in the vestry, and the boys outside, headed by a cosmopolitan butcher's boy, set up a ferocious cheer. There were a great many champagne corks popped, and a great deal of nonsense said, and a great amount of weeping done. All the old masters could indulge freely in their respective national beverages, and the beadle was very abusive to divers small boys in the course of the afternoon, while the pew-openers looked suspiciously red about the eyes. An avalanche of insane old shoes showered down, and Boodle and his bride started for Italy, where he found a piece of sculpture in the Catacombs that an Emperor gave him a great deal of money for.

In due time there was another ceremony performed at the same aristocratic church. There was a limp mass of soft white material sprinkled with water, and again everybody drank everybody else's health, and the old masters again indulged in their individual national beverages; and young Boodle was no longer a thing without a name, but a very small Frederic, a Christian, for whom, in the untoward event of his shuffling off this mortal coil before he shuffled on his first pair of pantaloons, a kind lady and gentleman had taken on themselves the task of squaring up all mortal bills and finding good society in another sphere.

And there was yet another ceremony, but everything was hung with black. People moved about softly and spoke slow, and everybody drank highly-spiced wine and tasted rich and mournful cake, and none of the old masters partook of their national everages, but they all remembered how kindly she had spoken to them when in the first days of her bridehood she had visited them at their work, and more than one of them dropped a tear as the sad bell resounded mournfully through the silent air, and the cold clay was cast upon the colder form of "our dear sister departed."

Young Boodle was given over to the tender mercies of governesses, and, when he got older, of tutors. Then he went to Eton, and thence to college. He had just completed his collegiate career when old Boodle was taken seriously ill. He was, to borrow a nautical illustration, "becalmed," and not having enough breath left to whistle for more wind, he was obliged to remain in that unsatisfactory state until he was taken in tow by a six-horse power tug-hearse, and laid up safely in a dry dock built of sculptured marble. When all this was done his last log-book was opened and read, and young Boodle found himself the sole possessor of the aristocratic studio, one of the finest country seats in the whole of Blankshire, and five hundred thousand pounds in hard cash.

Young Boodle, having been thrown on his own resources for amusement from his infancy, had devoted a great deal of his spare time to the perusal of tales of sentiment, and therefrom had gathered together a variety of ideas wholly unpracticable in this unromantic age. He had a compatriot in his opinions whose name was Monty Phipps, and the twain had been in the habit of holding weekly reunions for the purpose of discussing the merits of the various works then under their perusal. After old Boodle's lamented decease, young Boodle making no difference in his style of living, the meetings still went on as before. One evening, about a year after that lamentable occurrence, the two friends met in Boodle's luxurious chambers.

"Now, then, Fred," said Monty, setting himself among the silken cushions of a Turkish divan and lighting a fragrant weed, "what do you think of the *Wagging World*?"

"Well," replied Boodle, also lighting a cigar and elevating his legs upon the back of an easy-chair, "I think the passion is somewhat overdrawn. That scene, for instance, where Angelina enters a convent because her grandmother broke her brother's tobacco pipe can hardly be called natural."

"No," slowly replied Monty, "but there are some good points in it too. That wasn't a bad idea of Philip Arundel's pretending he was dead, and going to look for some one who would love him for his own sake. It would be nice, wouldn't it," proceeded Monty, in as mournful a tone as though a grave-digger were the theme of their conversation, "to find a lowly lily who would look up to you alone as her sun?"

"Yes, very," replied Boodle.

"If I had a little more time to spare I would do it myself," proceeded Monty.

"Now, Monty," said Boodle, deliberately taking his legs from off the back of the chair, "that is just the very thing I am going to do. I have been thinking of it ever since I read about Arundel, and your words have decided me."

"It is the very wisest thing that you could possibly do," replied Monty. So they talked the matter over and matured their plans during the rest of the evening.

A few days afterward the principal papers had an announcement to this effect:

"PERSONAL.—We understand that Mr. Frederic Boodle, only son and heir of the late Solomon Boodle, Esq., the celebrated art critic of lamented memory, having decided on treading in the footsteps of Mr. Gordon Cumming and other illustrious Nimrods, left last evening in his steam-yacht en route for Africa. We further understand that Mr. Boodle has signified his intention of not returning to his native land for a year or more."

Monty Phipps and Boodle read this announcement with great satisfaction. The following morning Boodle, with a whole circulating-library of novels, took the train for Wales, in search of the flower of Nature, whose destiny was to be trained upon a trellis-work of Boodle.

II.

A boundless expanse of deep blue sea dashing grandly against the adamantine coast, and in the sunlight flashing like a myriad of gems. A long, level stretch of fertile ground, and, nestling at the foot of one of the towering hills, a calm peaceful village. In the foreground, attired in tourist's costume, with a knapsack on his back, and a valise in his hand, Boodle is discovered.

"Surely," said he, "in this peaceful spot a flower such as I seek for is to be found."

He made the remark with the air of an enthusiastic botanist searching for a variety of plant unknown to Linnæus, and as he said it he looked all around, and into every cranny in the rocks, as though the flower in question was something of the nature of a mountain daisy. Not finding anything, however, he sighed heavily and made for the inn. He was met in the doorway by the hostess and was shown into the best parlor. A substantial dinner was soon set before him, and if the loneliness of his heart could be judged by the extent of his appetite, never was man in a worse state than he.

He finished his dinner, and strolled for a walk through the village, still intent upon his floral search. He met a little girl tenderly carrying a pitcher of milk; but, although a flower no doubt, she did not realize Boodle's ideal. He met a dog, who, if a flower by nature, was by no means a modest one, for, like the wolf in *Little Red Riding Hood*, he made divers remarks touching the sharpness of his teeth, which he showed very profusely; but Boodle, instead of being charmed with his unsophisticated intelligence, kicked him. He met the oldest inhabitant, who made many disparaging reflections on the subject of strangers in general and Boodle in particular. He met an old woman with a sugar-loaf hat upon her head, and then, despairing, he returned to the inn and went straight to his bedroom—not to sleep, however, for he took his diary from his knapsack and made an entry.

"I have arrived at Golygfa-hyfryd, and am staying at the Ap Shenkin Inn. Upon mature consideration, I have decided to give my own name, as no person within a hundred miles ever heard the name before. I have searched long and wearily for some one to love me for myself alone, but Fate is against me, and my heart is sad. To-morrow I will search again. Oh, the yearning of my heart is almost too great to bear!"

Closing the book with a weary sigh, he lit a cigar, and sat by the open window looking out upon the sea. Then opening the valise, he took therefrom *A Broken Heart*, and getting into bed drew the candle closer to him. He commenced reading, but the disappointment of the day was too much for him; the book dropped from his hand, the candle burned lower and lower until it burned out, and still he lay motionless with his mouth wide open, groaning aloud in his despair.

Boodle arose the next morning and rubbed his eyes very hard, probably to wipe away all traces of his sorrow, and then, dressing himself, went down stairs and ate a very substantial breakfast. His mind still intent upon the mission that had brought him to Wales, he again set out upon his search. He saw more life than he had on the previous evening; for, upon his going out of the door, he encountered a flock of geese, who evidently regarded strangers from the same standpoint as the oldest inhabitant, for they hissed him. He was in better spirits this morning, for he smiled softly to himself.

"Thus, I suppose, will ye hiss at me, 'ye long-necked geese of the world,' when I have found the object of my search; but let those laugh who win."

Then suddenly bethinking himself that he had not won yet, he walked hurriedly on. He wandered about for a long time, until finally he found himself seated upon a mossy stone and listening to a legend connected with the ruined castle. It was of a maiden who had been imprisoned there by a hard-hearted parent for daring to love a nameless squire; and the narrator, whose figure-head, if not his heart, was certainly of oak, and very cross-grained at that, gave Boodle a full and exact description of her personal appearance.

"She was a fair little maid," said this wooden-visaged gentleman, "with large blue eyes and long golden hair, just like Miss Mari."

Boodle pricked up his ears.

"Peace, beating heart!" said he to himself. "Oh, if this should prove to be *she*!" Then he continued in a rational tone, aloud, "But who is Miss Mari?"

"Why, dunno ye know? Did ye norra see Missus Lloyde's niece?"

"No," replied Boodle. "You cannot mean Mrs. Lloyde of the Ap Skenkin Inn?"

"Of course I do mean un," replied the man; "who else?"

Boodle gave the man a sovereign, the largeness of which amount so stupefied him that he could only gaze at it in silent wonder, while Boodle walked off as fast as legs would carry him, towards the inn. Just as he entered the door he overheard one maid-servant say to another that Miss Mari wouldn't be in till the evening. He gave a heavy sigh of disappointment, and, taking out his diary, made a note to this effect:

"I have just been told a barrowing tale of a poor girl who was shut up in a dungeon and pined away her life there. Alas, so it is that true love, when it is found, is blighted and destroyed! My heart was full of sorrow for the poor maiden thus doomed, when the man told me something that caused my heart to forget its sadness. In describing the poor captive's beauty he compared it to that of Miss Mari, the niece of the landlady of the Ap Shenkin. She is now absent, but when she returns I can judge for myself of her worth and beauty. Oh, if she should be the realization of my ideal! Mari! Mari! what a pretty name!"

Just as Boodle laid down his pen the landlady entered the room and inquired if the gentleman desired his dinner.

"How can the woman ask me such a question?" said Boodle to himself, as he politely signified his disinclination to eat anything and his wish to be left alone. The landlady withdrew, and Boodle began to repent of his hasty decision. "What if, for the want of proper nourishment, I should not have strength to address her, and she should think me a fool?" thought he. The idea was so horrible that he recalled the landlady and had dinner served, which he dispatched with the air of performing an extremely disagreeable duty.

Our Boodle then mooned about until evening, when he saw Mari. The result of his observation may be found in the following extract from his diary:

'The one joy wanting in my life has come at last. My eyes have seen her! my lips have spoken to her! and my heart has whispered to me that my trip to Wales has not been taken in vain! She came in the dusk of the evening, when all nature is hushed in repose, and, as Longfellow says, the influence of the hour wakes the better thoughts that have slumbered throughout the day. She came into the room where I was sitting talking with her aunt. It was nearly dark, and I could not see her face, but her form was sylph-like, and her footsteps fell lightly as those of a ministering angel.

'Thou hast been a long time away,' said her aunt.

"I could not help it, aunty, I was so absorbed in reading, and watching the ships sail into the bay, that I quite forgot how the time passed.'

She loved reading, then! A similarity of tastes already! And, oh, what a soft, low voice she had! I had fallen into a waking dream of bliss, when her aunt's voice broke the silence:

'Mari, you surely do not see that I have a visitor.'

She turned quickly. As she did so the servant brought a light. I saw her face, and, oh, my wildest dreams never pictured aught half so fair! A proud little head and a delicately arched neck; but I could make out nothing of her face except her eyes, they were so dazzlingly beautiful. Aided by the supernal splendor of the golden hair that formed a halo round her head, she seemed to me like some Elysian vision that would vanish even while I gazed upon it in rapture.

"Mr. Frederic Boodle,' said the aunt, 'my niece Mari.'

I do not know what I replied. I know that I said something gallant, for she blushed divinely and showed a set of perfect ivory teeth. What followed I do not know. I try to think, but those glorious eyes and that bewitching smile flash upon me from the paper; so I can do no more than sit and gaze upon them, fascinated by the glory of their loveliness."

Boodle had found his flower at last. Boodle was hopelessly in love, and I must confess not without reason. Mari was pretty—nay, more, she was beautiful; and when I, who am not in love with her, say this, how could you expect Boodle to say less than he did?

The intimacy between them ripened every day, and Boodle became more and more enamored. He tried to indite verses, but after spoiling all his available paper he gave it up in despair. Then he drew upon the valise for some of the imaginative stories therein contained, and would read them aloud in some secluded spot to the empress of his affections. She was charmed, and thought Boodle more of a hero than all the fascinating youths of whom she had read; for Mari, until some six months ago, had spent all her life at an English boarding-school, and there had acquired ideas closely resembling Boodle's own. So the course of true love ran exceptionally smooth; and, had any one been on familiar terms with Cupid, he likely would have been bored to death with the self-congratulations of *le bon dieu d'amours* on the success of his shaft.

One day Boodle and Mari were together on the summit of a high cliff overlooking the sea. Mari was seated on a fallen tree, while Boodle reclined upon the grass in true lover-like attitude, reading of how the penniless Secretary wooed the daughter of a purse-proud Earl. Boodle read on to the end of the chapter, where the icy pride of the wealthy heiress at last gave way, and she laid her head upon the breast of him of poor but respectable antecedents, and there sobbed out the confession of her reciprocating passion. Pausing to give greater force to the passage, Boodle heard a gentle sigh. Boodle, taking this as a sign of a kindred feeling with the wealthy heiress, cast aside the book.

"Is it not touching?" said Boodle a little nervously.

"Charming!" replied Mari earnestly.

"Mari," continued Boodle, with a darkly-mysterious air, and his face the tint of the Red Rover's battle-flag, "I am like that humble lover. I, too, am humble, and love a lady so far above me that it seems almost sacrilege to wish her mine."

"Is she very beautiful?" solicitously inquired Mari, with guileless simplicity.

"Beautiful!" echoed Boodle; "she is transcendently lovely! No feeble words of mine can express a tithe of her loveliness."

"Oh, how I should love to know her!" exclaimed Mari enthusiastically. Then in a despairing tone, "But she is far away in England, I suppose."

"Mari," replied Boodle, with his countenance of the same sanguineous hue as before, and with a look that bespake a pitying horror for her ignorance, "she is none other than your own sweet self! Yes, Mari; I have loved you from the first moment I saw you. I have never loved any one but you. O Mari," continued Boodle, dropping on one knee in true three-volume post-octavo style, "will you be mine?"

She cast down her eyes and blushed. She softly laid her hand upon his; and Boodle, knowing very well what that meant, clasped her to his heart.

"And can you, my own, own love," he yelled insanely, "can you sacrifice all for a poor banker's clerk with only a hundred pounds a year, and not even a noble name to offer you? Oh, no, my love; take back your hasty promise, and let me go and crawl into some hole to die of a broken heart!" And in proof of his assertion he clasped her closer than ever.

"O Frederic, darling," she murmured, "my heart is wherever you are; and should you leave me now in my new-found happiness, my heart would break."

"Noble girl!" said he, as rapturously as though he were an ogre to whom a broken heart was a delicacy not to be found every day; and then he kissed her again.

After a while sorrowfully remarked Boodle: "Mari, darling, my holiday will very soon be at an end, and I shall have to return to my lonely labor. Oh, say, Mari love, will you not go with me as my wife?"

Mari assented. Her aunt also gave her consent; and so the very next Sunday the clergyman requested to know if any one had any objection to make against these two young persons being joined together; and no one answered nay. But the clergyman, being a very scrupulous old gentleman, found it necessary to ask the very same question on the two following Sundays, and as all present held their peace his scruples were removed, and he informed Boodle that he was quite willing to bind him fast in holy matrimony.

So one fine morning this no-longer-scrupulous old gentleman arrayed himself in his surplice and took his stand before the altar, while Boodle and Mari kneeled before him. And all the inhabitants of the village, including the oldest, were there, and took a great interest in the proceedings. Boodle gave the clergyman five pounds, which was very well for a banker's clerk who had only a hundred to last him for three hundred and sixty-five days; and there was a shining new carriage with a pair of restless horses waiting at the door; and Boodle handed Mari inside, and then followed, upon which all the inhabitants set up a great cheer, and the happy pair drove rapidly away to where they could take a cheaper mode of conveyance to London, where Mr. Frederic Boodle was to resume his situation at the banker's desk.

III.

Boodle had deliberated as to whether he should tell Mari of his true estate, and had at last decided that he would wait a little longer, until he saw whether Mari would love him as well in the grim reality of poverty as she had in the mere expectation of it. Boodle had, moreover, summed up the expense of his stay in Wales, and found it amounted to one hundred and fifty pounds, which was rather a large amount to be deducted from his one hundred per annum. Therefore Boodle determined to reduce his expenditure.

On their first arrival in London Boodle and his bride had gone to a respectable but cheap inn, and after refreshing themselves, went to visit their future home. It was a rather large house, that belonged to Boodle himself, but by way of accounting for its magnitude, he told her that his employer had given it to them rent free. Mari thought it quite a delightful place, but suggested that a little furniture might be a slight improvement.

"Oh, decidedly, my love," replied Boodle; "but it must be done cheaply at first, for we have been living far beyond our means of late, my dear. Now I will tell you what we will do. To-morrow I must go to the office without fail, and so I will intrust to you the furnishing of our home. I have just fifty pounds, which I have saved for a long time with this express purpose in view. I will give it to you, and you shall select the furniture yourself, and when I come home in the evening I will pass my judgment upon it. Now, what do you say, my little housekeeper?"

Mari laughed joyously, and said she would never know what to do with so much money, but at length said she would do her best upon two conditions: that he must not ask the price of anything (because she knew she would be cheated most shamefully), and that he must not see the house until it was furnished.

Boodle promised; and getting the landlady of the inn to accompany Mari, he started off ostensibly to the office, but in reality to Monty Phipps' chambers, where, after "loafing" away the day, he returned to the inn. He found Mari quite tired out with the day's exertions, but quite ready, nevertheless, to return with interest his badinage as to the quality and utility of the furniture.

This went on for a week, and then Mari, with her pretty face wearing an air of great importance, told him that his house was furnished and ready for his inspection.

"You must be very weary, my dear," said Boodle; "shall I call a cab?"

"Oh, dear, no," returned Mari, laughing merrily; "you know that with only a hundred a year we should soon ruin ourselves at that rate."

So they walked on until they reached the house. The door was opened by a pretty maid-servant in a coquettish cap trimmed with gay ribbons. Boodle was about to make some remark when astonishment struck him dumb.

Instead of the plain deal stairs of a week before, they ascended a flight of Italian marble, with a graceful bronze railing, and covered with a rich Persian carpet. The drawing-room door must have cost treble the amount he had given to Mari, to say nothing of the pictures and grand piano within. Then they went to the dining-room, where a delightful little dinner was laid for two, but with glass and plate enough for a dozen. Then Mari leading the way, they went up to Mari's own little boudoir, hung with lace that must have cost a little fortune, and Mari, seating herself in an easy-chair, broke into a merry laugh.

"Why, Mari," exclaimed Boodle, "whose house is this?"

"It must be yours," replied Mari, still laughing, "if you have not deceived me. Did you not tell me this was to be our home?"

"Yes, the house," said Boodle; "but the pictures and plate and furniture?"

"Did you not tell me to furnish it, and promise to ask no questions as to the price? Now, Freddy, it is a very bad beginning in life for a banker's clerk—" and here she laughed more than ever—"not to respect his word. I trust you will turn over a new leaf, and to strengthen your resolution, I would suggest coming down to dinner."

Boodle could find out nothing more respecting it, for whenever he reverted to the subject, Mari would burst into a fit of laughter; so he started for the office very early next morning, and told Monty about the whole affair.

"Depend upon it," said that worthy, "that she is an heiress, and has had the same idea as yourself, and gone away to get rid of fortune-hunters, and to find some one to love herself and not her money. But if I were you, old boy, I would still let her think you were poor, and still go to the office daily until she asks you to resign your situation. Then tell your secret, and let the curtain fall upon a scene of married bliss."

Boodle, thinking what a clever fellow Monty was, followed his advice, and let the matter rest as it was; but the time passed on, and Mari said nothing about a resignation.

They had occupied their fairy mansion for about three weeks, when one morning Boodle, coming down to breakfast, found a pile of letters on the breakfast table. Boodle was surprised at this, for he had given orders for all his letters to be addressed to Monty Phipp's chambers. He sat down, and began leisurely opening them.

"Why, what the devil does this mean?" he exclaimed: "upholsterers' accounts, £3,500; silversmith's account, £5,000; picture-dealer's account, £8,000. What can it all mean? Is there no word of explanation? What! '*Ordered by Mrs. Boodle!*' Why, Mari, did you order these?"

"Yes," replied Mari, demurely.

"Well, upon my soul," said Boodle, rising in anger, "I think you might have consulted me before you did so."

Here Mari began to cry.

"I did not think you were such a brute, Fred," she sobbed, in injured tones, "as not to give me any more thanks than that for saving you all the trouble of furnishing the house. Indeed, Fred, I did not."

"Oh!" said Boodle, sneeringly, "so that is the secret of your furnishing my house? I am much obliged to you, Madam, I am sure. How much shall I pay you for your trouble?"

The anger flashed into Mari's eyes till she looked like a maddened serpent ready to spring; but she only sobbed more bitterly than before.

"And I presume, Madam," continued Boodle, "that in some underhand way you obtained information of the true extent of my property, and married me with the laudable desire of assisting me to get rid of it?"

The anger woke up altogether in Mari, and she started to her feet.

"For what other reason should you suppose?" she said, with a bitter laugh that was half a cry of pain. "Have you the insufferable vanity to suppose that I married you for your own sake?"

Then, seeing how crestfallen he had grown, she went up to him and put her arms tenderly around his neck. "My dear old Freddy," she said, "you can hardly think so meanly of me as that. It was not until the day before we were married that I found out who you were, and resolved to punish you for your deceit. Are you so very angry with me, after all, Fred?"

Boodle was not such a bear as to say yes, so he kissed her, paid the bills like a stoic, and never mentioned the matter again. But somehow or other, although Phipps and he were always fast friends, the novel-discussing meetings ceased altogether, and they both came to regard the practical teaching of romances in an entirely different light.—*Tinsley's Magazine.*

PLEASURES OF TRAVEL IN CHINESE THIBET.—If the explorer gets beyond Shipki, and beyond the bridge over the Sutlej, it does not necessarily follow that he will reach D'zabrung or anywhere else; but I expect the bridge will be his main difficulty, and I have heard of an amusing story connected with a bridge—of an officer who attempted to enter Chinese Thibet at some other point. He managed to give the guard on the frontier the slip at night, and was happily pursuing his way next morning, congratulating himself on having entered into the forbidden land, when he was overtaken by a portion of the guard, who politely intimated that, since they saw he was determined to go they would make no more objection to his doing so, only they would accompany him, in order to protect him from robbers. This arrangement worked very well for a few hours, until they came to a deep-sunk river and a rope bridge—one of those bridges in which you are placed in a basket, which is slung from a rope, and so pulled along that rope by another and a double rope, which allows of the basket being worked from either side. Over this river some of the Tartars passed first, in order to show that the conveyance was warranted not to break down, and then our traveler himself got into the basket, and was pulled along. So far everything had gone on well; but when he had got half-way across the river, his protectors ceased to pull, sat down, lighted their pipes, and looked at him as they might at an interesting object which had been provided for their contemplation. "Pull!" he cried out, "pull!" on which they nodded their heads approvingly, but sat still and smoked their pipes. "—— it, pull, will you, *pull!*" he cried out again, becoming weary of the basket; and then he tried all the equivalents for "pull" in all the Eastern languages he knew; but the more he cried out, the more the Tartars smoked their silver pipes and nodded their heads, like Chinese porcelain mandarins. They interfered, however, to prevent his pulling himself one way or another; and, after keeping him suspended in the basket till night, and he was almost frozen to death, they made an agreement, through a Thibetan-speaking attendant, that they would pull him back if he would promise to recross the frontier.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

THE DOMES OF AUVERGNE.—The Pic de Sancy is 6,486 feet above the sea-level, and is the highest point in France until we reach the Pyrenees. Two hours' ride brings you to a narrow table-land, where your horse must be left, the remaining twenty minutes of steep ascent being performed on foot. The view from the summit is glorious, and even to the most ignorant of geology very interesting. You find yourself surrounded by extinct volcanoes, crater-lakes, fantastic peaks of basalt upon every side. There, to the north, is that long range of Domes, locally called "Puys," extending to the north and south of Clermont. A friend of mine has an ingenious theory relative to these "Puys," founded upon the facts as stated in Mr. Scrope's valuable work, which is worth mentioning here, as I found it harmonize perfectly with my own unscientific observations. He supposes these "Puys" to be bubbles of steam and mud, brought to the surface of the bed of an extremely deep and tranquil sea, the pressure of which prevented them from expanding and bursting. See how the forms of those hills to the north are flattened; they are all portions of the great basaltic plateau, formed by the lava which flowed from various craters over the flat bed of the ocean. These craters would be bubbles of a subsequent date, which burst when the process of upheaval had diminished the depth of the sea, and the consequent pressure, and were finally raised above the water, vomiting forth ashes and loose stones. Observe, with a strong glass, the Puy de Tartaret, to the eastward, the black lava mound of Murols below it, and the valley all tumbled about with scoriæ; how aptly it illustrates these views.

The excursion to the Château de Murols itself, and on to Saint Nectaire, is full of varied interest, and the country traversed is eloquent in proclaiming the marvels of its creation. About two miles from Mont Dore the road branches off from the one to Clermont and becomes wild and friendless, not unlike certain moorland districts in Cumberland, but with sharper articulation of outlines. You come presently to the back of that extinct crater, and the rugged wall of rock along whose summit we picked our way "delicately," like Agag, when returning from the Pic de Sancy. The form of the mountains is very fine seen from here, and the blue shadows of early morning that define every fissure in the basalt, every seam that marks the course of the burning lava down the crater's side, add greatly to their beauty. By and by you see, to the right, the smiling little lake of Camboa, studded with islands, which some believe to be an extinct crater, though it seems more probable that from the red lips of the awful "Tartaret," dominating it, the lava pouring from the two mouths (still distinctly seen) arrested the waters of the little stream, La Couze, and bound them up into this basin. The first aspect of the castle of Murols is grand and startling, but it loses, as one descends into the valley, out of which the black conical steep which the castle crowns rises so abruptly. The hill looks almost artificial, so unbroken is it by inequality of outline or surface, except such as is procured by terraced vines. It is as though a pyramid had been transplanted to the banks of the Rhine, and there "utilized." I cannot think, with Mérimée, that "sous le rapport purement pittoresque" the Château de Murols is preeminent. Except from one point of view, on the Road to Saint Nectaire, it is a subject no artist would select. But as you climb up, over loose ashes and scoriæ, to the colossal fortress, whose complicated buildings of various dates cover several acres—as you stand on the battlement, and the eye seizes the various details of the wondrous panorama below, there is no feeling of disappointment, for the spot has an interest and beauty of its own which the brush of no mortal painter could transfer to canvas. Over against you rises the red, scoriaceous "Tartaret," clad to the very mouth in pines, out of whose lava the swarthy village of Murols at its feet was hewn and built. Lava is on every side; the wall on which you stand is built of it, the valley is broken up with fantastic heaps of ashes, like the remains of a giant's fire that died out last night; loose blocks of basalt lie all around; the impress of the great convulsion which upheaved this country unknown ages since remains as fresh as though it had just taken place.—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

THE LAST DAYS OF HANNAH MORE.—The greater number of her religious books were written during these darker days of decline—*Cœlebs* after she was sixty; and her purpose all through was "that the standard of religion should always be kept high. The best of us are sure to pull it down a few pegs in our practice; but 'cutting off a right hand' means surely something strict." Then came the treachery of trusted servants, and the enforced abandonment of her pleasant country home, with all its associations; increasing delicacy of health, more frequently recurring severe illnesses.

In a high fever she once said:

"Nothing but the icy hand of death will cool me. Poor Patty! I shall very soon rejoin her."

But again and again she rallied.

For her, also, the meaning of the Book of Psalms—the meaning of the passion of the Saviour, was wrung out by suffering.

"I have often thought," she said, "since I have been lying here, of poor Thistlewood's expression, 'We shall soon know the grand secret.'" But to her it was the secret of the Lord—the good God; a secret of light, not of darkness.

To her, also, came the "loving correction" she felt she stood in need of—the revelation that "to annihilate self is the greatest point, and to rejoice that the thing does as well, or better, though I am not permitted to be the doer of it. 'Those also serve who only stand and wait.' But I find it less easy to *suffer* than to *do* for God's sake."

From time to time the buoyant spirit sprang up afresh, and she observed, not without amusement, the contrasts between the days of her age and of her youth.

The tide she had helped to turn had already swept far past her. She had lived to see many things reversed. She had once been pronounced "Jacobonical" for teaching the poor to read. In her old age she asked a little girl, a servant's child, if she could say her catechism. "Ah, no, madam," was the reply, "I am learning syntax."

Referring to what she then thought the "multitude of amusing children's books"—

"In my early days," she said, "there was scarcely anything between 'Cinderella' and the *Spectator!*"

She lingered the last, not only of her family, but of her generation. "My dear," she said, to a friend who lived with her, "do people never die?"

Health failed, memory failed, but love never failed, around her or within. She was tended, watched, and cared for to the last, and she was always calling for blessings on those around her.

"It pleases God to afflict me, not for His pleasure, but to do me good. Lord Jesus look down and strengthen me. I believe, with all the powers of my weak, sinful heart. I fall down at the foot of the Cross. Support me in that trying hour, when most I need it. It is a glorious thing to die!"

And at the last she stretched out her arms and said very plainly, "Patty!" and then "Joy!" These were her last audible words. And in a few hours she softly slept away.—*Good Words.*

GLORY.—Glory! The name resounds like a surging sea. It dazzles us with a blaze of splendid meaning. It is the end and object of all the triumphs that human power can achieve. It has been fiercely fought for by nations and by men; it has been pursued throughout all time; it has been sought more passionately than even love or money. And it tempts not only actors, but lookers-on as well, for it corresponds to an imperious necessity which acts on every one of us; it satisfies that irresistible disposition to be sometimes enthusiastic about something—no matter what—which is at the bottom of all natures, however ponderously placid they may be. The world is of a single mind upon the subject; and, on the whole, the world is right to be unanimously convinced, for glory has been so singularly useful to its progress, that we may reasonably doubt whether we could possibly have arrived at our present state without it. Its rarity, and the extreme difficulty of attaining it, have so largely added to its value, that no reward on earth can be compared to it. Most other prizes may be competed for by any man who has ambition, strength, and intellect; wealth, rank, and power may be won single-handed, by personal capacity: but glory, unlike those easier summits, cannot be climbed alone—no solitary traveler can reach its brilliant heights. The reason is, that while each of us can fight our way alone—on the one condition of being strong enough—to every other success in life, no man can seize glory for himself. Glory is not a diadem which any aspirant, whatever be his force of arm or will, can lift unassisted on to his own head; it must be placed there by applauding nations, and the whole earth must ratify the crowning. And if individual claimants can acquire it only by the acclamations of mankind, so, inversely, nations are dependent for it on the actions of their citizens. It is as essentially a joint product of men and States as a baby is of its two parents; neither of them can create it without the other's aid. It must be earned by them collectively, and be bestowed by them reciprocally; its sources and its nature are, consequently, identical in each of its two forms, personal and national; it is only in its consequences and its applications that differences arise. This unity of its elements facilitates its study, but still it is so huge a subject that the attempt to discuss it here is like trying to put the Mediterranean into the dip of Piccadilly.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

THE MODERN SENTIMENTAL SCHOOL.—Our sentimental school abjure this bastard Renaissance, but they are of it notwithstanding, for they have for ideas of their own an echo of past ideas. Learning, as I said, is an essential of a Renaissance; but as the note of a true Renaissance is faith and of a false Renaissance criticism—or, shall I say, hope of the one and regret of the other?—there is more life in honest effort which looks forward at the risk of vulgarity, than in sentiment which analyses the present and tries to reproduce the past. Like all modern artists, they do not realize that what made the art of the great centuries was its spirit, not its form, the growth of new thought which clothed itself in the forms of the past. Till that thought arises again I am content to believe that the houses and churches built by the one school are better than those built by the other, and heartily to admire for all its strangeness the wall papers and chintzes and tiles designed by Messrs. Morris and their fellows; but I cannot consent to take them as the only artists who are to save us from the Philistines, or their principles as having the hope of the future in them.

After all, I have not made out yet what these principles are. But as far as I can understand this school, it is based on fineness of sentiment rather than on knowledge, and the key-note of this sentiment is longing "regret for the absent," as Theocritus says, whether it be regret for a past life or yearning for a distant ideal, or the less spiritual pains which consume Sicilian and Florentine lovers. This longing takes nowadays the form of regret, forced upon it by the vulgarity of the nineteenth century; for, seeing how vulgar the present is, it has no hope in the future. Regretfulness and disgust of modern commonplace has a double result. In the first place, it leads to the state of mind which says "the world is full of trouble, and there is no certainty of anything else to come. It is better to enjoy what we have, or at least to give up preaching, and divorce morality from art; to live the most perfect life in the moment, which is all that we can grasp;" then comes in the sensuousness and body-worship which to some extent is characteristic of the school; something of the spirit of the later Anthology; a "Sehnsucht" to which all objects are lawful; such a spirit as inspires Mr. Pater's book and is put into more articulate form by Mr. Swinburne; the spirit which says alternately, "Let us eat and drink, for to-morrow we die," and "Let us fall in love with death, for to-morrow we die." In the second place, it leads to the rejection of whole periods and phases of art and nature—the nineteenth century to begin with—and then all prosperous material periods and countries. Nothing can be given to art by ancient Roman, by Flemish, barbarian, American life. Study, they say, those nations and generations which thought *finely*; and from those pick out all that is most quaint and farthest from commonplace. Lovers of art must have a taste for olives and caviare. And in looking at nature never forget that the smell of death is in all her sweetness, and that the gray decay of her softer moods more truly expresses her to the feeling mind than the garish gold of Summer.—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

BICETRE.—Bicêtre is a very ancient château, founded in 1286 by John De Pontoise, then Bishop of Winchester, and by some antiquarians its name is supposed to be a contraction of that of the famous Cathedral city. In the seventeenth century it was rebuilt by Cardinal Richelieu as an asylum for invalid officers. Like its present inmates, the place has seen great vicissitudes. By a strange irony of fortune, once the palace of the Dukes De Berri, it is now the refuge of paupers. Its architecture is somewhat *bizarre*, and presents a mixture of styles. It is extremely well situated, on high ground, far away from the smoke and din of Paris, and yet commanding a fine view of the city. It is approached and surrounded by a very spacious inclosure, almost worthy to be called a lawn, provided with benches for fine days, and spacious covered porticoes for bad weather. Containing, as it does, a population of about three thousand persons it is almost a small town. Many of the pensioners are old soldiers, who, not having been wounded, are not admissible to the Hotel des Invalides. These may be readily distinguished by the military bearing which they still retain, in spite of the infirmities of age. They have no need to show their medal of St. Helena to prove that they are old veterans; and as they fight over again with ever-fresh enthusiasm their old campaigns others gather round and listen with eager attention. We were sorry to learn, however, that a spirit of contentment does not always reign among the inmates. This would have been more than could have been reasonably expected. Poor, shipwrecked mariners, long lost over the rough waves of this troublesome world, and after many heartaches and bitter sorrows and disappointments, obliged to eat the bread of charity, they much need to know the "secret of central peace subsisting at the heart of endless agitation." And they who have not found it are often impatient of control, fretful, and unthankful. Still they appear to be allowed a very reasonable amount of freedom. Twice a week they can go out for the whole day, and on certain other days receive visits from their friends.

Unhappily the cabarets are very numerous in the neighborhood, and those who love strong drink are enticed to squander there their hard, scanty savings. As an antidote to this evil employment is provided for those who will work. *None are compelled* to do so. Tailors, shoemakers, carpenters, &c., find each a workshop, where they can follow their own trade, so far as their remaining strength allows them. Their earnings are their own. The hospice is not a "workhouse." The arrangements of the house, so far as a hasty inspection enabled the writer to judge, appeared, on the whole, very satisfactory. The rooms are all well warmed, though from their low pitch and inconvenient construction the ventilation was very imperfect. On the whole, the establishment contrasted favorably with many English unions.—*Good Words.*

THE HOMES OF THE SETONS.—The Setons were remarkable for their fine taste in architecture and gardening, of which they left various memorials. Their old baronial castle of Wintoun, built chiefly for defense in troubulous times, was replaced in the early part of the seventeenth century by a mansion in the Elizabethan style, erected from designs by Inigo Jones, as a jointure-house for Lady Wintoun. This handsome structure, situated near Pencaitland in East Lothian, still exists, but disfigured by modern and tasteless additions. Its present possessor is the Dowager Lady Ruthven. Seton Palace, also in East Lothian, was the ordinary residence of the family. It occupied a pleasant position on the coast of the Firth of Forth, and within a mile eastward of the field whereon was fought the battle of Prestonpans. The Palace of Seton, and it deserved to be called so, was considered the most magnificent and elegantly furnished house in Scotland—its adornment of towers, pinnacles, and buttresses, its splendid apartments and its beautiful surroundings, all raising an emotion of regret that so much to make life pass agreeably had been sacrificed needlessly and thanklessly in the worthless cause of (latterly) the most worthless of dynasties. There is no end of traditions regarding the style that had been kept up at Seton Palace. It had been visited in royal progresses by Queen Mary, by her son James VI., and by his son Charles I. An account of the masques and ceremonies on these occasions would fill a volume. But, besides the splendor of the palace, there was the solemn grandeur of Seton Chapel, situated in the immediate neighborhood. All are things of the past! That wonderfully fine ecclesiastical structure is now a cheerless ruin; and by an act of vandalism, the palace, with its magnificent galleries, was swept away toward the end of last century, by a person who, for a short time, was possessor of the property. In its place was erected a mansion of that plain, meaningless character that would answer for a boarding-house or penitentiary. Seton House—the term "Palace" being judiciously dropped—is now the property of the Earl of Wemyss. Damaged by the odious taste that predominated in the Georgian era, there is even now something to command respect in the environs. The gardens are still celebrated for the finest and earliest fruits of the season, and the stately elms in the park remind us that the works of nature outlive the greatest efforts of genius. Among the legends that float round this interesting domain, there is one relative to George, fifth Earl of Wintoun. Prior to departing on his ill-fated expedition, he is said to have buried a large quantity of plate and other valuables, with the assistance of a blacksmith in the neighborhood, in whose fidelity he placed reliance. The recollection of this buried treasure haunted him in his weary exile on the Continent, and he contrived to return to Scotland, in the hope of recovering what he had so carefully deposited. The search was fruitless, and he fled in despair. It was afterward observed that the family of the blacksmith became opulent farmers in East Lothian.—*Chambers's Journal.*

WAR.—What is this war which seems so grand; this war whose echoes fill the earth, whose fire-flashes dazzle onlookers; this war which agitates us beyond all excitements? Enough, in all conscience, has been written about its grandeur, its ferocity, its horror. We have all been told a thousand times that it has exercised more influence than any other cause on the history of the world; we are aware that it has made and unmade nations; we know that it produces slaughter, suffering, stavation, and disease; and that in no case, however necessary it may have been, has it done real good to men. We are conscious that it has never caused lasting benefits to either conquerors or conquered; that it has invariably, in the long run, damaged both sides; and that the one argument which can be invoked in favor of it is, that we cannot do without it. But, notwithstanding all these convictions, we go on admiring it and building glory on it. We are divided into "the bad who think war a pleasure, and the good who think it a necessity;" but, whichever way we take it, we respect in it the sovereign tribunal of the earth. Now, here begins our blindness; here we indulge the sort of fallacy which Lord Stowell called a "wild conceit;" for how can respect be due to a tribunal whose first act is to suppress all law, to annul all right, to put an end to justice? This is what war does, for war cannot coexist with justice, right, or law; and the evidence thereof is wofully abundant. We find it everywhere. Marius exclaimed that "the din of arms prevented his hearing the laws;" the bashful Pompey, who was so timid that he blushed when he had to speak in public, asked: "Am I, who am in arms, to think of laws?" Ennius said of soldiers: "They have recourse to arms and not to right;" and Tacitus informs us (though we were aware of it without his attestation) that "in the highest fortune what is strongest is most just." If from this purely Roman evidence we turn elsewhere about the world, we find great mounds of proofs to the same effect. The books on the law of nations are brimful of it, and we may consult them usefully and safely, for they do not touch the sentimental phases of the case, or even analyse its moral elements; they confine themselves to principles, practices, and precedents; they indicate the rules which ought to guide belligerents; they acquaint us with the principles on which war should be conducted.

They tell us that the first consequence of war, in its action on right and justice, is to abrogate all treaties which previously existed between the warring nations. Now "abrogating treaties" is a euphemism for doing away with law, for treaties are the law by which nations regulate their mutual relations; and though it may be urged that, as war puts an end to all relations, there no longer remains anything to regulate, that argument is illusory; it neglects the substance for the shadow; it considers only the result, and fails to justify the cause. The fact remains unaltered that the instant consequence of a state of war is to destroy all former legal bonds between the parties, including, besides treaties, all the unwritten rules and usages which are habitually applied between friendly States, and to free them from all further care for the obligations which, to that moment, had served to guide their mutual attitude. But here again it will be said that those canceled obligations are at once replaced by other duties fitted to the new conditions which result from war, and that these latter duties constitute a new legal bond as strict and real as that which rested on the previous obligations contracted during peace. Such reasoning is, however, in contradiction with all our ideas of right. We have been taught to think that right is based on truths which cannot vary; that it is unchanging always and forever, in principle and in application; that robbery and murder, for example, are invariably wrong. If this be a correct impression, how can it ever become right to legalize robbery and murder? How can it be justice, to use the words of Cato, "to put private robbers into prison, while public robbers are seen in purple and in gold?" If the commandments do not mislead us, and if the code which we have based upon them is not altogether childish, it really is and always will be wrong to kill and steal. The question is, of course, open to discussion, like all other questions; and ingenious minds may find subtle reasonings to show that nothing can be more beneficial to humanity, or more in harmony with the objects of creation, than to assassinate and rob; but notwithstanding the considerations which may be invoked in favor of that view, the popular impression is at present the other way. There is a general feeling not only that robbery and murder deserve punishment, but that they never can, under any circumstances, become acts of virtue. Common sense joins justice in insisting on the soundness of this view, and in protesting that the laws of war are powerless to change axioms which are as immovable as the North Star. Of course, both robbery and murder and all manner of ill-treatments are necessary in war, and of course war is indispensable, and must go on; but let war be recognized as it is, and let us cease to attribute to it the imaginary faculty of conferring upon wrong the qualities of right. We are not making the absurd attempt to prove that war in itself is bad, or that it ought to be suppressed; that insensate effort may be abandoned to the excellent enthusiasts who are pleased to waste upon it their energy and their time; our object is very different; it is to show that, however needful war may be, it is utterly unworthy of moral approbation, and ought not, consequently, to be admitted as a source of glory.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

PORT SAID.—It was near midnight ere we descried the lights of Port Said, off which we anchored till dawn, when the pilot came on board to guide us into port, and in the glowing sunrise we passed up between the long breakwaters built up of huge blocks of concrete loosely piled together, and past the great lighthouse, (likewise built of concrete, for there is no stone in all this sandy district,) and so came to our anchorage. A few moments later we were boarded by quarantine officers bearing yellow badges, who peered with excessive caution at our ship's papers, though obviously unable to read one word of them. Their curiosity being at length satisfied, straightway the vessel was surrounded with small and dirty boats loaded with merchandise of all sorts, chiefly rubbish—French and Egyptian goods of the commonest kind.

Already a garden of some beauty, even in our eyes, so familiar with the gardens of the West, occupies the centre of the new French town; and that others must exist is evident, for as we wandered through the streets generous people came up and offered us little bunches of flowers, not for sale, but as gifts, and right welcome they were—delicate lilac ipomœas with trail of graceful leaves, among others brightly colored—enabling us to carry back a suggestion of Mother Earth to such of our sick folk as were not able themselves to come ashore.

Of course, as soon as the great business of claiming letters was over, and that budget of mingled joy and grief had been duly divided, there was no time lost in hurrying ashore to see the wonderful mushroom town called into being by the new river—a town whose site, four or five years ago, was a marshy sand-bank, but which now owns five or six hotels, good French shops, and, in short, a fair share of life and civilization. Remembering the picturesque bazaars of Cairo and Alexandria, we at once made for the native shops, but were ill repaid by the scene of dirt and squalid wretchedness in which we found ourselves.

We rested at the Hotel du Louvre, and drank indifferent coffee while listening to pleasant voices singing at the window above. Here we heard vague rumors of an Arab wedding which was being celebrated in the Arab village half a mile distant, so we bade our dragoman conduct us thither. He started with alacrity, but we soon found that his small knowledge of English had totally failed to convey any notion of our meaning, so he landed us first in the fruit market, and finding that would not do, led on to the poultry market, after which he gave up in despair, amid a volley of chaff from the gentlemen. At this moment we descried a large gathering of people in the distance, and pointed it out to our bear-leader, on whose dull intellect the light straightway dawned. "Ah!" quoth he, "one man like one woman to wife." "Precisely," we replied; and forthwith struck across the sands to the Arab village, where we found a large native house surrounded by a festive though filthy crowd, who welcomed us with acclamations. When we realized the horrible unfragrance of our position, we would fain have retreated, but it was too late, and there was nothing for it but to proceed with a good grace. A seat was brought forth, and the best rug laid thereon to do us honor, and we found ourselves seated in state in the centre of the gaping throng. Then a tall man stood up and danced alone, with an accompaniment of horribly noisy drums, his action being merely a quiver of muscles hideous and unnatural. Meanwhile tiny cups of excellent black coffee were brought, each resting in a minute brass stand, the size of an egg-cup. The monotonous so-called dancing seemed likely to continue for an interminable period, so at the first pause we requested to be admitted to the presence of the bride. We were told that only the ladies might enter the women's quarters, so leaving the lords of the creation to share the entertainment provided for outsiders, we passed up a dark, narrow flight of stairs, and were ushered into a crowded upper chamber, crammed to suffocation with women dressed in their very finest raiment, many of them displaying a very large amount of really picturesque jewelry, chiefly consisting of coins and chains, arranged as heavy necklets and head ornaments. The bride herself had not yet arrived, but her friends bade us welcome, and a few of them shook hands cordially. One nice-looking girl (whose large brown eyes had as yet escaped the ravages of ophthalmia, and who, moreover, had neither stained her eyelids nor blackened her eyebrows with the fierce black lines which disfigured most of the women present) came forward and welcomed us in a few words of execrable French, which enabled us to convey, through her, our congratulations to the young couple. Nearly all present (women and children only) were seated on the ground, packed together as close as herrings in a barrel. A few were smoking, but the majority were enjoying a comfortable gossip and eating sweetmeats and oranges. Retracing our steps as fast as was compatible with both dignity and courtesy, we once more rejoined the gentlemen, who somewhat impatiently awaited our return, and, having gladdened the original dancer with a handsome *backshish*, we bade adieu to the wedding guests.

Panting for a breath of fresh air, we turned to the sea-shore, thinking that a quarter of a mile's walk (albeit across burning sand, and beneath the rays of the mid-day sun,) would be well repaid by the scent of brine and the pleasure of collecting a handful of African shells. Alack! we little knew the horrors of the Port Said shore!—*Good Words.*

THE REPRESENTATIVE POET OF ENGLISH VERS DE SOCIETE.—Winthrop Mackworth Praed was born in London at No. 35 John street, Bedford row, on the 26th July, 1802, and was educated at Eton and Cambridge. At the latter he gained the Chancellor's medal for English verse in 1823, and again in 1824, the subjects of the poems being "Australasia" and "Athens." He afterwards became a member of Parliament, and was returned for the borough of St. Germains in 1830, and with Mr. T. Baring for Yarmouth in 1834, when Sir Robert Peel appointed him to the office of Secretary of the Board of Control. In the following Summer he married Helen, daughter of George Bogle, Esq., with whom he lived happily during the few remaining years of his life. In 1839 he died of consumption, brought on, it is supposed, by over-exertion, and was interred in the cemetery at Kensal-green. Of the writings of Praed, the greater part consists of vers de société; but there are also some burlesque romances of considerable power, which were written about the time that he left the university. But it is in his vers de société that we find his facile versification sparkling with antithesis, and rich with pleasant phrases of wit and sarcasm, although in his earlier poems we occasionally meet with such verses as,

"The sun shone out on hill and grove,
It was a glorious day;
The lords and the ladies were making love,
And the clowns were making hay."

"Lillian," from which the above is taken, the "Troubadour," the "Bridal of Belmont," the "Red Fisherman," and the "Legend of the Teufel-Haus," are, however, comparatively unknown to persons who are well acquainted with his "Vicar," "Our Ball," "My Own Araminta," and his "Talented Man." It is to these latter poems that he owes his renown as a writer of *vers de société*; and while they are versatile and brilliant, they are never, what is often the case with this kind of verse, vulgar or meretricious. They are also perfectly free from mere sentimental namby-pambyism. If they have a fault, perhaps it is that they are overloaded with antithesis, but they are always fashionable in their attire, and always charming. Take, for instance, the following extract from "My Own Araminta," which is supposed to be a letter of advice from Miss Medora Trevilian, at Padua, to Miss Araminta Vavasour, in London:

MY OWN ARAMINTA.

You tell me you're promised a lover,
My own Araminta, next week;
Why cannot my fancy discover
The hue of his coat and his cheek?
Alas! if he look like another,
A vicar, a banker, a beau,
Be deaf to your father and mother;
My own Araminta, say "No!"

Miss Lane, at her Temple of Fashion,
Taught us both how to sing and to speak,
And we loved one another with passion
Before we had been there a week.
You gave me a ring for a token—
I wear it wherever I go;
I gave you a chain—is it broken?
My own Araminta, say "No!"

* * * * * * *

We parted! but sympathy's fetters
Reach far over valley and hill;
I muse o'er your exquisite letters,
And feel that your heart is mine still;
And he who would share it with me, love—
The richest of treasures below—
If he's not what Orlando should be, love,
My own Araminta, say "No!"

If he wears a top-boot in his wooing,
If he comes to you riding a cob,
If he talks of his baking or brewing,
If he puts up his feet on the hob,
If he ever drinks port after dinner,
If his brow or his breeding is low,
If he calls himself "Thompson" or "Skinner,"
My own Araminta, say "No!"

* * * * * * *

Don't listen to tales of his bounty,
Don't hear what they say of his birth,
Don't look at his seat in the county,
Don't calculate what he is worth;
But give him a theme to write verse on,
And see if he turns out his toe;
If he's only an excellent person,
My own Araminta, say "No!"

It is unnecessary to praise such verses as these, since they speak for themselves. We may, however, point out that their melodious rhythm has only been equaled by one writer since Praed wrote, and that is Mr. Swinburne in his beautiful poem of "Dolores," the melody of which is very similar to that of the above verses. But it is not in melody only that Praed's poems excel, it is also in their sparkling wit and humorous turns of thought and expression. They never grow sluggish or dull, but, like a running stream, are always musical and clear, and carry us along with them.—*Tinsley's Magazine.*

THE FIRST NIGHT OF BULWER'S "LADY OF LYONS."—One of the best of Bulwer's earlier speeches was that made toward the close of the session of 1838, on the subject of the ballot. The associations of the rhetorical effort are so interesting, they constitute so striking a parallel to what was on a memorable occasion the experience of a literary politician, whom, as an orator, Bulwer certainly resembled—Sheridan—that we may be permitted to revert to them here. The speech itself does not appear in the present selection, and Lord Lytton is silent in the "Prefatory Memoir" as to the occurrence. Early in 1838 Macready undertook the management of Covent Garden with the design of restoring the British drama. "Oh," sighed the manager some months afterward, while discussing with Bulwer his hazardous prospect, "if I could only get a play like the 'Honeymoon!'" In a fortnight's time the "Lady of Lyons" was written and was in rehearsal. It was on the first night of the "Lady" that the debate on the ballot took place. When the division was over Bulwer started for Covent Garden. The authorship of the "Lady of Lyons" was unknown; and meeting in the lobby a member of the House who had just come from Covent Garden, its author inquired as to its reception and its merit. "Yes," was the patronizing and contemptuous reply, "it is very well for that sort of thing." Bulwer reached the theatre at the moment that *Claude* came upon the stage as one of Napoleon's Colonels. As the curtain fell, applause was forthcoming on all sides, but the dramatist did not bow his acknowledgments from a private box. Bulwer, as it happened, was in Lady Blessington's box, and her ladyship, writing of the circumstance, says: "He told me what had been said to him in the lobby of the House, and when on the curtain falling the success of the piece was assured, he muttered, 'Yes, it is very well indeed for that sort of thing.' It was the first time that I have ever seen him annoyed at a trifle."—*Frazer's Magazine.*

BONAPARTISM.—Obstacles of two kinds oppose themselves to a triumph of the Bonapartists; one class of difficulties is inherent to their peculiar position; the other class is created by the general circumstances of the case. Without speaking of the causes which pulled down the dynasty, (the blame of which causes it has to bear,) that dynasty rests to-day on the head of a child. What will that child be? Nobody can pretend to say, and the doubt is a very grave one in a case where it is proposed to restore by a child, and for a child, an authoritative *régime*, a *régime* in which the will of the master must be preponderating, if not exclusive. The mother of this child is unpopular; the Ministers of his late father are not respected; his hangers-on are needy. These objections are all serious. Furthermore, if the Conservative Party prefers heredity to election as the means of selecting the chief of the State, it is because heredity seems to prevent those sudden changes of persons which, in France, have brought about the establishment of the republican form of government; and a young man, not twenty, cannot be relied on to possess the stability necessary to insure this result. He must marry and have children before the Conservative Party can see in him any certainty that this condition will be realized. Until then a monarchy reconstituted in his person would remain exposed to all the uncertainties of life, and would offer no advantage. And this is not all: the French people are so eager for security and quiet, that one of their constant preoccupations is to think about the death of those who govern them, or may hereafter govern them, and to speculate as to their possible successors. That was one of the reasons—the only serious reason, perhaps—which was advanced in favor of the adoption of the "Septennat Impersonnel." If this same calculation be applied to the Napoleon dynasty, it creates a new and special difficulty; for after the Prince Imperial appears Prince Napoleon, the mere mention of whose name is enough to provoke a shiver. Furthermore, the enlightened part of the nation foresees all sorts of new perils following on an imperial restoration; it knows that the Bonapartes, notwithstanding the three invasions to which their defeats have exposed France, still owe such renown as they may continue to possess to the fact that they represent a military idea. What would the nation think, then, if the son of Napoleon III. were to accept the painful consequences which result from his father's faults, if he accepted as a natural hereditary responsibility the obligations which his own father has imposed on France? Such a situation would morally destroy him, and he could get over it in no other way than by preparing for France "a new epoch of adventurers." It is not forgotten that all the foreign policy of the Second Empire was directed to the recovery of the Rhine frontier; Napoleon III. never disguised his conviction that he should not consider himself and his dynasty to be solidly established on the throne until the Empire had obtained the Rhine for France. This dream has disappeared, and is replaced by vain regret at the loss of Alsace and Lorraine. But as the Imperial Government disturbed Europe for twenty years with its aspirations after what it called the "natural frontiers" of France, could it wait in peace and patience till the moment comes to win back the provinces which it lost? Even if it wished to wait, could it possibly delay? It would be pressed upon all round; it would stagger under the responsibility of the recent dismemberment of the soil; it would be fatally dragged on to a premature war, of which, unhappily, it is easy to prophesy the issue.

Finally, it may be remarked that, in the actual situation of France, an imperial restoration could only be brought about by a *coup d'état*—that is to say, by employing force against existing legal powers. Such an attempt would not be easy; it has succeeded twice already, because the Bonapartists have either obtained strong accomplices beforehand, as was the case on the 18th Brumaire, or because they had the keys of the house in their pocket, as on the 2d December; but this time the conditions would be different. Neither Maréchal MacMahon nor the present Chamber can be expected to become an accomplice or a traitor; and that is why the Septennate is a real barrier in the way of the Empire.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

LIFE AT MONT-DORE—A BATH IN AUVERGNE.—The waters of Mont-Dore contain carbonic acid, bicarbonate of soda, chalk, iron, and other elements, among them being arsenic. Their efficacy is beyond question in cases of tubercles on the lungs, asthma, bronchitis (especially of the irritable, spasmodic kind,) thickening of the eustachian tube, and chronic diseases of the larynx, windpipe, and mucous membrane. The modes of application are various, according to the nature and position of the enemy that is to be attacked and routed. Douches, "pulverization" (the term applied to the spray-system,) inhalation, foot-baths, and garglings, are the new auxiliary forces that support the great army of body-baths, and beckers of hot water, wherewith the victories of Mont-Dore were formerly won. I cannot doubt the universal testimony of those I met who had returned here a second year, having derived signal benefit from their "first course." "Not a single cold last Winter." "For the first time for years I had no cough last Spring." I was told this repeatedly, and was made further acquainted by my French friends with all the intimate evils which these blessed springs had alleviated, and are on their road to cure. By far the most aristocratic, and I believe the most comfortable, though not the most agreeably situated hotel at Mont-Dore, is that of Chabaury Ainé. In its small, unpretentious salon you will meet the best society in France, and for that privilege, with two meals and a tiny bedroom, you will pay from thirteen to fifteen francs a day. The tariff of the "Grand Hotel" is yet higher, and its company many degrees lower. The other hotels are less expensive, and their accommodation fairly good, but the living here, at the best, is homely, and such relish as it may possess is mainly attributable to that best of *chefs*, the keen mountain air. The manners and customs of Mont-Dore resemble the politics which prevail at Mme. Chabaury's table d'hôte; they are anti-revolutionary, and have suffered but little change within this century. To see the sedan-chairs hurrying to and fro across the "Place," of a morning, escorted in some instances by a "running footman" or woman; to see these chairs jostling and charging each other at full tilt upon the staircase of the "Etablissement," recalls the boisterous encounters between chairs hoop-and-powder-laden, of which we read in days when George II. was King. Very unlike our present squeamish refinement, too, is the spectacle of an obese gentleman, who has just stepped out of bed, with a flannel hood upon his head, a pair of *sabots* on his feet, and a dressing gown folded round his stomach, walking leisurely to the public well, and gargling his throat there, as composedly as though he were in his dressing-room. Then, the "aspiration"—but listen to the programme of a morning's work. I am wakened at 5 A. M., if the noise overhead from yet earlier risers has not already roused me; am pushed, in a semi-somnolent state, into a sedan, and away my bearers scuttle with me to the Magdalene spring, where I imbibe a glass of hot water before going to the Salle d'Aspiration. I am the happy possessor of numerous little tickets, which I diffuse, one to my sedan-bearers, one to the door-keeper of the Salle, one to the attendant for a not unnecessary towel. This paper currency represents a gross sum of one franc sixty centimes. A shirt of flannel or linen, trousers, the older the better, and a pair of sabots, constitute the costume which is *de rigueur* for the Salle. For the transit to and fro, a thick coat and a "Maud" are all that is required, though one is told on arrival at Mont-Dore that a complete suit of flannels is indispensable; the only article that really is so being the *sabots*. Thus clad, I enter a room the aspect of which combines something of the shadowy terror of Dante's Purgatory with the grim reality of the hulks. Surely that file of melancholy men, walking round and round in slow time, with heads bent upon their chests, wiping the drops of agony from their brows, must be convicts! The atmosphere is that of a thick London fog, impossible at times to distinguish anything three yards off; and it is these fumes, into which the inherent properties of the water pass, which are so beneficial to the respiratory organs. But *surtout, pas trop de zèle* is sound advice in all things. Vapour and fresh air are both good things in their way; administered without stint, however, in quick succession, as they here are, one wishes that the *zèle* that lavishes both upon us were moderated. In the same building is the "Salle de la Pulvérisation," where sprays of all shapes and sizes are applied in certain cases of nasal, bronchial, and oral obstruction. It is seldom that the patient is condemned to "aspire," and also to be "pulverized." After forty-five minutes of either process, swathed to the eyes, he is hurried into the sedan, made to drink a second glass of water, and carried back to bed, which the maid insists on heating with a warming-pan before one is permitted to enter it. At the end of an hour one is again roused, again pushed into a sedan, again hurried across the "Place." This time it is to the ordinary bath. Here I am probably visited by the doctor, who feels my pulse, speaks of the weather, and tells me to continue doing as I did yesterday. On my return to my room the maid appears again with her warming-pan. But this time I rebel; I scorn a third edition of bed; clothe myself, and stave off the agonies of hunger with a crust, awaiting breakfast, which will not be ready for another hour and a half. When it comes I sit next a charming old Marquis, who takes snuff with the air of the Grand Monarque, tells an improper story with infinite delicacy, and stands bare-headed, hat in hand, for ten minutes in the street, when he meets a lady. All the others at our table are equally Legitimists. "*Je suis radicale blanche enragée,*" replies a fair lady, when I venture to ask her politics. I have thus a fine opportunity of studying one section of French society, with its high-minded devotion to a cause it recognizes as hopeless—for the present. My neighbors converse most agreeably and without reserve. Whether they would do so with a stranger of their own country—one whom they found was not "*bien pensant*" I doubt. I observe that the White Lilies resolutely close their petals against the few Imperial Bees who have strayed into their parterre. There was a private dinner among the *crême de la crême* one night, at which the King's health was drank with enthusiasm, and the ladies, discarding the simple toilet which is the rule here, appeared in gala dress, with flowers in their hair, and roused the men to transports of fiery loyalty with their songs. Had there been a band, I should have expected it to strike up "O Richard, O mon Roi;" but alas! there is no band in Mont-Dore; only a piano, which, like everything else, is a relic of the past—a spinet in disguise. After breakfast the "Place" presents a curious spectacle. It is crowded with saddle-horses, donkeys, and one or two rickety calèches. This is the day's market—the great event of the twenty-four hours for every owner of a four-footed beast of burden. There is no fixed price for anything to carry anybody anywhere. The sound commercial principle of supply and demand regulates each morning's transactions. The horse you paid yesterday twelve francs for you may get to-day for three. Sunshine is the motive power that rules this exchange mart. The horizon is clear; not a cloud obscures the summit of the Pic de Sancy, and the Mont-Dore is full to overflow. There is no limit to the demands of the sturdy Auvergnese to-day, and the man who hesitates is lost; in half an hour not an animal of any description will be left upon the "Place." We return from our ride—or *should* return, if we do our duty—soon after 4 o'clock, to drink with Magdalene, gargle with Cæsar, and take a foot-bath with St. John. And not alone, alas! with the tutelary saint of the spring, but with two companions in the flesh, who plunge their feet into the same trough with me! Happily it it is running water: let the fastidious be comforted by this reflection. (Nevertheless, whenever I can, I secure a position, like the wolf in the fable, at the *top* of the stream.) The "*traitement*" is now over for the day. We dine at half-past five, and drink our coffee on the Promenade. The music consists of a blind beggar playing upon his *musette*, the old Auvergnese instrument which suggested so many pastoral melodies to the early French composers. Remember this, and curse not, when you hear the most hideous combination of sounds that perverse human ingenuity ever devised. Haply, you may find another link with the music of the past, if the peasants, on the evening of a fête-day, dance a *bourrée* on the Promenade, as they sometimes do. In the reading-room, at 8 o'clock, a little comedy or operetta is played, without scenic illusion, by two or three actors, whose performance is good enough to pass away an hour, if the evening be not warm enough to prefer sitting out of doors. By 10 o'clock every one is in bed. And this, with little variation, is the routine of life at Mont-Dore.—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

ROME OF TO-DAY.—As you eave the Via Flaminia, and whirl into the single station so convenient in all these Italian cities for commissionaires and hotel omnibuses, you cannot help recognizing the fact that the Old World capital

"Non e più qual era prima."

A mighty change has come over the spirit of her dream, or rather she has been thoroughly aroused from the sleep of ages. New Rome, in fact, is pushing on with frantic haste, and not a few sharp eyes distinguish at the end of the race a stout young woman, principally remarkable for her breadth of chest and her Phrygian bonnet. There is a disruption of the traditionary *dolce far niente. Non possumus* is at a discount, and the old order is making place for the new—not without sore trouble and travail. It would hardly be safe for the Pope to officiate beyond the walls of the Vatican, and certainly it would not be pleasant, when even on the *enceinte* of the Leonine City, the unseemly words "Morte," "Assassino," and "Boia" *(bourreau)* are written in large characters under his name. Formerly you met a Cardinal's coach at least once a day; now the newspaper kiosks, teeming with obscene and blasphemous books and caricatures, a disgrace to the Chief of Police, are alone sufficient to keep them under arrest at home. Priests and Friars, Sisters of Charity and Sisters of Mercy, still show that we are in the headquarters of Catholicism, but there are far more soldiers than before, and the forty or fifty Swiss guards keep within the Vatican. There is a blood-feud between the Italianissimi and the Neri, in which no quarter is given, and justice and fair play are thrown by both parties to the winds. Street "rows" are now becoming the fashion, and I witnessed a scene between a *curé* and a "gutter-boy," because the latter passed the former laughing and whistling

"Galibaadi ha detto à me
Andremo à Roma senza Rè."

The Religious Corporation bill is causing a mighty excitement; characters are not spared on either side, and the vilest motives are attributed by Progressist to Retrograde, and *vice versâ.*

The only change in the population of Rome is the mixture of the rude and energetic Northern Italians, already half "barbarian," with the kindly and courteous race of the South. You know these Italian foreigners by their rough jostling in the street and in the station; by their never knowing the right side of a *trottoir*, and by their loud and unmusical jargon. Yet they are admitted to be the best soldiers in the country, and all over South America the Piedmontese makes a fortune when the Neapolitan remains a *facchino*. In the Campo dei Fiori you still see the broad-brimmed and gold-necklaced *contadina* with white napkin on her head, originally used as a porter's pad, with stays outside, and her feet protected by the primitive *cioccie* sandals. She looks more at home here than the high-shouldered, huge-waisted, and bluchered specimen of womanhood who, yoke on shoulders, hawks her milk and water about London. Her husband, in narrow-brimmed sugar-loaf felt, Robinson Crusoe trousers of goat-skin, leather gaiters connecting hobnails and brigand's cloak of gray or blue homespun, is at any rate more picturesque than our Hodge, whose wagoner's hat and smock-frock appear so much out of place in the streets of a capital. Not a few of these men, especially beyond the walls, where wooden cages defend you from buffaloes and half-wild cattle, ride rough little nags with hairy fetlocks; they are well at home in their padded saddles, with cruppers and poitrails to match; and the skill displayed in handing their long spear-like goads suggests that they would make good light cavalry. The boys still get excited over their *morra, (dimicatio digitorum,)* and keep up their reputation for that lust of gambling which in Southern countries takes the place of hard drinking in the "moral North." The flower-girls are a pest, but not so bad as in Florence. The boot-blacking brigade is intrusive and demonstrative as Sierra Leone negroes; wear a pair of white cloth shoes or leather boots of natural color, and you will find something to study in their faces and their language. The plague of beggars is perhaps worse than in London, and has abated nothing since the days when I was called a "brutta creatura d'Iddio"—an ugly creature of God—for advising coppers to be given to them instead of silver. We again see the wondrous contrast of wealth and misery so familiar at home—the incongruity of new churches decked with costly and splendid marbles, while whining *Pordioseros* display their deformities on the steps, and teach babes in arms to stretch out the hand. Here, however, beggary is the deliberate choice of pure Bohemianism, for no man need lack a meal and a bed. Among the Maronites of the higher Libanus respectable house-masters and their families will flock down to Be rout and invoke the traveler's charity. In this, however, there is a sub-superstitious idea of following the path pointed out by Jesus and His apostles. This Italian beggary is simply a form of the Egyptian *bakhshish* projected northwards; it is a tax which the poor man has a right to levy upon his rich brother. It belongs essentially to the land where you say "Allah, increase thy weal!" not "Thank you!" where everything comes from the Creator, nothing from the creature; and consequently where all that is yours is also after a fashion mine.—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

A VIEW IN CHINESE TARTARY.—At this height the air was very pure and exhilarating, but the sun beat upon our tents in the afternoon so as to raise the thermometer within them to 82° Fahrenheit; but, almost immediately after the sun sank behind the Spiti Mountains, the thermometer fell to 60°. I do not think it got much lower, however, for at daybreak it was 54°. Evening brought also a perfect calm, which was most welcome after the violent wind of the day; but the wind rose again during the night, which fortunately does not usually happen in the Himálaya, otherwise existence there in tents would be almost insupportable. From the little shelf on which we camped, as also, to some extent, from Khalb and Namgea beneath, the view was savage and grand beyond description. There was a mountain before us, visible in all its terrific majesty. The view up the Spiti valley had a wild beauty of its own, and ended in blue peaks, at this season nearly free from snow; but the surprising scene before us was on the left bank of the Spiti River, and on the right of the Sutlej, or that opposite to which we were. A mountain rose there almost sheer up from the Sutlej, or from 9,000 feet to the height of 22,183 feet, in gigantic walls, towers, and *aiguilles* of cream-colored granite and quartz, which had all the appearance of marble. At various places a stone might have rolled from the summit of it down into the river, a descent of over 13,000 feet. In appearance it was something like Milan Cathedral divested of its loftiest spire and magnified many million times, until it reached the height of 12,000 feet; and I either noticed or heard several great falls of rock down its precipitous sides, during the eight days I was on it or in its immediate neighborhood. Here and there the white rock was streaked with white snow, and it was capped by an enormous citadel with small beds of *névé;* but there was very little snow upon the gigantic mass of rock, because the furious winds which forever beat and howl around it allow but little snow to find a resting-place there. At Shipki they told us that even in Winter Lío Porgyúl, as this mountain is called, presents much the same appearance as it had when we saw it. Half of it rests on Chinese Tartary, and the other half on Hangrang, a province which was ceded by the Chinese less than a century ago to the Rajah of Bussahir so that Lío Porgyúl might well be regarded as a great fortress between Iran and Turan; between the dominions of the Aryan and the Tartar race. Even more remarkably than the Kailas, it suggested an inaccessible dwelling-place of the gods; a fortress shaped by hands, but not by human hands. And if the scene was impressive by day, it was absolutely overpowering at night, when the orb of night was slowly rising behind the dark precipices on which we midway stood. While itself unseen, the moon's white light illuminated the deep gorges of the Spiti River, and threw a silvery splendor on the marble-like towers and battlements of Lío Porgyúl. It did not at all appear as if any external light were falling, but rather as if this great castle of the gods, being transparent as alabaster, were lighted up from within, and shone in its own radiance, throwing its supernatural light on the savage scenes around.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

CHINESE THIBET AND ITS INHABITANTS.—The area of Thibet is partly a matter of conjecture, and the best geographers set it down as between six and seven hundred thousand square miles, with a very conjectural population of ten millions. With Mongolia on the north; Turkestan, Kunáwar, and the mountainous dependencies of Kashmir on the west; Nepal, Sikkim, and Bhotan, with their Himálaya, on the south; and the Chinese province of Yunnan on the east, it is about as well lifted out of and defended from the world as any country could be; and although Lassa is about the same latitude as Cairo and New-Orleans, yet the great elevation of the whole country (which may be roughly called a table-land of from 15,000 to 16,000 feet high) gives it almost an Arctic climate. The great cluster of mountains called the Thibetan Kailas (the height of which remains unascertained, and some of the peaks of which may be even higher than Gaurisankar) well deserves to be called the centre of the world. It is, at least, the greatest centre of elevation, and the point from whence flow the Sutlej, the Indus, and the Brahmaputra; while to Thibet, meaning by that word the whole country in which Thibetan is spoken, we may ascribe most of the rivers of the Punjáb, and also the Jumna, the Ganges, the Irrawaddi, the Yang-tse, and even the Hoang-Ho, or great Yellow River. The pass at Shipki, over which I crossed, is one of the lowest of the passes into Chinese Thibet. There is another and more difficult pass close to it, about 12,500 feet high; but the others are of great height, and the Mana Pass, between Thibet and Gurwhal, is 18,570 feet. Though Lassa is the capital of the whole country, Teshu Lambu, said to have a population of about 50,000, is the capital of the western division of Chinese Thibet, and is the residence of the Bogda Lama, the highest spiritual authority after the Grand Lama. The young persons of Shipki had none of the shamefacedness of the women of India. They would come and sit down before our tents and laugh at us, or talk with us. It was quite evident that we were a source of great amusement to them. They were certainly rather robust than beautiful; but one girl, who had come from the other side of Lassa, would have been very good looking had she been well washed. This Tartar beauty had a well-formed head, regular features, and a reddish-brown complexion. She was expensively adorned, and was probably the relative of some official who thought it best to keep in the background. In fact, she was very handsome indeed, lively, and good-humored; but there was the slight drawback that her face had never been washed since the day of her birth. Another young girl belonging to Shipki tempted some of our Namgea men into a mild flirtation; but whenever they offered to touch her it was a matter of teeth and nails at once. Mr. Pagell's conversation with the people on the subject of religion was well enough received, though his statements were not allowed to go uncontroverted, and his medical advice was much preferred. In talking with us the men were rather rude in their manner, and, after staying for a little, they would suddenly go away, laughing, and slapping their persons in a way that was far from respectful. Both men and women wore long tunics and loose trousers, a reddish color being predominant, and also large cloth Tartar boots; but during the heat of the day many of both sexes dispensed with the boots, and some of the men appeared with the upper part of their bodies entirely naked. All the men had pigtails, and they wore caps like the ordinary Chinese skull-caps, though, from dirt and perspiration, the original color and ornamentation were not distinguishable. The women had some pigtails, some plaits, and were richly ornamented with turquoises, opals, pieces of amber, shells, (often made into immense bracelets,) corals, and gold and silver amulets; while the men had metal pipes, knives, and ornamented daggers stuck in their girdles. The oblique eyes and prominent cheek-bones were noticeable, though not in very marked development; and though the noses were thick and muscular, they were sometimes straight or aquiline. The bodies were well developed, large, and strong; but the men struck me as disproportionately taller than the women. The weather being warm, hardly any one appeared in sheep-skins, and most of their garments were of thick woolen stuff, though the the girl from beyond Lassa wore a tunic of the ordinary thick, glazed, black, Chinese-made flaxen cloth. We did not obtain permission to enter any of their houses, which were strongly built and roofed, of stone, but saw sufficient to indicate that these were dark, uncleanly habitations, almost devoid of furniture.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

LOADING HER UP.

SCENES ON THE DOCKS.

THE SHIPPING CLERK—THE FREIGHT—THE CANAL-BOAT CHILDREN.

I am seeking information in regard to the late 'longshoremen's strike, and am directed to a certain stevedore. I walk down one of the longest piers on the East River. The wind comes tearing up the river, cold and piercing, and the laboring hands, especially the colored people, who have nothing to do for the nonce, get behind boxes of goods, to keep off the blast, and shiver there. It was damp and foggy a day or so ago, and careful skippers this afternoon have loosened all their light sails, and the canvas flaps and snaps aloft from many a mast-head. I find my stevedore engaged in loading a three-masted schooner, bound for Florida. He imparts to me very little information, and that scarcely of a novel character. "It's busted is the strike," he says. "It was a dreadful stupid business. Men are working now at thirty cents, and glad to get it. It ain't wrong to get all the money you kin for a job, but it's dumb to try putting on the screws at the wrong time. If they had struck in the Spring, when things was being shoved, when the wharves was chock full of sugar and molasses a coming in, and cotton a going out, then there might have been some sense in it. Now the men won't never have a chance of bettering themselves for years. It never was a full-hearted kind of thing at the best. The boys hadn't their souls in it. 'Longshoremen had'nt, like factory hands, have, any grudge agin their bosses, the stevedores, like bricklayers or masons have on their builders or contractors. Some of the wiser of the hands got to understand that standing off and refusing to load ships was a telling on the trade of the City, and a hurting of the shipping firms along South street. The men was disappinted in course, but they have got over it much more cheerfuller than I thought they would. I never could tell you, Sir, what number of 'longshoremen is natives or aint natives, but I should say nine in ten comes from the old country. I don't want it to happen again, for it cost me a matter of $75, which I aint going to pick up again for many a month."

I have gone below in the schooner's hold to have my talk with the stevedore, and now I get on deck again. A young gentleman is acting as receiving clerk, and I watch his movements, and get interested in the cargo of the schooner, which is coming in quite rapidly. The young man, if not surly, is at least uncommunicative. Perhaps it his natuie to be reticent when the thermometer is very low down. I am sure if I was all day on the dock, with that bitter wind blowing, I would snap off the head of anybody who asked me a question which was not pure business. I manage, however, to get along without him.

There must be hidden away somewhere in our American Hesperides a true poet, one who has reasoned out for himself the things best adapted to Floridian civilization. That man of the Everglades must have said to himself: "Florida don't want to make books, newspapers, nor have noisy factories of any kind. In that bland and smiling land, nature holds wide open for us her book, illustrated with glowing skies and rippling seas, the very leaves perfumed with the scent of blooming roses, and the text musical with the song of mocking-birds. Who would want to do anything else in Florida, save to take to lotus eating and indulge in long Oriental *kiefs*, and in the short hazy awakenings from protracted siestas, wonder at the misspent energy so prodigally lavished by the inhabitants of the far-distant North on useless things. Once the Fountain of Youth was found by the Spaniards in Florida, but we have lost it. I will substitute for it a fountain of soda, a factory of it, so that throughout Florida there shall be the popping, gushing, fizzling, and flowing on forever of this delicious stream." Though the weather is bitter cold, and I am chilled to the marrow, and I notice the young clerk's fingers are so stiff he can hardly sign for his freight, I quaff in my imagination a full beaker of iced soda, for I see discharged before me from numerous drays carboys of vitriol, barrels of soda, casks of bottles, a complicated apparatus for generating carbonic-acid gas—in fact, the whole plant of a soda-water factory. Providing only this pioneer of human advancement in Florida will keep good syrups, the regeneration of the State may date from the manufacture and introduction of soda-water in 1875. I do not quite as fully appreciate the usefulness of the next load which is dumped on the wharf—eight cases clothes-pins, three boxes wash-boards, one box clothes-wringers. Here hard Yankee ingenuity quite cuts into the romance of the thing. I wonder whether the original Spanish element which first settled in Florida, if it had been allowed to flourish and prosper, would have ever wanted such jim-crack notions. If it had not been for that matter-of-fact Andrew Jackson, we might have had in our time a second Andaluse in Florida, and could have studied, ethnologically, how much of the Moor still lived with the Goth. All I know is that a few years ago I sat in a boat and fished for red snappers, off the coast of Florida, with the last of the Abencerrages. I never shall be mistaken in this belief. He had on a dirty check shirt and a ragged pair of pantaloons, but fancy clothed him in a snow-white *haik* and *bournous*, and, instead of being in a leaky boat, he was speeding his xebec from Africa to the Spanish Main. The illusion was but momentary, of course, for, as the evening gun flashed and boomed from a United States ship in the offing, my fisherman kissed some figure of a saint suspended by a cord around his neck, and prayed for fully five minutes in the most fervid Oriental manner, and next asked me "Who was President of the United States, and if you could travel to New-York by land?"

Five crates of stoneware are unloaded, various barrels of mess beef and of coal-oil, and kegs of nails, cases of matches, and barrels of onions. At last there is a real hubbub as some four vans, drawn by lusty horses, drive up laden with brass boiler tubes for some Government steamer under repairs in a Southern navy-yard. The 'longshoremen loading the schooner chaff the drivers of the vans as Uncle Sam's men, and banter them, telling them "to lay hold with a will." The United States employes seem very little desirous of "laying hold with a will," and are superbly haughty and defiantly pompous, and do just as little toward unloading the vans as they possibly can; thus standing on their dignity, and assuming a lofty demeanor, the boxes full of heavy brass tubes will not move of their own accord. All of a sudden a dapper little official, fully assuming the dash and *élan* of the navy, by himself seizes hold of a box with a loading-hook; but having asserted himself, and represented his arm of the service, having too scratched his hand slightly with a splinter on one of the boxes, he suddenly subsides and looks on quite composedly while the stevedore and 'longshoremen do all the work.

Now I am interested in a wonderful-looking man, in a fur cap, who stalks majestically along the wharf. Certainly he owns, in his own right, the half-dozen craft moored alongside of the slip. He has a solemn look, as he lifts one leg over the bulwark of a schooner just in from South America, and gets on board of her. He produces, from a capacious pocket, a canvas bag, with U. S. on it, and draws from it numerous padlocks and a bunch of keys. He is a Custom-house officer. He singles out a padlock, inserts it into a hasp on the end of an iron bar, which secures the after-hatch, snaps it to, gives a long breath which steams in the frosty air, and then proceeds, with solemn mien, to perform the same operation on the forward hatch. Unfortunately, the Government padlock will not fit, and, being a corpulent man, he gets very red in the face as he fumbles and bothers over it. Evidently he does not know what to do. He seems very wobegone and wretched about it, as the cold metal of the iron fastening makes it uncomfortable to handle. Evidently there is some block in the routine, on account of that padlock, furnished by the United States, not adapting itself to the iron fastenings of all hatches. He goes away at last, with a wearied and disconsolate look, evidently agitating in his mind the feasibility of addressing a paper to the Collector of the Port, who is to recommend to Congress the urgency of passing measures enforcing, under due pains and penalties, certain regulations prescribing the exact size of hatch-fastenings on vessels sailing under the United States flag.

I return to my schooner. By this time the wharf is littered with bales of hay, all going to Florida. I wonder whether it is true, as has been asserted, that the hay crop is worth more to the United States than cotton? I think, though, if cotton is king, hay is queen. Now comes an immense case, readily recognized as a piano. I do not sympathize with this instrument. Its destination is somewhere on the St. John's River. Now, evidently the hard mechanical notes of a Steinway or a Chickering must be out of place if resounding through orange groves. A better appreciation of music fitting the locality would have made shipments of mandolins, rebecks, and guitars. Freight drops off now, and comes scattering in with boxes of catsup, canned fruits, and starch. Right on the other side of the dock there is a canal-boat. She has probably brought in her last cargo, and will go over to Brooklyn, where she will stay until navigation opens in the Spring. There is a little curl of smoke coming from the cabin, and presently I see two tiny children—a boy and a girl—look through the minute window of the boat, and they nod their heads and clap their hands in the direction of the shipping clerk. The boy looks lusty and full of health, but the girl is evidently ailing, for she has her little head bound up in a handkerchief, and she holds her face on one side, as if in pain. The little girl has a pair of scissors, and she cuts in paper a continuous row of gentlemen and ladies, all joining hands in the happiest way, and she sticks them up in the window. This ornamentation, though not lavish, extends quite across the two windows, the cabin is so small. Having a decided fancy, a latent talent, for making cut-paper figures myself, I am quite interested, as is the receiving clerk. I twist up, as well as my very cold fingers will allow, a rooster and a cock-boat out of a piece of paper, and I place them on a post, ballasting my productions with little stones, so that they should not blow away. The children are instantly attracted, and the little boy, a mere baby, stretches out his hands. My attention is called to a dray full of boxes, which are deposited on the wharf for our schooner. Somehow or other the receiving clerk, without my asking him, tells me of his own accord what they contain—camp-stools. I can understand the use of camp-stools in Florida; how the feeble steps of the invalid must be watched, and how, with the first inhalation of the sweet balmy air, bringing life once more to those dear to us, some loving hand must be nigh, to offer promptly rest after fatigue. I return to my post, but alas! my rooster and cock-boat have been blown overboard; the wind was too much for them. I reflect on Thibetan worship, and think if there is not something kindly in the manners of those old monks, who make pilgrimages from their Lamasaries into the midst of their desolate steppes, and then give to the four winds of heaven paper boats and paper horses for the especial benefit of shipwrecked mariners or weary travelers all over the world. I kiss my hand to the little girl, who smiles with only one-half of her face; the stiff neck on the other side prevents it. The little boy points to the post and makes signs for more cock-boats. Now there happens to come along on that wharf an ambulant dealer with a basket containing an immense variety of the most useless articles. He has some of the commonest toys imaginable, selected probably for the meagre purses of those who raise up children on shipboard. There are wooden soldiers, with very round heads but generally irate expressions, and small horses, blood-red, with tow tails, and wooden flower-pots, with a tuft of blue moss, from which one extraordinary rose blossoms, without a leaf or a thorn on the stem. On that post for ten cents that ambulant toy man put five distinct objects of happiness, when the shipping clerk interfered. "It's a swindle, Jacob," he said. That young man was certainly posted in the toy market along the wharves. "You ain't a going to sell those things two cents a piece, when they are only a penny? You must be wanting to retire after the first of the year. Bring out five more of them things. Three more flower-pots and two more horses. The little girl takes the odd one. What's this doll worth? Ten cents! Give you five. Hand it over. Now clear out. I see you, Sir, watching them children. Poor little mites. No mother, Sir. Father decent kind of fellow; says their ma died this Spring. Has to bring 'em up himself, and is forced to leave them most all day. He is only a deck-hand, and will be the boat-keeper during Winter. Been noticing them babies ever since I have been loading the schooner—most a week—and been a wanting to do something for their New-Year's. A case of mixed candies busted yesterday, and they got some. They have been at the window ever since, expecting more; but nothing busted. You can't get in; the cabin is locked, but I can manage it through the window." So my young friend climbed on board, with the toys in his pocket, lifted up the sash, and passed through the toys one by one, the especial rights of proprietorship having been carefully enjoined. Presently all the soldiers and the flower-pots were stuck in the window, and the little girl was hugging the doll.

"Loading her up; taking in freight for a vessel of a Winter's day on a wharf isn't fun," said the young gentleman sententiously.

"I shouldn't think it was," I replied. "In fact, there ain't much of anything to see or do on a wharf which is interesting to a stranger."

"You are from the country, ain't you?" asked the young man with a smile. "Never seen New-York before? Wish you a happy New Year, anyhow."

I did not exactly understand how there could be any reservation as to wishing me a happy New Year whether I was from the country or not, but supposing that this singularity of expression arose from the general character of the young man, or because he was uncomfortable from the frosty weather, I returned the compliment, inquiring "whether a stiff neck was not very hard on children," and, not being a family man, added, "They all get it sometimes, and get over it, don't they?"

"It ain't a stiff neck, it's mumps. Mother sent me a bottle of stuff for the child three days ago, and her father has been rubbing it on, and she's most over it now. When I was a little boy," added the clerk reflectively, "toys cured most everything as was the matter with me."

"Just my case," I replied, as we shook hands and I left the wharf.

PEDESTRIANISM IN HAWAII.

The Honolulu *Gazette* of Nov. 18 reports an interesting pedestrian feat thus: "In Honolulu we have heard of brilliant athletic feats in the way of standing on the corners or sitting in carriages, and one or two people have been known within the memory of man to dance. In some other countries there exists an interesting and popular exercise known as walking, a very good illustration of which (to us) novel performance has lately been afforded by Mr. Hugh Thackwell, a young officer of H. M. S. Scout. This gentleman left Hilo a few days since, on foot, at 5:40 o'clock in the morning, rested for an hour and a half at the end of thirteen miles, resumed his journey at 12:30 P. M., and reached the Volcano House at 5:10 in the evening, having made more than twenty-nine miles of heavy uphill work, over a wretched road of ki-swamp and pahoehoe, in ten walking hours. Next morning Mr. Thackwell set out for the crater at 5:40, still on foot, and, after a good deal of scrambling up and down the great basin, having 'done' all its wonders thoroughly, reached the house again at 8:10 o'clock. At 9:15 this indomitable pedestrian commenced his return journey, starting three-quarters of an hour behind a mounted party of visitors; and after stoppages on the way amounting in all to twenty minutes, he regained Hilo at 5:15 in the evening, outstripping the riders on the way, arriving in gallant form, and looking as fresh as if prepared for a race. The total distance covered was probably at least sixty-five miles, walk and climb; the walking time occupied was 20½ hours, and the total time from start to return, including all stoppages, 35¾ hours. This is not bad for the tropics in hot weather, and it rained over a great part of the way.'

THE CHINESE COAL MINES.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* of a recent date says: "Intelligence received by the China mail corroborates the announcement previously made that the Chinese intend working the coal mines in their northern provinces upon Western principles. The known coal mines in these provinces have been represented to be of larger extent than any in Europe or the United States. They have been worked already, Chinese fashion—that is, by men carrying the coals on their backs from the coal deposits to the surface. The Chinese already build their own war vessels, have given orders for a telegraph line as an experiment, propose to construct a short line of railroad, and are about working their coal mines after the fashion of Western nations. It is no wonder that some people are asking themseves the question whether China is entering upon the same system of change that has marked the recent history of Japan."

FRANCE.

RELIGIOUS TOPICS OF THE DAY.

ULTRAMONTANES AND LIBERALS—THE LIBERTY OF PUBLIC WORSHIP—CATHOLICISM AND ITS OBLIGATIONS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, Dec. 14, 1874.

A week ago I wrote of the Ultramontane demand for liberty in the matter of public instruction, a liberty strongly opposed by the Republicans. To-day I have to write of a demand for liberty of public worship, formulated by the Republicans and opposed by the Ultramontanes. I use this term generally, as the most concise and least offensive expression of ultra-Catholicism. The fact that this demand closely followed the other, indicates that there is a cohesive force in liberty that may be relied on except in case of violence. If the Republicans had voted the first liberty, and felt thankful for one small favor, they would have obtained the present liberty as a complement, and without great difficulty. The demand for freedom of public worship has less religious importance than may at first appear, and is more nearly attached to the right of reunion or association than to the privilege of worshiping God. In France the law forbids a man to invite more than twenty friends to dinner without first obtaining permission from the Commissary of Police, but the law is violated in this respect every day, every person being aware that it was made for the purpose of preventing political banquets. If more than a score of men desire to hold a meeting they must first state their purpose and get the requisite authority. This law applies to meetings for public worship as well, but for this purpose the authority required is given without being asked with the authorization of the Church. The Concordat recognizes the Protestant religion, and the law allows men to assemble in their churches to worship God according to its rites. Admitting that there are ten different forms of worship recognized by the law, the question is whether a man who has the ambition to found a new sect can start an eleventh religion without running counter to the law on reunions. There is no difficulty at all about worshiping God in any of the recognized ways. But, as I have stated in a previous letter, and as M. Coquerel has shown in a detailed communication, the French Protestant Church has internal dissensions, and the liberal fraction wants to start a new church of its own. As the recent attempt to get this branch recognized by the Government proved a failure, some ambitious Pastors want to start out as guerilias, if I may use that term, and establish churches of their own. They believe that, if they were allowed to open chapels, they would soon attract congregations and rival the palmy days of Beecher or of Spurgeon. So far as my opinion goes, I should say that they ought to have freedom in this matter, and on general principles merely, for I do not see the public utility of this movement, nor do I see in what way the public would be benefited by the introduction of a dozen independent churches, and, I may say, nearly as many sects. The church of Pére Hyacinthe would not be that of M. Pressensé, nor would M. Coquerel acknowledge the latter as his Bishop. In a religious point of view, therefore, I fear there is nothing to be gained, for skepticism and discussion would be the natural results; but in a civic point of view I can see many advantages that might accrue. If this law upon reunions were shaken upon this point it would soon give way upon others, and in the course of time the French might boast of the enjoyment of this necessary liberty. The State is the guardian of public order and public morality, and before granting these liberties it must be seen that no bad use will be made of them. And one party or the other cries that these liberties are only demanded for that purpose. Take care, said the Republicans the other day, for the Jesuits are deceiving you. They only demand liberty of teaching in order to make it an instrument of tyranny and oppression; and, take care, say the Ultramontanes to-day, for the Repubublicans only demand liberty of public worship in order to set up churches devoted to atheism and free-thinking, if not to Bacchus and Venus. The abuse of this liberty does not affect the principle, and I should think that the right to worship God, the gods, the *Etre-Supreme* Brahma, or the sun, (as a symbol,) ought to be accorded. The State has less to fear from a hundred sects that are pulling different ways and fighting each other, than from the union of all these sects into one body under the command of a few ambitious men.

Whatever the object of this measure may be, there is no doubt about the feeling of the Catholics who oppose it. As Catholics they are directly commanded to do so by the famous *Syllabus*. I must confess that I never read this document until the other day, when Mgr. Dupanloup told us in his speech where his translation could be found. On the same day a paper remarked that no man could obey it and be a good citizen, and this brought up the Gladstone controversy. On the 8th of December, 1864, Pius IX. addressed to his patriarchs, Bishops, and clergy an encyclical letter destined to stimulate their professional zeal, and to incite them to combat what the Church regards as the errors of the times. In order to leave no doubt about the matter, a tableau of these errors was adjoined to the encyclical *quanta cura*, and called the *Syllabus*. At the time Mgr. Dupanloup combated it fiercely, but he has come to be its defender. Finding seventy-three errors in the ordinary translation, he made a French version, and is accused of having softened down the asperities of the original in many places. For all Catholics this must be equivalent to articles of faith. The Pope did not confine himself to dogma and to faith, but entered the domain of social life, laying down rules very difficult to follow strictly in the present state of modern society, and in this progressive age. In many places there appear to be things which conflict with the civil law; but yet the Church commands the faithful to be good citizens. If the *Syllabus* had been taken alone, the present war in Germany would have occurred long ago: but the struggle between Church and State has been retarded by the prudence of Governments.

I have given the above to this document for the purpose of showing its bearing upon the present question, and to explain why the Catholics in the Assembly so strongly opposed freedom of public worship. They are forced by the *Syllabus* to believe that this freedom is a delirium—*deliramentum*, according to the expression of Pope Gregory XVI.—and hence they must vote against it, as 115 did. They are obliged by it to believe that philosophy, moral and civil law cannot exist without Divine and ecclesiastical authority. (Syll. lvii.) They are forced to believe that civil marriages are not real marriages; that without the sanction of the Church it is not even a contract—*nullum esse contractum si sacramentum excludatur*, (Syll. lxxiii.,)—and this is contrary to the civil code. They are forced to believe that there must be a State religion, and that the Catholic religion ought to reign to the exclusion of all others—*cæteris quibuscumque cultibus exclusis*. (Syll., lxxvii.) These are some of the instructions given to Catholics in the *Syllabus*, and it will be observed that the course of the Catholic Deputies is marked out for them in advance. It results from these examples that, among the articles actually imposed upon Catholics as articles of faith, there are some which it would be prudent to let sleep yet awhile in the "region of principles," for there are clauses opposed to the Code Napoleon, as Mr. Gladstone says they are to the common law of England. It is only fair to say that many of the clergy opposed the promulgation of the *Syllabus* as strongly as they did the dogma of infallibility. After heated debate in the Assembly on Friday, this bill for granting freedom of public worship was passed to a second reading, but it was merely to provide work for a few days more before the holidays, all parties being anxious to avoid all organic or constitutional questions at this time.

The Duc De Larochefaucauld-Liancourt, the chief of this ancient and noble family, died on Saturday at the age of eighty-one. Some two hundred and fifty years ago there was a wealthy and prominent man by the name of Faucauld, who took it into his head to build a castle upon the top of a rock. The hill was called "La roche de Faucauld," or "Faucauld's Rock," then La Roche-Faucauld, and this was adopted as the family name minus the hyphen. The spelling was afterward modified to Larochefaucauld. The members of the family have all been prominent men, some on account of their talents, many on account of their fortune. But, taken as a family, this one has had an exceptional number of great men. There are now three branches—Larochefaucauld-Liancourt, Estissac, and Bissaccia. The latter is held by the gentleman who was recently Ambassador to London, and who is now a young, handsome, brilliant man of forty, and who had a large fortune with his wife to add to his own. The ducal title was bestowed by the Pope, but he is the Prince of something or other, I do not remember what, (like the Duc Decazes,) in Baden or Bavaria. I have no Almanach de Gotha by me at this moment, and only speak from memory. There are, therefore, three Larochefaucaulds who are Dukes, and are known by the names of Liancourt, Dondeauville, and Bissaccia. The old gentleman was also Prince De Marcellac. For a number of years he has not occupied himself with public affairs, but has expended his private revenues "like a lord," to use a phrase that will be appreciated. He was a *grand seigneur* even in his charities, and every day had his court-yard filled with people who mainly lived upon his bounty. Beside he was accustomed to go out in search of misery, and made these tours twice a week up to the week of his death. I met him riding in the Bois de Boulogne not long ago, and he sat his horse so firmly, and looked so strong and well, that I thought him good for many years. But last week he went out on foot to relieve a poor family, passed the Seine late in the evening, and took a cold which resulted in his death.

GUIZOT'S LAST DAYS.

M. Cuvillier Fleury has published, says the Paris correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph*, in the *Journal des Débats*, apropos of the new volume of Guizot's *Histoire de France Racontée à mes Petits-enfants*, some interesting recollections of the old statesman's last days. It appears that M. Fleury was invited to visit Guizot in the month of August last, just when he was occupied in reading the proof-sheets of that portion of his history which refers to the life of Cardinal Richelieu. The historian took delight in drawing his visitor's attention to the quiet, gentle, noiseless, almost abject way in which the great ecclesiastic crept on his path to power, which he had no sooner secured than, like Pope Sixtus V., he threw off all semblance of humility, and showed himself armed with implacable decision. There is much acumen in one of Guizot's occasional remarks that, whereas Richelieu was greedy for money only as a means of satisfying his ambition, Mazarin used his power as a means of acquiring wealth. Guizot seems to have been specially fond of the last production of his old age. The work was originally just what it professed to be. The author was really in the habit of giving daily lectures to his grandchildren on the history of France. One day when M. De Barante happened to be present, he remarked that the children thus privileged would be better up in the history of their country than any of their compatriots. The observation sank into Guizot's memory, and he determined to give to his countrymen the advantage of the studies he had made for his grand children only. "I take an interest in this work at which sometimes I smile myself," said the veteran worker; "but then I reproach myself for smiling, for I am anxious to make known to other people's children no less than to my own, to little and big people, to students and to men of the world, the real meaning of the events and the real character of the personages of our history. I am told, and you yourself," said he, speaking to M. Cuvillier Fleury, "tell me that I have succeeded." The fourth volume just published embraces the period between the death of Henri IV. and the death of Louis XIV., and the whole of these sheets have been revised by the author. Sufficient notes remain for a fifth volume, which will take up the period of the eighteenth century, the plan of which is already marked out by Guizot, but the outline will have to be filled up by the hand which used to follow the dictation of the aged writer. Fleury remarks at length on the extraordinary contrast between the fire that burned up to the very last in Guizot's intellect and the utter prostration of his body. He took scarcely any nourishment, and was physically powerless, while his mind retained all the activity of his youth.

EXPLANATION FROM A CLERGYMAN.

In behalf of Rev. C. T. Kellogg, of Covington, Ky., who has been reported to have been intoxicated while preaching in a Cincinnati church on Christmas Day, the Cincinnati *Gazette* makes the following explanation: "The multitude of people who have been shocked by the scandal caused by the strange conduct of the above-named reverend gentleman at St. John's Church, Cincinnati, on Christmas Day, will be somewhat relieved by the explanation which Mr. Kellogg offers. He states that for a long time past he has suffered from a painful disease of the kidneys. He suffered excruciating pain throughout Wednesday and Thursday. Being desirous of keeping his appointment with the congregation of St. John's, before he left home on Friday morning he swallowed a large dose of laudanum and sweet spirits of nitre. He felt some relief, and experienced no ill effects until he had entered the pulpit and commenced his sermon. He began to be conscious of a feeling of drowsiness, and finding it impossible to get rid of it, he retired to the vestry-room. Dr. Comegys attended him there and administered a drachm of solution of hydrate of chloral. Mr. Kellogg then returned home in a carriage, accompanied by his wife. Since that time he has been confined to his bed. He denies most solemnly that a drop of intoxicating liquor of any kind passed his lips on Friday morning previous to the unfortunate occurrence which is in the mouths of all. In this denial his wife joins him. His physician, Dr. Thomas, of this city, to the above statement adds, that when called to the bedside of his patient he found him suffering the most intense pain in the region of the kidneys, and that he saw no evidence of intoxication. The more generous of Mr. Kellogg's clerical acquaintances express the deepest sorrow at the scandalous story alluded to, and the strongest hope and confidence that it will prove utterly false."

MR. FROUDE'S MISSION TO THE CAPE.

The *Natal Witness* says that Mr. Froude after a stay of twenty days, which he employed in gathering information from various persons who take an interest in public matters, left for Pretoria on the 22d of October. Mr. Froude has gone to confer with Messrs. Burgess and Brand, the Presidents of the Republics, on the question of federation, for the guidance of the imperial Government. Lord Carnarvon, it is believed, will not assent to the Railway bill until Mr. Froude's report has been received and it has been finally decided whether Natal is to be made a province of the Cape. Should this be decided in the affirmative, Natal will probably only be able to get railways by the consent of the Cape Parliament. Mr. Froude made no secret of the fact that he was privately engaged in making inquiries for the Secretary of State into the circumstances connected with the late Caffre insurrection, was commissioned to report on the best mode of settling the political questions in Natal, as regards the form of government, and had the important and delicate duty in hand of ascertaining the dispositions of the two Republics toward federation with the South African colonies. It would appear that the same spirit which induced Lord Kimberley to attempt to override the liberty of voting supplies which Natal had enjoyed unquestioned for fifteen years, still prevails in the Colonial office, and that Lord Carnarvon also has been persuaded that the political liberties and political existence of Natal can at any moment be obliterated by a stroke of the imperial pen. It had been decided in England that unless Mr. Froude could see good reason to believe that the Republics and Natal would at once enter into a confederation with the Cape colony, Natal must be deprived of her independence and compelled to form part of the Cape. The hopelessness of federation to the extent proposed was, no doubt, made apparent to Mr. Froude before he had been many hours in Cape Town, and then Mr. Molteno, the Premier of the Cape, was asked whether his Government would have any objection to have Natal added to the already extensive territory of the Cape. Mr. Molteno took time to consider the question, and, so far as we are aware, has not yet given a reply.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

ARTISTS' MOVEMENTS AND MISCELLANEOUS GOSSIP.

HOME NOTES.

Mr. Edwin Adams was last week in Albany.

Lotta was last week at the Boston Theatre.

Mme. Janauschek appears this week in Richmond.

Mrs. F. S. Chanfrau was in Indianapolis last week.

Mr. Lawrence Barrett acted in Richmond last week.

Mr. Oliver Doud Byron was last week in Toronto.

The Aimée opera bouffe troupe was last week in Detroit.

Mrs. F. W. Lander was last week at De Bar's, in St. Louis.

Mrs. D. P. Bowers was last week at the New-Orleans Varieties.

The new Academy of Music in Baltimore is to be opened Tuesday.

Mr. McCullough is acting at his own theatre in San Francisco.

Miss Clara Morris and Mr. Edwin Booth acted last week in Chicago.

F. S. Chanfrau was at the St. Charles Theatre, in New-Orleans, last week.

Mr. J. S. Clarke was last week in Pittsburg. Mr. Toole acts there this week.

Miss Kellogg and the English Opera Troupe were last week at Ford's, in Baltimore.

Mr. Edmond Gerson, agent for the Kiralfy Brothers, left for Baltimore yesterday.

The Oates Company, Mr. J. K. Emmet, and Mr. Fechter were last week in Cincinnati.

Miss Charlotte Thompson and Mr. E. L. Davenport last week delighted Lancaster, Penn.

The gross receipts of the Hartford Opera-house last year were $73,539; this year they were but $55,647. Dull times!

Miss Augusta Chambers has returned to this City, after filling a most successful four months engagement with Bidwell & McDonough's South American Dramatic Company. She entered upon an engagement in St. John, New-Brunswick, Monday last.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

"Charlemagne," a grand historical drama of the Middle Ages, and founded on the great *épopée* of Roland, was to be produced at the Théâtre Français about the end of December.

A dispatch to the London *Daily News* runs thus: A scene of unprecedented enthusiasm and excitement was witnessed on the occasion of the benefit of Mme. Adelina Patti, at Moscow, on Dec. 1. The opera selected was "Il Barbiere di Seviglia," and so great was the demand for places, although the prices were doubled, that the theatre was thronged, and the receipts amounted to the enormous sum of £1,500. The *coup d'œil* afforded by the crowded house was most striking, and when the gifted artiste appeared upon the stage, she was greeted with a prolonged burst of applause that was long protracted. In the lesson scene the introduction of the Shadow Song from "Dinorah," evoked another fervent demonstration of delight on the part of the audience, who were not satisfied until the *bénéficiaire* had three times responded to their demands for its repetition. At the conclusion of the opera, Mme. Patti was presented with five splendid stars of rubies and diamonds, together with a magnificent ornament consisting entirely of large brilliants. When it is stated that, in the course of the evening, she was called before the curtain no less than sixty times, and that upward of 2,000 bouquets were showered upon her, some idea may be formed of the extraordinary triumph she achieved.

Vienna, writes a correspondent, is treated just now to a new kind of artistic religious entertainment by a Russian lady artist, Ella Adalewsky by name. It consists of a number of transparent pictures representing subjects from the Nativity, which are brought out before the spectator. An invisible orchestra and choir perform a cantata composed by the Russian lady artist. The public are in the dark during the performance, which lends a sort of mystery to the thing well calculated to impress imaginative minds. The entertainment, though new in Vienna, was invented some thirty years ago in Berlin, when a sort of artistic religious mystery was the fashion there. A revival of it in these times of hard struggling between State and Church may seem so much the more strange as it is not a speculation, all the profits being given to benevolent institutions. All the eight pictures have been painted by Vienna artists. The first of them is symbolical, showing the representatives of the old Covenant and the precursors of Christ, viz., Adam, Eve, Moses, David, and John the Baptist. One shows the Shepherds receiving the Message; another, again, the Shepherds adoring. Then come the three Angels, Mary, with the Child in the manger, the three Kings of the East, and last a Christmas tree, with the Virgin and Child in the sky above. Artistically some of them come out very well. The music is pleasing, and will be still more so when the orchestra have learned their parts better than at first.

A Rome letter to the Manchester *Examiner* has the following: The Senate was engaged yesterday in examining the nomination to a seat in its body of the great composer Verdi, and as it was declared that all the proper forms had been strictly complied with, the celebrated author of the "Trovatore," the "Traviata," and "Aida," has henceforth his fractional share in legislating for the Italian people. It is not impossible that we may have the pleasure of seeing him this winter in Rome. He is bound as an act of duty to come and take the oaths and his seat, and this obligation is perhaps the more likely to be soon performed because he will have an opportunity of witnessing the bringing out of "Aida" at the chief opera house of Rome, the Apollo, in a way in which no opera has for many years been produced at that theatre. For this great musical reform of the Apollo, by which the foreign visitors to the city will so greatly benefit, Rome has really to thank the unexampled success which marked the representation of "Aida" at Perugia. The thing really got too scandalous when one saw there, in the theatre of a small provincial town, Princes and Dukes and Marquises by dozens coming from Rome and Florence to witness a performance which they had never been able to behold in their own cities in theatres possessing tenfold greater pecuniary resources. The Winter season of the Apollo will, as regards the instrumental, vocal, and stage direction, be under the management of the same two accomplished Maestri, Uziglio and Mancinelli, to whose care, ability, and zeal the performances of Perugia owed so much of their success.

The following letter has been addressed by Mlle. Carlotta Patti to the editor of the Birmingham *Gazette*, with reference to her refusal recently to sing at a concert in the town-hall, Birmingham: "Dear Sir: I have preserved too good a remembrance of the kindly and sympathetic welcome accorded to me in Birmingham eleven years ago not to think myself called upon to give some explanation to the public in reference to the concert of the 26th of November. I did indeed think it strange that under my name on the placards, as well as on the programmes, should have been placed the words, 'Sister of Adelina Patti.' Though but a twinkling star by the side of the brilliant planet called the Marchioness de Caux, I am nevertheless too proud of the humble reputation which Europe and America have confirmed, to allow anybody to try to eclipse my name by the dangerous approximation of that of my dear sister, to whom I am bound by the tenderest affection. Desiring, however, that the public of Birmingham should know how grieved I am that it should have been the undeserving victim of an incident which should have been confined to the artist and managers only, I beg that you will have the kindness to state that I shall shortly reappear in Birmingham, and that it is my formal intention to devote the proceeds of the concert to the relief of the most necessitous among the poor of the town. Kindly excuse, Sir, the length of my letter, written for my own justification, and accept the expression of my most distinguished consideration."

The *Pall-Mall Gazette* says: "The story of Col. Chabert, in Balzac's *Scènes de la Vie Parisienne*, has no doubt suggested to M. Eugène Nus the idea of his new piece, 'Les Deux Comtesses,' which has just been received with marked favor at the Théâtre du Gymnase. Balzac relates how Col. Chabert, left for dead on the battle-field of Eylau, reappears in Paris many years afterward to find his wife married again to Count Férand, who occupied a high position under the Government of the Bourbons. Col. Chabert, rather than take the proceedings which he might have done, preferred to make a sacrifice of himself and not to reveal the fact of his being still alive. M. Eugène Nus introverts the parts in his new comedy, the hero of which is the *Comte de Trevenec*, who has, unknowingly, of course, committed bigamy, being secretly married to the daughter of his steward in Brittany at the time of the first Revolution; he was soon afterward wounded in an engagement with the English fleet, and the news of his death soon after reached his family. His marriage was not known, and his young widow, as she supposed herself to be, came to Paris with her infant son. The piece opens some years afterward upon a modest apartment, where the mother is working at some lace, and the son, now five-and-twenty years of age, is painting a picture for the next salon. The lady for whom the lace is being made is *Miss Ellen*, a gushing young creature from New-York, whose head is full of all sorts of philanthropic schemes. It turns out after many emotional occurrences, that she is the step-daughter of a lady; that the *Count de Trevenec*, who, instead of being killed, had been taken prisoner and afterward escaped to America, had married when he failed to find any traces of his first wife. The latter, as was mentioned above, had gone to Paris, where she lived under the name of *Mme. Brotot*, and, like Col. Chabert in Balzac's story, refused to take the place to which she was entitled. With great abnegation, she will not let the second *Comtesse de Trevenec* and her children make room for her and for her own son; and she induces the latter to burn the documents which establish his right to be considered the heir of the *Trevenec* title and property. It is perhaps unnecessary to add that *Miss Ellen*, overcome by the heroic conduct of this young man, gives him her hand and her large fortune; so that every one is made as happy as possible under the circumstances.

The London *Daily News* of Dec. 15 has the following critique: "The representation of 'Much Ado About Nothing' at the Haymarket Theatre on Saturday afternoon, for the benefit of the Royal General Theatrical Fund, was made memorable by the reappearance of Miss Helen Faucit, (Mrs. Theodore Martin,) who had again spontaneously offered her services to the art and to the profession with which her name is associated in the memory of a generation of playgoers now passing away, and in the history of the British stage. The generous aid which this esteemed and accomplished lady has so often and so cordially brought to the fund is well-known. Her occasional reappearances on the scene of her triumphs are hailed not only with the eager interest and admiration of all lovers of the choicest dramatic art, but with affectionate gratitude by all the brethren and sisters of the craft. There is a romance of the stage of which the world on the other side of the footlights hears, perhaps, too seldom. We mean not the romance of its temptations, its frailties, and its follies, but of its trials, its troubles, its charities, its sufferings, and its virtues. Actors are proverbially ready to help each other; but the world knows too little of the simple human pieties and loving kindnesses that lurk behind the mask of the mimic. The selection of 'Much Ado About Nothing' on this occasion was most felicitous, for in the whole range of Miss Helen Faucit's personations it may be doubted whether her *Beatrice* was ever surpassed. Her conception and acting of this difficult character, so complex and so subtle in the willfulness and waywardness of its moods, so variable in its play of light and shade, of ever shifting phases of thought, fancy, and caprice, from the airy malice and banter of a coquetry that is half assumed as a defensive armor for the woman's heart to the impetuous emotion of a noble scorn, is, from first to last, a model and a masterpiece. Miss Helen Faucit's voice has preserved all its thrilling charm, and her attitudes and gestures are instinct with the very soul of poetry and grace. In a word, she is one of Shakespeare's women, 'all compact.' Her reception on Saturday was most enthusiastic, and the homage of attentive silence in the finest passages of the play was an even more impressive testimony to her genius than the storm of applause that welcomed her in the first scene and recalled her when the curtain fell. By the way, we should not forget to note here the admirable example which the great actress set to the players of a later day by declining a recall at the close of a scene in the middle of an act. One of the lessons which the comedians of an age of burlesques have to learn is that respect for their own art which is not easily distinguishable from self-respect. A benefit performance of this kind is not an occasion for criticism. Suffice it to record that, with scarcely an exception, the whole representation was more than creditable; and that Mr. Creswick's *Benedick* was an agreeable surprise even to many who would have been most ready to expect at the hands of that deservedly esteemed actor a thoroughly conscientious, intelligent and finished performance. It was much more than all that: it was eminently graceful, humorous, and sympathetic, and by no means unworthy of the best traditions of his predecessors. It showed us once more that in characterizations of the highest comedy, something of the *mordant* of tragic art is indispensable."

The Paris correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph* writes: "Your readers must have been surprised at the extraordinary hesitation and delay in announcing the opening of the Grand Opéra. Judging by English precedents you must have been unable to understand why so much uncertainty should prevail on a subject, every detail of which should have been arranged long since. In London a contractor would be bound to deliver up the theatre on a certain day, and he would do it; the company would be engaged, the advertisements issued, and, at the appointed hour, despite the unpunctuality of workmen and the illness of artists, the doors would be opened to an expectant crowd. As a matter of fact the opening performance here was fixed six months ago. When M. Halanzier went to London last June, he engaged Mlle. Nilsson to sing in the new building twelve times at the rate of £60 a night. She was also to have a benefit, but it is probable that she would have divided the proceeds among professional charities, as she did in 1870, when two benevolent societies shared 12,000 francs between them. It is manifest, indeed, that in this engagement the artist thought far less of pecuniary gain than of the glory of singing for the first time in the largest and handsomest opera-house in the world. The opera decided upon was 'Hamlet,' no very unnatural selection, seeing that its author is the head of the Conservatoire, and that the original interpreters of the two principal parts, Mlle. Nilsson and M. Faure, were available. However, it was thought that 'Hamlet' was not sufficiently representative of the French school, and M. Heugel telegraphed to Mlle. Nilsson to suggest 'Faust' in its place. To this proposal the lady replied by declining to make her first appearance in a part which 'belongs to Mme. Carvalho, both by right of creation and by talent.' It will be remembered that it was Mme. Carvalho who first brought out Mlle. Nilsson at the Theatre Lyrique; the delicacy which actuated the last-named lady's refusal—a motive most rare among artists—cannot, therefore, be too highly commended. By this time, however, the idea of a *spectacle coupé*, a performance consisting of detached acts from operas, began to gain ground, and the manager asked the singer to take part in it. Here, however, another difficulty arose. Mlle. Nilsson, in a letter expressing much sympathy for the embarrassment of the Director, declares that she has always consistently refused, for artistic reasons, to take part in *spectacle coupés*, and she must, therefore, beg M. Halanzier to cancel her engagement. Now, although the opening of a new opera-house is so exceptional an event that it could scarcely be *infra dig.* for any singer to co-operate in any kind of entertainment, however incomplete, one cannot withhold one's admiration for the self-respect of an artist who declines to let her name be associated with a performance which she deems to be below the dignity of her art. The manager still hopes that she has not said her last word, for, in default of Mlle. Nilsson, the inauguration will lose much of its attraction. But should she persist in her determination a *spectacle coupé* will nevertheless be given. The overture to 'Masaniello,' two acts of 'La Juive,' two acts of 'Guillaume Tell,' and the ballet 'La Source' are now spoken of as likely items in the bill of fare. Until the opening performance is settled the date cannot be positively fixed, as no scenery is yet ready. I am assured that a Saturday will probably be selected, because, there being no subscription on that night, the Government could dispose of as many boxes and places as might be required. We may expect the inauguration to be eventually announced for the 2d, or possibly the 9th of January."

THE PEACH CROP IN 1874.

AN AGGREGATE OF 837,219 BASKETS MARKETED—THE RECEIPTS, $669,775.

The Wilmington (Del.) *Commercial* says that the peach season of 1874 closed about the 1st of October, and the shipments by the car-load ceased on the 3d of that month. The season was very little shorter than usual, it beginning about as early and continuing about as late, but the daily shipments were much below the average of the several preceding years, and the aggregate of the crop was considerably lessened thereby. The bulk of the crop was moved to market by rail, the region of growth being mostly confined to a small area lying on both sides of the Delaware Railroad, and extending about twenty or thirty miles with its length. Only a limited quantity of peaches for market was grown along the bays and numerous water-courses of the peninsula, and the shipments from some of them were very meagre indeed. We present below the aggregate of the shipments, (by baskets,) both by rail and water:

By rail, northward	620,000
By rail, from Middletown to Dover	7,669
Total by rail	627,669
By water to Baltimore	54,550
By water to Philadelphia	155,000
Aggregate shipment by water and rail	837,219

It is thought that the average price per basket received for the crop will be about eighty cents. There were many shippers who obtained so much as $6 per crate, and the average of some growers were not less than $2, but these were in instances where the fruit had been carefully assorted, and beyond the usual character of the general shipments. The quantity shipped in an inferior condition will reduce the average to the figure named above, it is estimated by competent authority. Still, this makes an encouraging exhibit, and shows the net receipts of the peach crop for 1874 to have been $669,775 20.

PARDONS IN NEW-YORK.

The Albany *Journal* has procured the following statistics, which give the total number of pardons and commutations for the years named, beginning with 1866:

1866	193	1871	113
1867	142	1872	155
1868	147	1873	52
1869	108	1874	92
1870	117		

It will be observed that the number during the two years of Gov. Dix's administration is much less than in previous years.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

Col. F. W. Strong, of the Sixth Infantry, has been granted three months' leave of absence.

First Lieut. Valentine B. Gunther of Company F, Fifteenth Battalion, Brooklyn, has resigned.

Regimental Drills will be resumed in the Second Division, Brooklyn, during the present week.

Capt. John Sweitzer, of Company G, Twenty-eighth Battalion, Brooklyn, has tendered his resignation.

Company A, Thirty-second Regiment, Brooklyn, paraded on Sunday last, to pay a final tribute to the remains of their late comrade, Edward Finck.

The One Hundred and Tenth Battalion, Elmira, N. Y., Lieut. Col. Caldwell commanding, has been assigned to a new armory, containing all the modern improvements.

At a recent meeting of Company I, Thirteenth Regiment, Brooklyn, Second Lieut. George E. Stevenson was elected First Lieutenant, and Sergt. Richard F. Dinsmore Second Lieutenant.

Gen. Meserole is in command of the Second Division, Brooklyn, pending the appointment of a Major General. Col. Austen, of the Forty-seventh Regiment will command the Eleventh Brigade in the interval.

Company A, Twenty-third Regiment, Brooklyn, held a variety entertainment at its rooms in the regimental armory, on New-Year's Eve. The performance commenced at 9 P. M., and was continued until midnight.

At a meeting of the Forty-seventh Regiment, Brooklyn, last Wednesday evening, Capt. William H. Brownell was elected Major. Company D, of this command, will celebrate its anniversary on Thursday, the 14th inst.

Gen. Dakin, commanding the Fifth Brigade, Brooklyn, held a military reception at his residence on New Year's day. Nearly all of the officers in the Second Division were present, and the occasion was improved by a general interchange of the compliments of the season.

The non-commissioned officers of the First Battalion Infantry held a drill, under the instruction of Adjutant Seymour, last Monday evening. A committee has been appointed to make arrangements for the annual reception of this command, with instructions to report progress to the Board of Officers to-morrow evening.

The officers of the Eighth Brigade, Poughkeepsie, are experiencing a difficulty, similar to that of the Second Brigade in this City, in choosing a Brigadier General. At an election held last Thursday there were three candidates among five officers, and, after casting six ballots and arriving at no choice, the meeting was adjourned for a week.

The Separate Troop Cavalry, Capt. Karl Klein commanding, has been directed to assemble at the armory, in fatigue uniform, with side-arms, for drill and instruction, at 8 P. M., on the following Wednesdays: Jan. 6, 13, 20, 27; Feb. 3, 10, 17, 24; March 3, 10, 17, 24, 31. The twenty-sixth annual ball of this command will be held at the Teutonia Assembly Rooms, on Wednesday the 13th inst.

The annual meeting of the Howitzer Battery, Brooklyn, Capt. J. F. Simons, commanding, will be held to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock, when the reports of the Finance and Recruiting Committees will be presented. The officers and non-commissioned officers are directed to assemble at the battery room next Thursday evening, for theoretical instruction.

Efforts are being made at Schenectady to organize a battalion of five companies. The *Union* says: "Adjutant Gen. Stonehouse, of Albany, was in this city Monday evening, for the purpose of inspecting the men who have already been enrolled. The men had been assembled at the armory. Mr. Stonehouse visited the armory and inspected the men, taking a list of their names and examining them to see whether they were suitable as to age, size, &c., for military duty."

The Separate Troop Cavalry, Eleventh Brigade, Brooklyn, Capt. John Kreuscher commanding, has been ordered to report, in full uniform with white gloves, at the Kings County armory, corner of Stagg street and Bushwick avenue, on the following Thursday evenings for drill and instruction: Jan. 7, 14, 21, and 28; Feb. 4, 11, 18, and 25; March 4, 11, 18, and 25. Roll call at 7 P. M. The annual meeting of this troop for the election of officers will be held next Tuesday evening, at 8 o'clock.

William Millinette, one of the war veterans of the Ninth Regiment, is slowly dying of consumption at his residence, No. 114 Eldridge street, and is in destitute circumstances. He has a wife and three children dependent upon him for support. Some of his former comrades are endeavoring to obtain subscriptions for his relief. Donations may be sent to Gen. Henderson, No. 368 Broadway; Capt. Blaney, No. 152 Bowery, or William Scott, at the office of the New-Haven Steam-ship Company, Peck-slip.

The following drills are announced to take place at the State Arsenal during the present month: Friday, 8th, Seventy-first Regiment; Monday, 11th, Sixty-ninth Regiment; Wednesday, 13th, Eighth Regiment; Thursday, 14th, Battery K, First Division; Monday, 18th, Seventy-first Regiment; Wednesday, 20th, Seventy-ninth Regiment; Thursday, 21st, Eighth Regiment; Monday, 25th, Sixty-ninth Regiment; Tuesday, 26th, Fifty-fifth Regiment; Wednesday, 27th, Twelfth Regiment; Thursday, 28th, Eighth Regiment.

The Second Regiment, N. G. S. N. J., Col. Allen commanding, will hold a battalion drill at the armory, at Newark, to-morrow evening. The Colonel in issuing the order improves the occasion to extend to his command a cordial New Year's greeting, and to express his gratification at the improvement made in drill by the several companies during the last six months. He also urges upon both officers and men the importance of attendance at all drills, company as well as regimental, that the battalion may be brought up to the standard he hopes to make it reach, viz., second to none in the State.

Ferdinand Jung, a member of Battery B, Second Division, Brooklyn, having served his full term of service, applied for a discharge, but his request was denied by Major Timmes, the commander, until the former should deliver his uniform. Mr. Jung claimed to have purchased it, and was arraigned by Major Timmes before a Justice of the Peace, who sentenced Mr. Jung to pay a fine of $50, which was promptly paid, but the defendant gave notice that he should appeal the case, with a view to making it a test in future cases.

Major William J. Denslow has been ordered to perform the duties of Assistant Adjutant General of the Fifth Brigade, Brooklyn, pending the acceptance of the resignation of Lieut. Col. Isaac S. Catlin. It is understood that Major Denslow will be permanently appointed to the vacancy. During the ensuing month the vacancies in the Fifth Brigade, caused by the resignations of Capt. Colgate, Ordnance Officer, and Capt. Joseph T. Lee, Commissary of Subsistence, will be filled. Capt. Maxwell, at present Aide de Camp, will probably be promoted to one of the latter positions.

The Eighth Regiment, Col. George D. Scott commanding, held a battalion drill at the State Arsenal last Monday evening. Formation was made with eight companies of eight files front. Lieut. Col. D. S. Kittle assumed command for the occasion, and exercised the regiment in a series of evolutions. The movements comprised marching in column of fours, companies breaking from the right to march to the left, wheeling and marching in column of companies, forming close column by division, &c. The movements were generally well executed, and the drill concluded with a few exercises in the manual of arms.

The members of Company B, Seventh Regiment, held a drill at the State Arsenal last Wednesday evening. The following members have received honorable mention for having attended all the drills during the season of 1873-74: First Sergt. G. A. Jones, Sergts. S. E. Ware and G. W. Ring, Corporals G. H. Talman, W. R. Bostwick, W. U. Reynolds, and A. W. Conover, and Privates W. B. Burns, S. B. Bostwick, G. M. Baretto, F. A. H. K. Bryan, H. M. Baker, W. K. Freeman, T. C. Hall, T. W. Linton, T. D. Mather, P. H. Many, J. G. McMi kin, G. Oier, A. E. Oatman, J. H. Page, F. Storer, W. E. Spencer, F. C. Wright, J. W. Wenman and A. C. Zabriskie. All of the above members liable to detail are excused therefrom for one year.

Capt. B. E. Valentine, Inspector of Rifle Practice in the Fifth Brigade, Brooklyn, has signalized his accession to that office by patenting a simple invention for the promotion of rifle practice in the National Guard, which, when it is understood, will undoubtedly be generally adopted. The invention consists of a cylinder sixteen inches long, which is inserted at the breech of the ordinary rifle, and exactly fitting it. This cylinder has a bore about one-quarter of an inch in diameter. An ordinary pistol cartridge may be fired from the rifle with this attachment, with which a target may be accurately struck at a distance of one hundred yards. Inspector General Woodward has promised to give it his attention, and it will probably be adopted by the State. This is considered to be a decided improvement upon candle practice, and will be much less expensive.

The commissioned officers of the Twelfth Regiment, Col. John Ward commanding, will assemble in fatigue uniform at the armory, on Thursday next, at 8 P. M., for theoretical instruction. Major R. Lenox Belknap, Brigade Inspector, will inspect the records of the several companies on the same evening. Commandants of companies have been directed to produce their books and papers on that occasion. Non-commissioned officers and sergeants of the several companies have been directed to report in chasseur uniform, with side-arms, to the Adjutant at the armory for theoretical instruction on Tuesday the 12th inst., at 8 o'clock. The several companies in this command will parade in chasseur uniform, with side-arms, at the regimental armory for drill as follows: Companies F, G, and K on Thursday the 14th inst.; companies B, C, and D Monday, Jan. 18; A, E, H, and I Friday, Jan. 22. Assembly at 8 P. M. Non-commissioned officers are directed to report to the Adjutant. Company K, Twelfth regiment, Capt. Edward Fackner, commanding, will parade in fatigue uniform for drill at the State Arsenal on Wednesday, Jan. 13. Assembly at 8 P. M.

The right wing of the Seventy-first Regiment, Col. Richard Vose commanding, will hold a battalion drill at the State Arsenal next Friday evening. Assembly at 7:45 o'clock. Col. Vose has directed commandants of companies to resume the use of pieces in company drills, and to thoroughly instruct their commands in the manual. Company C in this regiment, Capt. Vantine commanding, held a reception at the armory on Monday night. During the evening a handsome gold medal was presented to Sergt. William F. Bogart, commemorating his twenty-fourth year of active service in that command. The members next sat down to a banquet, after which addresses were made by Col. Vose, Capt. Vantine, and Capt. Copeland, of the Police Department, who was formerly a member of this company. Company A, Capt. Ernest A. Desmarets, commanding, will hold its annual meeting at the Armory, to-morrow, at 8 P. M., for the purpose of electing civil officers for the ensuing year. Reports upon important matters will be submitted, and a full attendance is requested by the commandant. The Captain, in issuing the order, invites the attention of members to the battalion drill on Friday evening, and says he hopes, for the credit of the company, that all members will be present at roll-call.

The Sixty-ninth Regiment, Col. Cavanaugh commanding, paraded at the State Arsenal for battalion drill last Wednesday evening. The regiment was formed with eight companies, but was not equalized, and the first company had thirteen files, the rear company eleven, the color company twelve, and the five remaining eight and nine front. It was not, however, considered necessary by the Adjutant to properly equalize the command, and the drill proceeded. The evolutions commenced with "marching in column of fours," followed by "to and on the right, close column by division;" "advance and retreat in line of battle;" by fours and company; breaking from the right and marching to the left; forming double column; changing direction, and reforming line by two movements. The advance in line and the marching in column of companies and divisions were well performed, but in breaking from the right to march to the left the turning was very poor. In many instances the instructor neglected to require the pieces to be brought to the right shoulder, and the double time in this movement was slurred. During the latter part of the drill the Colonel turned the command over to the Lieutenant Colonel, who executed the movements of forming divisions, right front into line from column of companies, and on right into line from column of fours, explaining carefully each movement before giving the command for execution. These movements were not as smoothly executed as those in the first part of the drill, for, being new to most of the officers, they were not performed so readily.

The Fifth Regiment, Col. Spencer commanding, will assemble for battalion drill, in fatigue uniform, at the armory, as follows: Companies A, C, and E on Tuesday, Jan. 5 and 26; Companies H, B, and I on Monday, Jan. 11 and 25; Companies F, D, and K on Thursday, Jan. 7 and 28; assembly at 8 P. M. The field officers will command at these drills alternately. The Sergeant Major will report to the officer in command on each occasion. This command has also been directed to assemble, in fatigue uniform, without rifles (by wing), at the State Arsenal, corner of Thirty-fifth street and Seventh avenue, for drill, on the following evenings: Right wing, comprising Companies F, H, E, and A, on Tuesday, Jan. 12; left wing, comprising Companies B, I, C, K, and D, on Tuesday, Jan. 19. Roll-call of companies at the Arsenal at 7:45 P. M. on both occasions. Field officers will report to the Commandant; field music, general guides, and one color-sergeant to the Adjutant, on both dates, at 8 o'clock. The field and company officers and non-commissioned officers of companies are directed to assemble at the Regimental Armory, in fatigue uniform, at 8 P. M., on Wednesday, Jan. 27, for drill and instruction. The following promotions have been announced: Horace R. Williams, to be Surgeon, vice Vandewater, resigned; Bernhard Koenig, to be First Lieutenant "F" Company, vice Frame, deceased; Henry Rugen, to be Second Lieutenant "A" Company, vice Meyer, commission vacated, by the Commander in Chief; Ernst Meyer, to be Second Lieutenant "H" Company, vice Peters, who failed to qualify; Henry Kraft, to be Second Lieutenant I Company, vice Gruner, resigned. The resignation of First Lieut. John P. A. Kedenburg, A Company, has been accepted by the Commander in Chief. The following members having been expelled from their respective companies, the action of the companies is approved: F Company—Privates Joseph Geist, Bernhard Hardewig, August Hampe, Louis Hilke, Adolph H. Sobistron, William Stritter, and Frank Witthoff; K Company—Christian Eichhorn, August Gross, Albert Liberty, and Beecher J. Wagner. The attention of commanding officers is called to paragraph I., part first of G. O. No. 13, c. s., A. G. O., and the returns called for in the same must be promptly forwarded head-quarters on or before the 5th proximo; also, to to Circular No. 2 c. s., from Head-quarters First Division, N. G. S. N. Y., requesting a compliance with G. O. No. 3, series 1870, from same head-quarters, and will forward at once to head-quarters a list of the members of their companies, with their respective residences, for the use of the Commissioner of Jurors. Commandants of companies who have not complied with section 113, Military Code, are directed to do so at once; they will also forward to head-quarters three copies of the "Report of Rifle Practice at Creedmoor."

THE OLD COIN-DEALER'S TREASURES.

Mrs. Sophie Neubauer and her daughter, Lizzie, of No. 76 Division street, who were arrested on New Year's Eve by Detective Richard O'Connor, of the District Attorney's office, and Detectives Reilly and Williamson, of the Central Office, on a charge of grand larceny, were brought before District Attorney Horace Russell yesterday. It appears that after old Bryant had been robbed of his treasures, while confined in the Tombs on a charge of receiving stolen goods, he was visited faithfully by Miss Lizzie Neubauer, who, as alleged, had refused Bryant's offer of marriage. In order to save what remained of his property Bryant gave Miss Neubauer a document authorizing her to take possession of his elegant furniture and costly ornaments, which she removed to her apartments in Division street, on the supposition that the coin dealer had made them over on her. Bryant subsequently endeavored to regain possession of his property, failing in which he entered a complaint against Miss Neubauer and her mother, who were indicted for grand larceny and arrested on bench warrants. About $2,000 worth of the stolen property was recovered, a portion of it in Miss Neubauer's room. District Attorney Russell yesterday fixed bail at $2,000 in each case, which was furnished by Eugene Arnheim, of No. 532 Broadway, and the women were released.

A HARD CASE.

In Common Pleas, Chambers, yesterday, application was made to Chief Justice Daly on the part of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States for leave to bring suit against the executor and executrix of the estate of Alexander H. Stevens to recover $2,557 75, being a balance due after a sale of property under foreclosure. It appeared on the papers that the late Mr. Stevens obtained from the company a loan of $35,000 on the property No. 108 Chambers street. In February, 1874, the mortgage was foreclosed, the property sold for $38,500, and bought in by the company. After deducting expenses from the amount of the purchase money, the balance now sought to be sued for still remained unpaid. A few days subsequently the company sold the property for $47,500, which left them in hand a balance of about $7,000 over and above the entire indebtedness of the estate. Chief Justice Daly, in rendering his decision on the motion, says he grants it unwillingly; that according to strict legal right the company is entitled to sue for the balance over the purchase money at the foreclosure sale, whatever may be thought of their bringing the suit under the circumstances.

THE CHAIN GANG.

The following is a list of the names, crimes, and sentences of the prisoners removed from the Tombs to Sing Sing during the past week by Deputy Sheriffs Daly and Coughlin: George Ryan, grand larceny, one year; Thomas Rogers, grand larceny, one year; John Moore, rape, twenty years; George Reilly, burglary, ten years; George Henderson, grand larceny, five years; Henry Harrison, rape, twenty years; Mary Williams, grand larceny, three years and six months; Joseph Muntanyou, burglary, four years; William S. King, grand larceny, seven years and six months; Robert Murray, burglary, ten years; Henry C. Nelson, grand larceny, one year and six months; William Kelly, grand larceny, ten years; Daisy Jackson, grand larceny, three years and six months; Annie Williams, grand larceny, four years.

ATTEMPTED RESCUE.

On Friday night Officer Kane, of the Twentieth Precinct, arrested Nicholas and James Fryer for being drunk and disorderly. While endeavoring to take them to the station-house a friend of theirs, named Daniel Delant, attempted a rescue, which resulted in the capture of the ambuscader and a complete route of his forces in the shape of half a dozen roughs. The three prisoners were arraigned before Justice Kasmire, at Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, and held in $1,000 bail each for trial.

COTTON RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton at all ports since Sept. 1, 1874, to Jan. 1, 1875:

	Bales.		Bales.
Galveston	220,966	Philadelphia	18,063
New-Orleans	557,750	New-York	66,302
Mobile	210,170	Boston	14,257
Savannah	421,347	Port Royal	19,831
Charleston	289,129	Indianola	7,681
Wilmington	47,517	Providence	3,359
Norfolk	236,041	City Point	12,069
Baltimore	8,280		
Total			2,151,888

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

FORMS OF GOVERNMENT.

At an examination in one of the public schools of Wheeling, West Va., a few days ago, a youngster was asked to name the different forms of government. "Democracy and Hypocrisy," was the reply. "Under what form of government do we live?" asked the teacher. The boy hesitated a moment, and then answered "Hypocrisy."

A STRIKING DEMONSTRATION.

On Friday afternoon, says the Ogdensburg *Journal*, a young lady and gentleman entered the ladies' waiting-room at the Rutland depot. After standing by the stove a few moments, the gentleman, without uttering a word, struck her, staggering her for the moment. After regaining herself she made for him, pulling his hair and scratching his face. Quite an excitement prevailed for a few moments. The parties were unknown, and departed quietly in the end.

ANOTHER MOTHER OF CRIMINALS.

The Kingston *Freeman* says: "The Margaret, spoken of in THE NEW-YORK TIMES as the founder of a long race of criminals, has a relative in Ulster County, at present in the county jail, by the name of Phœbe Robinson, better known perhaps as Aunt Phœbe Robinson. Her maiden name, we believe, was Delamater. She is forty-five years old, has had thirteen children, the greater number of whom have been inmates of various prisons in the State, four of them now being in the House of Refuge. She has one child with her in jail, about two years old, which she has named Napoleon Cæsar Bonaparte."

THREW TOO HARD.

A boy in Lancaster, Penn., fourteen years old, broke his arm in a curious way, a day or two ago. He was snow-balling with other boys, and expressed a determination to throw a snow-ball over the top of a bell-tower. He made several unsuccessful attempts, and in making a final "good effort" the bone of his right arm was broken square off between the elbow and shoulder. He was standing in the middle of the street at the time, and had no opportunity of striking his arm against any outside obstacle, and there seems to be no doubt that the bone was fractured by an unusual exertion of muscular force. The other boys present say that "his arm cracked like a pistol."

A RAILROAD ON THE ICE.

A brilliant Duluth newspaper proposes a railroad on the ice from Duluth to the Sault—the whole length of Lake Superior. It would simply spike the rails to the ice, without grading, filling, excavating, ballasting, or ties. The track, it says, could be taken up every Spring and stowed away. The road would be about 400 miles long, and a dead level. It claims that the ice lasts till April; is thick enough to sustain a train of cars; the freight cars could be transferred to the ice without reloading, and the rails could be spiked to the ice, or they could be fastened in a frame and laid on the ice without spikes, "which would do just as well."

A PROMPT CONGRESSMAN.

A newly-elected Congressman of Wisconsin is much annoyed because of this story about himself in the Beaver Dam paper: "The Hon. ——— read in the paper that Congress was to assemble Dec. 7, so he packed up his clean linen, and, with his wife and one or two children, started for the national capital in time to claim his seat in the House of Representatives at the opening session. After his arrival there it did not take him a great while to learn that school would not begin for him until the 4th of March. He returned home after an absence of about three weeks, and finds it mighty hard work to convince his friends that he has only just been visiting in Missouri."

DAVY CROCKETT'S ESTATE.

The Nashville (Tenn.) *Union* says that the heirs of Davy Crocket have lately received information with regard to a large donation of land which was made to his heirs by the State of Texas. An investigation as to what should be done with these lands was had by the Legislature of Texas about four years ago, and it was decided that four years should be given to the heirs to establish their claims to the lands, after which time, if said proof was not made, the land should fall to the lessees and other parties, as might be deemed equitable. The time allowed will expire next March, and it is a matter of doubt now whether the heirs can take the proper action before that time to secure the property. Some of the lands are very valuable. A part of the city of Austin is said to be situated on one tract.

A COLORED BOY'S STORY OF THE SEA.

Charlie Tuttle, a colored boy, who ran away from his home in Ellington, Conn., three years ago, has returned and has a sailor's yarn to spin to the wondering countrymen. He has been as a whaler, and says his ship got blown from its course, and food and water gave out. After three days lots were cast among the crew in order that one should give his life to sustain that of the others. The blank was drawn by an old sailor, and he being a favorite, there was a cry from many that his life should be saved. It became evident that mutiny must prevail. The Captain and party and other sailors formed sides and armed themselves ready for a bloody fight, but just then there came a cry of "a sail," and every sailor dropped his arms and good feelings were restored.

THE STORY OF THE APPLE-TREE.

The following story is told by a Pennsylvania paper: "Near Mount Pleasant lives a rich farmer, and, as is the case everywhere, he has a poor neighbor. The times being hard this Winter, the latter, whose family is large, had a tight time of it. His neighbor, although rich, is a kind-hearted man. He helped his poor neighbor and gave him permission to cut down and take home for fire-wood an old, hollow-butted apple-tree, which had stood the storms of many a long year. The man did cut down the tree, and discovered in the hollow thereof something to make his heart glad. With his hard times, tough struggling, and battling with the cold were over, for in that hollow, rotten trunk he found at least a hat-full of gold, enough in value to make him a comparatively rich man."

A SINGING MOUSE.

The Montgomery (Ala.) *Advertiser* says: "Mr. W. C. Fuller placed on our table yesterday that great natural curiosity, the singing mouse, spoken of in a communication from Greenville, published in this paper several days ago. The little songster is of the ordinary sized mouse, with same appearance, differing only in the peculiar size and shape of its ears, they being longer and wider than usual, resembling somewhat those of a donkey. He is secured in a diminutive tin squirrel cage, with whirligig attached, plays incessantly, never seeming to tire, especially at night, when he turns and sings the whole night through without cessation, and at times so loud that a person could not sleep in the same room. His songs resemble those of canary birds more than anything else, but with much greater variety of tones.

A BETTER WATCH THAN HIS WATCH.

An ingenious attempt has lately been made to escape from the Massachusetts State Prison. Just before the prisoners marched from their shops at the close of the day one of their number, temporarily employed about the yard, managed to steal a coat and hat belonging to one of the instructors at the prison, and in some unaccountable manner also became possessed of a watch. Putting on the coat over his prison garb, and substituting the hat for the uniform cap, he walked boldly up to the door leading to the octagon and rapped on it loudly. Officer Darling responded, and partly opened the door. The prisoner, in a business-like manner, pulled out his watch, and, looking at it, said: "I declare, it is nearly 5 o'clock. I have only a few minutes to catch the cars. Wonder if I am right? If so, I must hurry along," at the same time attempting to put his foot on the threshold of the door. "Oh," returned Darling, "I guess your watch is all right; but I hardly believe that you will catch the train to-night. Hadn't you better wait a few years longer?"

IN SEARCH OF HIS VALISE.

An individual, who made his appearance at one of the principal hotels in San Francisco a few days ago, this morning seemed to be a little bewildered. He was well-dressed and seemed to be a man of some intelligence. He was first observed scanning the arrivals in the register, but as soon as he could catch the eye of the clerk he made him a signal to indicate a desire to speak to him. When the clerk came he remarked to him, "Stranger, I've lost my valise and I want to know if it is here." The clerk said he did not know, and inquired of him when he left it and what kind of a valise it was. "Well," says the stranger, "I got in last night: came from Nevada; went to some hotel; went out with the other fellows and took a 'drink;' went back to the hotel; left my valise and then we all went out around, you know, and we took so many 'smiles' that I really don know whether I left it here or at some other hotel, and just thought I would inquire at all of them until I found it. Was I here last night?" The clerk assured him that he had never set eyes on him before, and the strange individual turned slowly away, remarking, in an undertone, "I reckon I may as well give it up; this makes the sixth hotel I've been to this morning, and they all say they never saw me before."

DISAPPOINTED DEMOCRATS.

Everybody knows how virtuous and honest Democratic office-holders think everybody else ought to be. When they get a chance to put their fists into the treasury their sentiments are different. And when they are prevented from making their grab, little or big, their disappointment and indignation are great. Just now the Democratic members of the Ohio Legislature are illustrating these truths forcibly. They had come to the conclusion that they could not fully and conscientiously discharge their duties to the State without going home to eat a Christmas turkey. So they adjourned from the 23d to the 29th of December, and on returning to their trusts blandly sent in a bill for their pay for the time they were riding on free passes and feasting on turkey. There was not one among them who would not have accepted his $25. But State Auditor Williams was as blunt and bluff with them as he was with the Democratic scoundrels when he caught them robbing the treasury in Holmes County. He declined to issue warrants for their pay, on the ground that there was no reason for it in law or precedent, and they all withdrew wiser if not happier men, each of their countenances, as the Cleveland *Leader* says, marked with that peculiar expression which follows a too copious eating of green persimmons.

The New-York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JAN. 3, 1875.

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THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

A new branch office of The Times *has been established at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets, for the convenience of our up-town patrons, and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Advertisements and subscriptions received, and copies of* The Times *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.*

THE TIMES FREE OF POSTAGE.

We beg to state that Postage will be paid at this office, free, on all Editions of The Times *sent to Subscribers in the United States, under the new Law which took effect on the 1st inst.*

This morning The Daily Times *consists of* Twelve Pages. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

A lively state of affairs exists among the representatives of the Democracy at Albany, for full and authentic particulars of which our readers are referred to the dispatches of our Albany correspondents. Mr. John Kelly's little stratagem of committing the New-York delegation in advance is not well received by the members from the rural regions, who have found astute leaders, for the time being, in the Brooklyn delegation. These latter, led by Jacobs and marshaled by Kingsley and Fowler, with "Boss" McLaughlin in the background, are making a stand for Mr. Henry C. Murphy for Senator. Mr. Murphy is a man of cultivated mind, and one of extraordinary experience in some important directions. He is, moreover, a very laborious man, and the only objection we see to his nomination by the Democrats is that he is far too good to be in fact, as well as in name, their representative. Those, by the way, who are declaring that he is broken down in health are greatly mistaken. He finds time and strength to attend to a multitude of affairs, and to do an amount and kind of special literary labor of which any young man might be proud.

The venerable Espartero is not dead after all. The announcement of his death was but a Carlist canard, and the old man has lived to see Isabella's son take up the crown which he had the dignity to refuse. Espartero is doubtless too old to take an active part in any future Spanish revolutions; and recent events must render him almost hopeless of the establishment of anything like a stable republican government in Spain. The unfortunate country seems for the present committed to an absurd alternating of revolution and reaction, in the midst of which definite progress is but slight and slow.

The decrease in the weekly number of deaths from diphtheria in this City continues. Only forty-three deaths were registered for the week ending Saturday, a considerable number of which occurred in the Tenth, Thirteenth, and Twentieth Wards. A reference to the health map for the week shows that Madison avenue at Fifty-first street, and numerous localities between Lexington and First avenues, from Forty-seventh to Fifty-fourth street, have been visited by the disease.

Our readers can find many more tedious things to do to-day than to glance over the new edition of the *Pilgrim's Progress* which we give this morning from the Hartford *Courant*. It recalls grotesquely, but instructively, some facts in the history of the typical New-Englander that are not often seen grouped together so aptly. The article, however, makes one allusion to the "Pilgrim's" daughters, which we confess surprises and grieves us. It describes the hope of the "Pilgrim" that when he bought his wife a sewing-machine he would succeed in keeping the buttons on his shirts as "vain." If this is the admission of a Connecticut man, what must be the state of the rest of the men in this unhappy country?

Probably anything more completely disagreeable than the condition of many of the streets of New-York and Brooklyn, during the latter part of yesterday, has not often been known, even in these cities whose inhabitants have certainly as large a variety of such experiences to recall as any one can have. The snow and sleet which fell during the night of Friday, and thawed gently during the morning of Saturday, was by nightfall neatly frozen over, so that walking was as difficult a task as one need ask for. And what added to the annoyance was that there was no one specially to grumble at, for however perfect the City Government, it could not have anticipated such a rapid series of disagreeable changes as the last thirty-six hours have seen, nor provided against them.

A GREAT COMMERCIAL SCANDAL.

Yesterday the Pacific Mail investigation was closed so far as this City is concerned; and it is pretty nearly time to inquire in what way the honor of the "American flag," which, according to Mr. Rufus Hatch and others, is under the special patronage and protection of this company, is affected by its management.

In the first place, it is at least creditable to the press that only two papers in the whole country, and both published in this City, have defended the frauds of the Pacific Mail Company, and endeavored to keep the shareholders ignorant of the true condition of their affairs. One of these papers is the *World*, which long ago justly forfeited all claims to public respect; and the other is a paper still more thoroughly despised, because it is managed solely with a view to the interests of the Albany lobby. It is needless to say that these advocates have not done much for the company or its singular set of Directors.

We do not know that more disgraceful exposures have ever been made in connection with any public company than those which we have published during the last few weeks concerning the Pacific Mail. Its Directors have been detected in all kinds of transactions which the unsophisticated part of the world generally agree in calling dishonest. It is true that we are often told that there is one standard of honor for private life and another for commercial affairs. A man may do many things without blame as a "Director" which would be disgraceful to him in his private capacity. And we have seen and known of a good many men who insist upon carrying out this theory in their daily pursuits. But we believe it is not yet generally adopted, even among business men. And until it is adopted, it will be impossible to regard the transactions of the Pacific Mail Directors under Stockwell as creditable either to them or to the community which allows them to go unpunished.

It is no slight "irregularity" or mistake that has been discovered. Rufus Hatch, who is still the Managing Director—to the shame of the other Directors be it said—was obliged to admit that at least one entry to which his attention was called in the books was fraudulent. It was intended, he said, to "hide something up," and he had the coolness to say that he had "never looked at the books before." Yet he could come out a few weeks ago and assure the public that everything in the company's affairs was "all right," and bragged much about a complete statement which should be produced without delay from the company's books—the same statement which Mr. Barlow's organ, the *World*, promised in three days from the 17th December, and which has not yet been submitted to the public. That "exchange of checks" with Mr. Roach is another extraordinary piece of business, quite worth the while of the present Directors to clear up, if they can. No one now denies that between $800,000 and $900,000 was withdrawn from the company's coffers for lobbying purposes. Whether it was all *spent* in lobbying is another matter, but it was for that purpose and no other that the money was paid out. Thus, Mr. Rounday, the book-keeper, says of Mr. Irwin: "I understood he was employed on the business of the company at Washington." And again: "It was *known that he was there for that purpose;*" that is, for "procuring a subsidy." Then it is quite evident that the books have been systematically falsified—not once, not twice, but as a matter of course. When one of the committee asked Mr. Rounday if the stockholders had any security under such a method of book-keeping, the witness replied, "You would be certainly misled by those books." False entries were certainly made, and the book-keeper explained, with a frankness which is worthy the notice of commercial men everywhere, "that the entries of a set of books will partake very largely of the character of the men who manage the business." This is an important axiom of trade, and we must confess that it is new to us. The books of a firm do not describe the transactions which have actually taken place, but only those which the managers choose to record there. Does Mr. Rufus Hatch think that this new article in the code of commercial morality will add much to the honor and glory of that "flag" which they are always waving round their heads?

Mr. Hatch yesterday expressed his willingness to answer the questions put to him in these columns by a correspondent. This correspondent, by the bye, is quite willing to go before the committee for examination, and it would be a good plan, we should think, to give him the opportunity. We hope that the committee will call the Directors who were elected by Stockwell's votes—Messrs. Rufus Hatch, Russell Sage, T. W. Park, and G. S. Scott—and ask them whether they did not pledge themselves beforehand to give A. B. Stockwell a full and complete release from all debts and liabilities then existing against him in the Company. Was not such an agreement drawn up by that excellent man, Mr. S. L. M. Barlow? Was not Stockwell duly released by the Directors? Of course, Stockwell will keep carefully out of the way until all this has blown over. But we can promise him that whenever he may return to New-York, we shall take the liberty to remind him of it. In the meanwhile, no plea on the score of a recent change in the management should suffice to keep a subsidy in operation which was evidently obtained by means insulting to Congress and injurious to the people.

LATIN AND TEUTON.

Most of our readers have probably forgotten that the war between France and Prussia grew out of France's resentment of a supposed intention on the part of Prussia to set a Hohenzollern upon the throne of Spain. It did not appear that there actually was any such intention; but the rumor was made the occasion of diplomatic representations which were followed by the speedy movement of the armies of both countries toward the Rhine. When Isabella was deposed, no one who had studied the political affairs of South and South-western Europe regarded that event as a final exclusion of the Bourbons, or even of her own immediate family, from the throne of Spain. On the contrary, all such persons looked forward to the very sort of political confusion which has prevailed in that unhappy country ever since; and, as to the end, they thought it might be just what it has been, or the success of the Carlists, or even the restoration of Isabella herself, pure and simple—for are not her purity and her simplicity known to all men? Certainly no well-informed and thoughtful person expected the firm establishment of a republic among Spaniards, of all the people in the world; and when a man with the significant name of Pi y Margal rose to the top, they were sure that the whole thing must soon go under. We say significant name, for, although names are nothing in themselves, it seems a settled thing according to past experience that no man with such a sounding name as Pi y Margal (however honorable it may be) shall ever display a very high ability or take a controlling position in the world's affairs.

The trouble which was begun by one Latin people about the political affairs of another Latin people, and in the hope of driving a Teutonic people back upon themselves, and of weakening their political organization, ended in the appearance of the armies of the latter in the capital of the former, in the extension of its territory, the aggrandizement of its government, the enriching of its treasury, and the attainment of that position as chief arbiter in the affairs of continental Europe which before was proudly claimed by its assailant. Moreover, upon the Latin people came the very political disorganization which it had hoped to bring about in its Teutonic rival; a revolution (the eighth in that country within a century) which threatened for a time the very fabric of society, was the consequence of the aggressive war which led to the foundation of the first real German Empire; while in the other Latin country, about which all this trouble began, there has been since it broke out nothing but war and political and social confusion, ending after all the waste of time and life and treasure in the restoration of the old condition of things. This is very sad and very hopeless; and it is much more so because of the unstable and purposeless tone of mind that it reveals than because of the mere loss of republican institutions. Wedded as we are to our own form of government, we can yet see, and admit with respect, that for a people like the Spaniards, a democratic republican government might not be well suited. It is not the mere form of the government which has been suppressed that makes the unhappiest feature of this case. Had Spain set her face toward absolutism, and fought on steadily until the cause was lost or gained, it would have been of better omen for her future. But this shilly-shallying between three courses of political action, and the final taking up again with that particular course a revolt against which was the outbreak of the disturbance, shows that, to speak plainly, the nation has lost its political manhood.

Where this is to end who can tell? The Latin races have a glorious record in history. So much has the world owed to them in literature, in science, in philosophy, in arts, in arms, and in maritime discovery—so tributary is it to them at this very day in all departments of human endeavor in which the highest culture and the greatest intellectual gifts are requisite—that they still have a little of their old scorn of the rest of the European peoples as coarse-mannered, coarse-minded semi-barbarians. And yet there is one point in which these semi-barbarians have always shown themselves the superiors of their high-strung Latin scoffers—practical politics. They govern themselves at home, they colonize the waste places of the earth in a manner which seems absolutely impracticable to the Latin, who regards himself, and with some reason, as the more elegant creature. The political history of the Latin races for the last three hundred years, whether in Europe or in America, is one of the most disheartening records on the page of time; for it is a record of a race without political stability or self-reliance, in a ceaseless turmoil of oppression, of revolution, of aggression, of subjection; a sight all the more deplorable because the race is gifted with so many of the qualities which ennoble man. Meantime, the Teutonic races have moved steadily onward, becoming year by year stronger, more stable, attaining a position which increases their self-respect, and commands increased respect from others; and all this in the course of what seems to be an orderly normal self-development. The contrast is striking, and, if we could only read the whole secret of it, would be the most instructive lesson in human nature that could be studied. But the course of political events among these peoples is positively undiscernible. You cannot reason from what they have done to what they will do, except to infer that they are ever ready for some revolution. This last revolution in Spain is the sure preparation for another, be the coming day far or near.

NATIONAL EXTRAVAGANCE.

The Anglo-Saxon race has not yet been long enough in America to exhaust the natural supplies of food which the country affords. But it is doing its best to arrive at that end. While it may be pleasant to indulge in reveries about the boundless resources of our continent, it is none the less a hard fact that they are not boundless, although it may be that the truth will not be fully recognized until too late. Laws and regulations have done a little to protect game in certain localities from constant and indiscriminate slaughter, but enough has not been done. As things are going on now, the buffalo of the Western prairie will, in a few years, be well nigh extinct. And yet there is no native animal that has promised to be more valuable to civilized man. Other animals, large and small, are in the same manner being subjected to perpetual destruction, and the result must inevitably be that ere very long, birds will disappear from our fields and coasts, the larger animals will be lost from the forests and the plains—supposing always that reckless interference does not destroy the forests, too—and our riparian fisheries will be deprived of much of their value.

The nation should not allow itself to be deceived by the superabundance that it has hitherto enjoyed. We are destroying beyond the natural rate of reproduction, and that cannot go on without sooner or later bringing the whole process to an end. A few years ago it was thought that the oyster beds of Europe were boundless; that there was a supply which no probable rate of demand could exhaust. Now, one of the greatest sources of complaint that we hear of from people on the other side is that they are suffering from an oyster famine. It is not too much to say that, compared with their productiveness a few years ago, the English oyster fisheries have been almost depopulated. At that time they were protected to some extent by legislation. But, a royal commission being appointed to inquire into the whole question of the fisheries, evidence was taken upon this subject, and in consequence of advice thus obtained, all statutory restrictions upon the oyster fisheries were removed, and the result is what we see. Inquiries recently made show that in the channel islands, where oysters once were especially abundant, the consequence is the same. For instance, we learn from the report of the Government Inspector of Jersey Oyster Fisheries that during the five years ending 1860, the total produce of the beds averaged 125,718 tubs of oysters per annum, giving employment to an average of 219 boats. As a proof of the shortsightedness of the persons interested in the business, who, no doubt, thought that if all restrictions were removed their profits would be greater, it must here be remarked that the evidence upon which the Royal Commissioners framed their report was chiefly obtained from the fishermen themselves, and from others directly engaged in the trade. But note the degree to which their calculations have been disappointed. During the three years ending 1864 the produce of the Jersey oyster-beds averaged only 8,559 tubs, giving occupation to no more than 37 boats, while in 1870 a new commission reported that only three or four boats were employed, and that the owners of these were earning only a "precarious living."

In the report of another Inspector appointed by the British Government it is stated that in the oyster fisheries of Cancale, one of the most important in France, the yield fell from 71,000,000 in 1847, to 20,000,000 in 1854, and to 3,550,000 in 1865; and it is still decreasing. All of which is attributed to the non-enforcement of the French laws, and by consequence, to over-dredging, the reason why the laws are not enforced being the extreme poverty of the fishermen and the unwillingness of the authorities to take measures against them. But at Arcachon, where the laws are enforced, the result is very different. There the supply began to fall off in 1841, on account of the increased demand caused by the introduction of railroads. A law was at once made securing a close time from May till August, and fixing the minimum age of the oysters sent to market. Now the beds at Arcachon are very productive, and yearly improving, so much so as to supply all local wants, and to provide a valuable export trade to England.

All this goes to prove not only the advantage but the necessity of some legislation for the protection of those natural products of a country which are valuable to man. Indeed, the more valuable they are, the greater is the necessity for wise laws to guard against their improper use; and that we should have such laws affects the interests not only of the general public but of the persons most closely concerned in the trade involved. This is a matter which cannot too soon come under the most careful consideration, for it is better to deal with it now than to postpone it until too late.

TOO MUCH LAND.

One of the important signs of the times, and a very encouraging one, is the decrease in the great number of immense and unwieldy estates in the West, and the consequent increase in the number of small and thoroughly-cultivated farms. The lordly possessors of vast numbers of acres have suddenly discovered that they can gain rather than lose by parceling out their huge tracts, and giving their earnest attention to "a little farm well tilled." A "landed aristocracy" does not seem to have been a marked success in these United States, and least of all in the West. There the temptation to own enormous tracts was very great; and in the early days of Western settlements it was considered grand to talk of estates which began at sunrise and ended at sunset, of hay-fields whose horizons seemed boundless, and of pastures large enough to furnish half a dozen city sites. But nowadays it is far from profitable to own a township or two. It has been discovered, in the words of a recent Western writer, that "wealth does not consist in mere possession." There are great numbers of credible witnesses willing to assert that large farming in the West, for the past ten years, has been a failure in nine cases out of ten, and that it will eventually be entirely given up.

Since the destruction of the slave system of labor in the South, it is certain that the number of small farms has very greatly increased, and that large plantations have been looked upon with disfavor. It is gradually becoming somewhat disreputable to be "land poor," although it was once considered a high social distinction. There is scarcely a Southern planter who is not quite willing to divide up his lordly acres, and to place them, in many cases free of cost, in the hands of immigrants upon whom he would, once upon a time, have looked down. Under a system of crushing taxation, to own large tracts of land has been synonymous with a chronic condition of financial depression. "I will introduce you," said a noted Georgian to a Northerner, shortly after the war, "to a lady who owns forty thousand acres of land in her own right; but it is well to inform you that just now in our State the more land you possess the poorer you are."

The tendency to acquire large tracts of land was no more noticeable in the South than in the West twenty years ago. The vastness and rawness of the country seemed to have inspired every resident with an appetite for ownership which could not be readily satisfied. Every one had a rude and undeveloped fancy that the more acres he laid hands upon, the richer he would shortly become. Each real estate owner believed that upon some corner of his property a huge metropolis would spring up, rendering all the adjacent country worth ever so many thousand dollars per square foot. The far stretching prairies were eagerly monopolized by impatient individuals. The lands along river courses were bought up in feverish haste. The newspapers teemed with paragraphs glorifying the grandeur and enviable condition of the great farmers who used hundreds of reapers and plows; who harvested millions of bushels, and fed thousands of cattle. The changes were rung a score of times on the miraculous advances upon the agriculture of the olden time, and the superb manner in which the jocund farmer raked in, by steam power, his gigantic profits every year. Illinois and Missouri were held up to the admiration of the Old-World populations as favored realms where a man could easily care for a hundred thousand acres, and grow immensely rich in a year; where his granaries were not only forever bursting, but he was compelled to burn corn for fuel.

The burden of the song is very much changed. In Illinois, where agriculture was certainly well systematized, "big farming" is a gigantic failure. The same may be said of Missouri. The crying need of those very fertile and extensive States is an increase in the number of farmers and farms. Concentration of best lands in the newly-developed sections of the Union into a few hands has been proved a fatal error. The history of agriculture in France and Belgium must be repeated in the West and South-west, before those sections of our country can be thoroughly prosperous or highly cultivated. Each man who tills the soil must come to realize to its full extent the capability of a small tract; must concentrate his energies, and devote his whole talent to attaining largest results in smallest space. The great landholders of the Central, Western, Southern, and Pacific States have mainly gone by the board. We see no more magniloquent paragraphs concerning their desirable condition. A large proportion of them have become decidedly familiar with the operations of the Bankrupt law. In those counties in Missouri, falsely called the richest—that is, where there are the largest farms—taxes are invariably highest. Thousands of people who have not discovered the fallacy of being "land poor" still cling to their tracts of five or eight hundred or a thousand acres, ruining themselves by paying taxes on land which they do not and cannot half cultivate. Immigration is rather apt to avoid those sections where large farms predominate, as it has an instinctive horror of proprietors who are "land poor;" and thousands of landed proprietors, becoming aware of this fact, are hastening to divide their ample estates into tracts, easily salable to immigrants who have no ambition beyond that of cultivating a small tract thoroughly.

A GERMAN REFORM.

One of the most remarkable and successful efforts ever made by municipal authorities to break up pauperism is that of a German manufacturing town near Cologne on the Rhine, Elberfeldt. This municipality was sorely afflicted some twenty years since with a chronic condition of pauperism. The usual machinery of alms-houses or of private charity did not diminish it. If people gave freely and indiscriminately, the poor came to depend on alms; if too many public means of relief were afforded, there was a current of paupers thither from the surrounding country. In 1853, with a population of 50,364, there were relieved 4,224 paupers, or about one in twelve. A certain benevolent gentleman undertook to introduce a reform, in the following manner: He had the city divided for the purpose into eighteen districts, and an overseer, serving voluntarily, appointed by the Common Council, over each. Each district again was divided into fourteen sections, and a visitor appointed for each section. This visitor was required to be of the male sex, and he was never allowed to visit more than four families, and sometimes only two. These families he was obliged to visit at least once a fortnight. All these visitors were called upon to meet every fortnight, report to the overseer, discuss their cases of relief, receive their money for the ensuing two weeks, and give account of what they had already spent.

The most particular inquiries are thus made into every case relieved, whether each person is doing all in his power for his own support, and whether his relatives are obeying the law in contributing toward his maintenance. Wherever a father in decent circumstances is found with a destitute son, or the reverse, each is bound to support the other, and so on with other relatives, as is the case also under our own laws. The object of the visitors of the poor is not merely to give alms, but to encourage and advise unfortunate and ignorant people, and thus prevent poverty. The whole system is thus one of close supervision and moral assistance of the poor by the more comfortable classes. The fortunate and the unfortunate are brought together; the well-off and intelligent have an official right to direct the ignorant and destitute.

To complete the organization, the overseers themselves meet and report to the Poor Commissioners of the town, and receive from them the moneys for out-door relief. The best citizens are found willing to serve gratuitously as visitors or overseers; indeed, the place is considered one of some honor. These officials are appointed by the Common Council. The Commissioners are appointed by the Common Council and Mayor, and serve for three years. The poor administration, then, of this city of 75,000 inhabitants consists of a commission of 9 members, 18 overseers, and 252 visitors, all serving gratuitously. The theory of the system, it will be observed, is a close house-to-house visitation and careful inspection by citizens, serving under officials whose object is to prevent, not encourage, pauperism. What have been the results?

A brief table will convey them best, the reader bearing in mind that the new system was introduced in 1854:

Year.	Population.	Paupers Relieved.
1853	50,364	4,224
1855	51,259	2,948
1860	54,002	1,521
1865	63,686	1,289
1873 (about)	78,000	980

Or, in other words, before the new plan was introduced, one in twelve was a pauper, and now one in eighty. The aggregate cost which is paid by taxation and licenses has not diminished so much in the past few years, owing, undoubtedly, to the greatly increased cost of provisions and all commodities in Germany.

Between 1855-9 the average cost of relief was about $18,000 per annum, and in 1873 about $17,000. But the amount spent on each pauper was only about $9 per head in 1856, and in 1873 about $18. Before the new system, however, the annual average expense was about $35,000, against about $18,000 now, showing a reduced cost to the public of nearly fifty per cent. These remarkable results in Elberfeldt have attracted the attention of economists all over the world, and many efforts have been made to imitate the system. In this City the obstacle to a similar plan would be that so few people have the time to give to such close supervision. And yet it seems to us that the "Association for the Relief of the Poor," which already has a large corps of visitors, might very easily organize a system resembling the Elberfeldt. It would not be difficult to have their selection of visitors more public, and therefore more responsible, and to limit the districts of each so that a close inspection of each case could be made. With a corps of volunteers, chosen by each ward, and distributing wisely the relief fund, very considerable sums of money would come in from private sources. And, above all, the public would feel that each case was looked after, and pauperism prevented.

THE CHEROKEE NATION.

THE TROUBLE—THE INDIAN TERRITORY—DETAILS OF THE RECENT RIOT AT TAHLEQUAH.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 2.—The *Democrat* has a letter from Tahlequah, Indian Territory, giving the following version of the affair reported several days since near Chouteau, Cherokee Nation: Jack Doubletooth, who was one of the leaders in the late riot at Tahlequah, and Thomas Cox, a white man, brought a load of whisky into the Territory from Kansas, and had proceeded as far as Prior's Creek, when they were met by Deputy Sheriffs Kousine and Colston, with a posse, who had gone out to "spill" the whisky, under the laws of the Cherokee Nation. Doubletooth and Cox resisted. A fight ensued, and they were both killed, and Kousine and Colston were wounded. The latter, after being wounded, fled to the brush, but Kousine was taken home by the posse. Wash. Mays, another Indian, who had a grudge against Colston, gathered a body of friends, pursued and overtook him, and riddled his body with bullets. Mays and his party then fled to Chouteau, intrenched themselves in a log-house, and declared they would not be taken alive. The Sheriff of the district at last accounts was organizing a posse to capture them.

FURTHER OUTRAGES—THREE MEN KILLED.

Vinita, Indian Territory, Jan. 2.—Everything was quiet here last night and up to 3 P. M. to-day, when the news came that the mob were at Prior's Creek again last night and had killed three men, supposed to be the persons they captured yesterday. If this is true trouble will probably follow, as Hatchett, one of the men captured, was a Senator from this District, and will undoubtedly be avenged. Major Robinson has been requested to come here and prevent a fight if possible.

DON ALFONSO AND THE GRANDEES OF SPAIN.

On Dec. 17 the grandees of Spain, together with a large portion of the nobility, dispatched the following address to Don Alfonso, the son of Queen Isabella!

Madrid, Nov. 28, 1874.

Sire: The grandees and undersigned noblemen of Spain congratulate your Majesty on the eighteenth anniversary of your birthday. Thus obeying the call of their hearts, they at the same time fulfill the command of that personal and political honesty transmitted to them with their ancestral names. They owe you at this moment an even greater respect than if to congratulate you they had to approach that throne on the steps of which you were born. In their eyes, you are exalted alike by the innocence of youth and the sacredness of misfortune. Misfortune, they know by experience, is the touchstone of nations and the taskmaster of Princes. Your Majesty has to thank Providence for the twofold blessing of a royal birth and an exile's education. This renders your fate only the more closely akin to that of this country, which, from directing the civilization of two worlds has become a poor divided concern, and is almost expelled the councils of Europe. Your Majesty has derived the most profitable lessons from this severe trial. When living under your mother's roof as an obedient son, you only loved Spain the more ardently—your distant and unhappy mother. Later, when leaving the affectionate tutelage of your family, you generously and successfully pursued those studies in Austria and France which bring the individual in contact with others, and teach us how to appreciate the generation in whose midst we are destined to live. To-day, when attaining to man's estate, we are glad to see your Majesty devote yourself to military pursuits, by which obedience is taught as a means of learning the art of command and the grandeur of force displayed under the guidance of reason and right. We are most happy to see your Majesty bestow your early attention upon the English nation—that nation which has created the type of constitutional monarchy, which is ever true to its traditions, free, patriotic, and obedient to the law. In every province, every county, every family of the United Kingdom, your Majesty will learn to value the strength and happiness of a monarchy which, extending over so many climes and races, preserves its territory intact, and teaches the subject to regard with almost religious respect the ties binding nation and sovereign together. Sire, the undersigned grandees and noblemen of Spain, true to their traditions, firm in faith, loyally devoted to their legitimate King, and warmly attached to the representative institutions of their country, cordially congratulate your Majesty on this auspicious day; they pray God, through whom kings rule and law-givers ordain with wisdom, that He may grant you the reward of your noble aspirations, and that you may become a Prince worthy of the name you bear, the century in which you live, and the country in which you were born!

ADMIRAL ROUS ON SAILORS OF THE PERIOD.

Admiral Rous writes to the London *Times*, Dec. 18, as follows: "In an article in the *Times* of to-day respecting the loss of the La Plata, you quote Mr. Gray, who most truly said that 'the question of loss of life at sea was not a question of unseaworthiness of ships so much as unseaworthiness of seamen,' and that 'if it was really wanted to prevent loss of life at sea they would have to begin with the seamen.' You reply, 'Now on this point it seems eminently worthy of observation that the loss of the La Plata had nothing whatever to do with this source of weakness.' I emphatically deny it. The La Plata was lost by ignorance of seamanship. If when the ship was making bad weather against a head sea to the westward of Ushant, before she was waterlogged, the Captain had put his helm up and run under head sails and steam, she might have run into Douarnenez Bay, to the southward of Brest, where there is good anchorage, or, if he preferred the English coast, to Falmouth. There appears to me to be no more excuse for losing this ship than there was for losing the Captain, or 100 other vessels which have been lost in the last three years owing to the ignorance of steam captains.

The fact is, a regular seaman has resources under every difficulty; but if a steam sailor cannot ride home on a boiler he is a lost man. He will never make a ship speak under canvas.

When I was Midshipman of Her Majesty's ship Bacchante, in December, 1812, I took a trabaccolo of eighty tons, deeply laden with rice and planks, from off Ancona to Malta. Off the coast of Manfredonia I was caught in an easterly gale; heavy seas washed away part of the bulwarks, all the planks off her deck, my cask of water, and my only binnacle and compass. Our hatches were well battened down, the sea breaking over us. I got her before the wind with a storm forestaysail, and having only forty miles to run on a lee shore, where we would have been knocked into toothpicks, I towed a heavy grapnel, with seventy fathoms of hawser to deaden her way and prolong our lives. Getting near the highland the gale broke, and I groped my way to Malta in three days. I had four seamen, one of whom fell overboard and was drowned, and four prisoners of war. If I had been brought up by steam I should have been food for dog-fishes in 1812. Three years ago I recommended the Admiralty to attach sailing tenders to every flag-ship, brig, or corvette, without steam power, that young men might be taught to be seamen, not sailors. They prefer an establishment at Greenwich where they may be taught gunnery and mathematics, but neither of these sciences will teach them to save their ships in a gale of wind on a lee shore, or will make them fit to command a sailing ship."

INSURANCE ON THE STEAMER JOHN B. MAUDE.

St. Louis, Jan. 2.—The following is a list of the insurances on the steamer John B. Maude, sunk above Helena on Thursday last: Ætna, of Hartford, and Enterprise, of Cincinnati, $5,000 each; Farmers' and National, of Cincinnati, $3,000 each; Firemen's, Commercial, and American, of Cincinnati, and Peabody, of Wheeling, $2,500 each; Eureka, of Cincinnati, $4,000; Ætna, of Wheeling, $2,000; Old Dominion, Farmers', Merchants' and Manufacturers', of Ohio, $1,500 each; total, $35,000. The boat was valued at $52,500.

RECORD OF AMUSEMENTS.

MUSICAL.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.

Brooklyn will at last be afforded an opportunity of hearing Mlle. Albani, for Mr. Strakosch announces a representation of "La Sonnambula" for Tuesday evening next, at the Brooklyn Academy. As Mlle. Albani will not sing in the vicinity of New-York until March, a good many of her numerous admirers will no doubt cross the river, day after to-morrow, and swell the goodly audience which the performance of so attractive an artist as Mr. Strakosch's principal *pensionnaire* is sure to bring together in the City of Churches.

THOMAS' SYMPHONY CONCERTS.

Mr. Thomas' third symphony concert takes place Saturday evening next, and will be prefaced, as usual, by a public afternoon rehearsal, at Steinway Hall, Thursday. The programmes of these entertainments are their strongest recommendation to all lovers of thoroughly good music, and the selections made for interpretation, Thursday and Saturday, are accordingly appended. They are as follows:

Overture, Paris and Helene............Gluck
Scene and Aria, second act "Euryanthe"..........Weber
Mr. Frank Remmertz.
Symphony No. 6, D minor, (first time)..............Raff
"Wotan's Abschied" } "Walkueren" (manuscript)
"Feuerzauber," (first time) } ....Wagner.
The vocal part by Mr. Frank Remmertz.
Symphony No. 5, C minor..............Beethoven

DRAMATIC.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

The fresh romance and buoyant wit which have so far kept Mr. Boucicault's wonderful Irish drama "The Shaughraun" in the favor of the public, lose nothing of their potency by the frequent repetition of the play. The theatre continues to be crowded to its uttermost capacity, and the now familiar legend of "no more money taken" is still displayed nightly at the entrance. "The Shaughraun" is unquestionably the best of Mr. Boucicault's Irish dramas, and although the theme is not far removed from that of "Arrah-na-Pogue," it is treated with remarkable freshness and originality. The beautiful scenery, too, is a distinctive feature, and proves a most effective auxiliary.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

To-morrow night Mr. Daly will produce Mr. Gilbert's play, "The Palace of Truth," which, as our readers know, is cast in a poetical vein, like "Pygmalion and Galatea." It differs, however, considerably from that classical myth, and takes to fairy ground for the source of its attraction. It will be produced with all the admirable accessories for which Mr. Daly's house is noted. Miss Carlotta Leclercq, who has been specially engaged for the present comedy series, and the members of the stock company will fill the different rôles. "The Merchant of Venice" is in preparation, and will be produced on the evening of Jan. 11, with Mr. E. L. Davenport as *Shylock* and Miss Carlotta Leclercq as *Portia*. It will be presented after the fashion made familiar by the Prince of Wales' Theatre, London—that is to say, with a single tableau to each act.

LYCEUM THEATRE.

The Soldene Opera Troupe having finished their engagement, Mrs. Rousby, who has been much heralded, will make her appearance to-morrow evening as *Lady Elizabeth*, in Tom Taylor's historical play, "Twixt Axe and Crown." The promise is that the play will be produced with rare elaboration and completeness. Mr. George Clarke, who has been specially engaged to give strength to the representation, is cast for a leading rôle.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

"Little Em'ly," Mr. Halliday's adaptation of *David Copperfield*, has been played so far with notable success at Booth's. The cast is particularly strong, and the setting of the play goes far to commend it to popular favor. Preparations are now being made for the production of "Henry V.," which, being one of the principal spectacular plays of the great dramatist, requires very elaborate pageantry. Four hundred persons will assist in this respect, and the probable cost of its production will, it is stated, amount to $25,000. Its production will be superintended by Mr. Calvert, a manager of wide experience, and one of the principal rôles will be assigned to Mr. George Rignold, an English actor of deserved repute.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

We have already adverted at some length to the excellent adaptation of the work of Messrs. D'Ennery and Cormon, which now holds the stage at the Union Square Theatre, and puts that house in the position of dividing with Wallack's the great theatrical success of the season. The romantic drama fares well in the region of Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, and two plays of very different types, although, no doubt, having an element of romance in common, are now attracting all the theatre-goers of the City. More familiar acquaintance with "The Two Orphans" only confirms first impressions in respect to the excellence of its structure, the marvelous strength of its situations, and the intensely human interest which pervades its entire texture. There are, however, in it some touches of consummate art, which, at first sight, might not secure the full appreciation which they deserve. Notable among these is the skill with which the blind girl, *Louise*, and her mother, the *Countess De Lanieres*, are brought into contact in the course of the drama. The patrician mother yearns to find her deserted child; she meets her; gives her charity in the street, and yet is so separated from her by circumstance, that the interest of this particular portion of the drama is sustained and balanced with the nicest exactitude until the grand climax which reveals everything. "The Two Orphans" is now played in as brief a space as need be, and everybody who visits the theatre is accustomed to see it from the first to the final tableau.

BARNUM'S HIPPODROME.

Mr. Barnum's enterprise has taken a new direction. Having expanded the proportions of his entertainment until it has come to colossal, both in extent and variety, he has now determined that everyone shall visit it, and so, has reduced the admission fee to what he calls ante-war prices. This reduction applies to every part of the house, and the museum, menagerie, and hippodrome performances may now be visited under very pleasant conditions for the moderate sum of thirty cents. A seat in the family circle is contemplated in this arrangement. The Hippodrome closes shortly after the holidays, and then Mr. Barnum will make ready for a grand Summer tour in the New-England, and Middle and Western States. It will take 125 railroad cars to transport his vast *impedimenta*. In the forthcoming tour, Mr. Barnum will follow his usual course of giving two entertainments each day.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

"The Gilded Age" enters on its last six nights to-morrow. *Colonel Sellers* will, at their conclusion, retire in favor of French opera....Mr. J. J. McCloskey's drama, "Smoke," will keep the stage at Wood's Museum during the evenings of next week. At the Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday matinées "The Factory Girl," and "Sam, The Grocer's Boy," will be performed....In addition to the ordinary variety programme at the Olympic, Mr. J. B. Johnson, the champion swimmer, will make an appearance during the week. Gymnastic, lyric, and dramatic requirements are all provided for....Mr. Maccabe's unique entertainment is in full force at Robinson Hall, and Mr. Bryant and the San Francisco Minstrels furnish performances which are among the most attractive of the holiday season....Mr. Frank Jones, described as a protean artist, is engaged at the Bowery for the sensation drama, "The Black Hand." The pantomime entitled "The Three Dwarfs" is still in progress.

AMATEUR PRESS ASSOCIATION CONVENTION.

Utica, N. Y., Jan. 2.—The fourth semi-annual convention of the Empire State Amateur Press Association met at Baggs' Hotel, in this city, to-day. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, H. Kirk Brown, of Syracuse; Vice Presidents, W. G. Cartwright, of Oswego, and C. H. Green, of Syracuse; Secretary, Will E. Leaming, of Cooperstown; Treasurer, H. H. Soule, of Syracuse. The next convention will be held in Cooperstown in July.

SCHOONERS ABANDONED ON THE ICE.

Halifax, N. S., Jan. 2.—The schooners Break of Day and Duke of York were abandoned on the ice off Cape Georgia. The former was subsequently picked up and taken into Port Hawkesbury. The crews of both vessels are safe.

WASHINGTON.

CURRENT TOPICS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

THE OBSERVANCE OF NEW YEAR'S DAY—A GLANCE AT THE DIPLOMATISTS—SECRETARY FISH AT HOME—OTHER RECEPTIONS.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 1, 1874.

The official observance of New Year's Day here is undoubtedly due to those respectable citizens of New-York who, when the Federal Government was located there, made a formal call upon President Washington. From this beginning we have official receptions like those at the Court of France, (imperial, royal, or republican,) followed by calls at private residences, in the New-York style. Even the New-Englanders, who persist in attempting to naturalize their Thanksgiving, keep open houses on New Year's Day, and their egg-nog is the most potent, as they will season it with Medford rum rather than Jamaica.

DIPLOMATS' DAY.

Our observance of the *Jour de l'An* is especially agreeable to *Messieurs les Diplomats*, as it not only recalls the ceremonials of their own courts, but it gives them that "precedence" which they always claim, yet rarely obtain, on public occasions. The President, attended by his Cabinet, receives them first, and they are neither jostled by the Justices of the Supreme Court, nor crowded by Congressmen. But they meet, *en grande tenue*, in a parlor set apart for them at the White House. There they arrange themselves in accordance with the established rules of diplomatic precedence, and when the designated time arrives, they are escorted to the President by the Secretary of State, and presented by their *doyen* or oldest member of the rank of Envoy.

The present *Doyen* of the Diplomatic Corps is Sir Edward Thornton, who has represented Great Britain here since 1868. A man of undoubted sagacity and tried public integrity, he is very popular here, both with his colleagues and the members of this Government. He wore his Bath uniform to-day, with his scarlet *cordon*, and the decorations of several orders of knighthood. Lady Thornton and her daughters are in England, and those of his suite who accompanied him are unmarried. Indeed, there is a lamentable scarcity of ladies in the Diplomatic Corps here just now. Brazil and Peru were represented to-day by Mmes. Borges and Freyre, and then we had the little lady from Japan, in a gown of Oriental silk, made by a Washington mantua-maker. Why couldn't she have worn her Yeddo costume?

The scarlet fez worn by Ariistarchi Bey, the Ottoman Envoy, and his heavily-embroidered uniform, were objects of marked attention, as were the uniforms of the Russian Legation. But as a general thing the representatives of the more important nations were eclipsed by those from the smaller powers in South America and elsewhere, some of whom were resplendent with gold embroidery. And all of them must have been impressed with the unassuming, gentle manners of the Chief Magistrate to whom they are accredited, although the grim, determined expression of the lower portion of his face shows that he is not to be trifled with.

SECRETARY FISH AT HOME.

After the official reception Secretary Fish and his family returned to their house, where they in turn received all of the officials, with large numbers of citizens. Lady readers may like to hear that Mrs. Fish wore a heavy black silk dress, with a scarlet bow of ribbon on her gray hair, but—as Burns once sang—

"There's something in her gait,
Gars ony claes look weel."

Her "jewels" were her three daughters, Mrs. Col. Benjamin, Mrs. Sidney Webster, and Miss Edith Fish, who, with the Misses Rutherford, of New-York, aided her in receiving friends and in dispensing Knickerbocker hospitality.

THE RECEPTIONS GENERALLY.

All of the Cabinet received except Secretary Belknap, at whose house a young babe receives undivided attention. The officers of the army, navy, and marine corps wore their newest uniforms, and relieved the sombre black of other callers. On the whole it has been a pleasant and to many a happy New Year.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

A MAIL CONTRACT—A SAVING OF $90,000.

The Postmaster General to-day made a contract with A. E. Bradbury to carry the daily mails between Kelton, Utah, and the Dalles, Oregon, a distance of 750 miles, at $134,700 per annum, being a reduction of some $90,000 yearly on the price paid during the four years preceding last July. At the regular mail-letting last Spring, the contract for performing the service on this route was awarded to William De Lacy at some $68,000 per annum, this being the lowest of twenty-three bids, ranging up to $200,000. De Lacy began the service July 1, and performed it till two months ago, when he failed. The department then made a three-months' temporary contract at the old rates with Barlow & Sanderson, the former contractors, and offered a permanent contract to each of last years' bidders up to and including A. E. Bradbury at $134,700 per annum, all of whom declined, none being prepared to begin the work in midwinter. The old contractors alone having the necessary facilities, refused to perform the service for less than $224,000 yearly, and the Postmaster General made up his mind to readvertise rather than pay such a price. At this juncture it was suggested that this route be discontinued, and the mails be sent by Halliday's steamers from San Francisco and up the Columbia River, or else by Halliday's California and Oregon Railroad. Senator Mitchell opposed both these propositions, and, while expressing confidence that better terms could be secured, urged the Postmaster General to retain the Kelton and Dalles route, as the people in Eastern Oregon could in no other way be afforded proper mail facilities. This was the sole purpose of his interview, and he made no appeal or statement in behalf of any contractors whatever. Mr. Jewell assured him the route would be continued, and he (Mr. Jewell) was determined to have the service performed at reasonable rates. To-day Mr. Barlow, being sent for by the Postmaster General, and being apprised of the latter's determination, readily consented to perform the service until July, 1878, as subcontractor under Bradbury, at the yearly price of $134,700, being, as above stated, a saving to the Government of about $90,000 per annum.

RUMORED RESIGNATIONS OF TREASURY OFFICIALS.

Rumors are in circulation to-day to the effect that Treasurer Spinner, Assistant Treasurer Tuttle, and George B. McCarter, Chief of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing of the Treasury Department, had tendered their resignations; but the gentlemen named, as well as all the Treasury officials, deny that there is any truth in this report. Gen. Spinner is in feeble health, and his children and personal friends have long been persuading him to retire from office, but he declines; he is able to work and will not resign. The President was at the Treasury on Thursday and had a long conversation with Gen. Spinner, and this has probably given rise to the rumor of his resignation.

THE ARMY CONTRACT SURGEONS.

The President has approved the act of Congress providing that so much of the act entitled "An act reorganizing the several staff corps of the army," approved June 23, 1874, as applied to contract surgeons, be suspended until otherwise provided by law.

THE NEW SUPERVISING ARCHITECT.

Mr. Potter, the new Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department, was presented to the President to-day by Secretary Bristow. He will enter upon the discharge of his duties on Monday.

REFUSAL TO COMMUTE A DEATH SENTENCE.

A petition having been made to Attorney General Williams to commute the sentence of death declared against McClish Simpson, an Indian, who murdered and robbed a white man in the Indian Territory, to imprisonment for life, Judge Williams, after investigation, declines to recommend that the sentence be commuted, and Simpson will be hanged on the 15th inst.

THE THEFT OF TREASURY WARRANTS.

REARREST OF JAMES K. MOORE, THE EX-REVENUE CLERK—HE IS COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—A year ago one of the rooms of the Internal Revenue Department was robbed of Treasury warrants to the amount of $12,000, and James K. Moore and E. A. Williams were arrested on the charge of being the perpetrators of the theft, several days afterward in New-York, and were delivered to Detectives Miller and McDevitt, who brought them to this city. On the 20th of January they had a hearing before Commissioner John J. Johnson who committed them to jail in default of $8,000 bail each. On the 7th of February they were indicted, but before the day set for the trial arrived a requisition for them was received from the Governor of Pennsylvania, the prisoners having been indicted in Philadelphia on a charge of forging indorsements on some of the warrants, and they were surrendered to the Philadelphia officers. Last Summer while being taken to court in Philadelphia they managed to escape, and up to this morning both had been at large. For some time past the officers of the Secret Service of the Treasury have been endeavoring to rearrest the accused, and this morning Assistant Chief Benson received information that Moore had arrived in town, and going to No. 1,001 G street, where Mrs. Moore resides, took him into custody. Moore states that he has been about New-York since his escape from Philadelphia, and having been informed that a *nolle prosequi* had been entered in the indictment here, he came home under the impression that he would not be molested. Benson took his prisoner to the Treasury Department, and, after informing District Attorney Fisher of the fact, as also the Marshal, delivered the prisoner to the latter, who committed him to jail on a bench warrant.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

AN INCREASE OF OVER $3,500,000 DURING THE PAST MONTH.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—The following is a recapitulation of the public debt statement:

Debt Bearing Interest in Coin.	
Bonds at six per cent	$1,157,085,100 00
Bonds at five per cent	556,525,200 00
Principal	$1,713,610,300 00
Interest	39,291,052 17
Debt Bearing Interest in Lawful Money.	
Certificates of indebtedness at four per cent	$678,000 00
Navy Pension Fund at three per cent.	14,000,000 00
Principal	$14,678,000 00
Interest	219,040 00
Debt on which Interest has Ceased since Maturity.	
Principal	$19,122,390 26
Interest	192,260 08
Debt Bearing no Interest.	
Old demand and legal-tender notes	$382,072,317 50
Certificates of deposit	41,200,000 00
Fractional currency	46,390,598 33
Coin certificates	23,540,600 00
Principal	$493,203,515 83
Unclaimed interest	22,124 84
Total Debt.	
Principal	$2,240,614,206 09
Interest	39,724,477 09
Total	$2,280,338,683 18
Cash in the Treasury.	
Coin	$82,587,449 94
Currency	13,952,931 22
Special deposit, held for redemption of certificates of deposit, as provided by law	41,200,000 00
Total	$137,740,381 16
Debt Less Cash in the Treasury.	
Jan. 1, 1875	$2,142,598,302 02
Dec. 1, 1874	2,138,938,334 14
Increase of debt during past month.	$3,659,967 88
Decrease of debt since June 30, 1874.	489,939 14
Bonds Issued to Pacific Railway Companies, Interest Payable in Lawful Money.	
Principal outstanding	$64,623,512 00
Interest accrued and not yet paid	1,938,705 36
Interest paid by the United States	24,325,396 98
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, &c.	5,601,838 12
Balance of interest paid by the United States	18,723,558 86

KING KALAKAUA.

A NUMBER OF DISTINGUISHED CITIZENS PAY THEIR RESPECTS TO HIS MAJESTY—A GRAND BANQUET AT THE REVERE HOUSE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 2.—The storm of to-day has prevented the proposed ride of King Kalakaua over the city, and the royal party has remained at the Revere House throughout the day. A number of distinguished gentlemen have called to pay their respects to his Majesty. Among these have been Mayor Jewitt, of Lowell; Hon. E. W. Kingsley, and Hon. Israel Washburn, Collector of Customs at Portland. At 3 o'clock this afternoon his Excellency Gov. Talbot was introduced to the King, and a cordial interview was the result. Among the engagements for next week is to be a formal reception of the officers of the army and navy. The royal party will also visit the institutions in the harbor some day next week. This morning the Publishers' Union, through a grandson of Noah Webster, presented the King with an elegant copy of the life-work of the great lexicographer. The gift was accepted on behalf of the King by Chief Justice Allen. This evening a grand banquet was given in the parlors of the hotel. The head of the table was occupied by Mayor Cobb, with King Kalakaua at the right, and Gov. Talbot at the left. The remaining guests were seated as follows: Chief Justice Allen and the United States Minister at Honolulu, Hon. Henry A. Pierce; City Solicitor J. P. Healy and the Rev. Dr. Lothrop, Gov. Dominis and Gov. Kapena, Rear Admiral H. W. Thatcher and Hon. Richard H. Dana, E. W. Brewer and William E. Brigham, Esqs., Col. W. H. Wherry, United States Army, and Chief Justice Gray; Hon. E. O. Shepard, President Common Council, and Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes; Lieut. Commander W. M. Whiting, United States Navy, and Hon. Alpheus Hardy; Charles Brewer, Esq., and Lieut. G. N. Totten, United States Navy; Lieut. Aulick Palmer, United States Marine Corps, and John Cummings, Esq.; Hon. Marshal P. Wilder, and Hon. William Gaston, Governor elect; Col. Charles T. Greene, and at foot of the table, Hon. John T. Clark, Chairman of the Board of Aldermen. The room and table were most elegantly decorated with floral emblems, prominent among them being a magnificent floral cross in the centre of the table. At each plate was a bill of fare in white satin, ornamented with the city seal. No speeches were made, but the whole affair passed off with great eclat. To-morrow morning the royal party attends Park Street Church, on invitation of Hon. Alpheus Hardy, and during the remainder of the day will remain quiet. The programme for next week is not arranged, but a trip down the harbor and an excursion to Lowell are determined upon.

A GAMBLER SHOT—ARREST OF THE ASSASSIN.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 2.—A special dispatch from Lexington, Ky., to the *Enquirer* says that Joe Shaw, a gambler, was shot to-night by Robert Holloway. Shaw had been drinking, and visited the saloon where Holloway and some friends were playing cards. Shaw was apparently determined to create a disturbance with them. Holloway, assuming that the demonstration was intended for him, drew a revolver and shot Shaw in the head, and fired two more shots after Shaw had fallen, one striking him in the jaw and the other in the breast. Holloway is now in jail.

HALFMAN AND RIPLEY, THE FORGERS, SENTENCED.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 2.—The motion for a new trial in the Halfman case having been refused, Judge Pierce passed sentence on him and his associate, Ripley, who was convicted of forgery, as follows: Halfman to seven years and six months imprisonment, and Ripley to nine years and six months. The former was President of the Central Fire Insurance Company, and was convicted of raising certificates of stock.

MURDER IN THE FIRST DEGREE.

BOSTON, Jan. 2.—The jury in the case of James Costley, on trial for the murder of Julia Hawkes, at Dedham, in July last, returned a verdict to-night of murder in the first degree. The case has excited great interest, the evidence against the prisoner being almost entirely circumstantial.

LOUISIANA.

WORK OF THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

EVIDENCE OF THE PROCEDURE OF THE RETURNING BOARD—COLORED CLUBS—M'ENERY'S SPEECHES—THE BUSINESS DEPRESSION IN NEW-ORLEANS AND ITS SUPPOSED CAUSES—A LETTER FROM GOV. KELLOGG TO THE COMMITTEE.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Jan. 2.—The Congressional Committee met at the Custom-house at 11 A. M. to-day.

Charles S. Abell, Secretary of the Returning Board, was the first witness called. He testified as follows: Was elected Secretary at the third meeting of the board. His duties were to keep the minutes and to produce such documents as the board might require, he, the Secretary, having charge of them. All the papers, with the exception of the minutes, were handed over to the Secretary of State on the adjournment of the board. All the evidence taken by the board was written, and is filed with the papers in each case which came up before the board. Can produce the minutes. No papers sent to the board disappeared, to the best of his knowledge.

METHOD OF PROCEDURE OF THE RETURNING BOARD.

Mr. Phelps—What was the action of the board when protests were presented before it?

Witness—The board generally counted the returns to which such protests had reference, and then left them for consideration. Papers were rejected without any entry being made or minutes taken; nor was there any mention made in the minutes of such changes as were made by the board. The conclusions or decisions were arrived at in executive session, and were not placed on the minutes. There is no record extant showing these changes, the only way to arrive at it being to compare the original returns made by the Supervisors with the statements published or promulgated by the board. There was evidence filed in the case of the Parish of Rapides.

At the suggestion of the committee, it was agreed to produce the tally-sheets and the Supervisors' returns and all the papers in the cases of the Parishes of Iberia and Rapides; also, the journal wherein the compiled statements were promulgated.

COLORED CONSERVATIVE CLUBS.

Charles Provoste [this witness was produced to prove the existence of colored clubs who took action against the Republican Party in the late election] testified that there was a large club in the Second Ward, all colored, who co-operated with the Conservatives because they were tired of existing evils. This club voted the Conservative ticket to nearly its full strength, and voted the ticket openly.

George Duprez testified: Organized a colored club in the Third Ward. At the poll where this club voted, a negro precinct exclusively, over 300 votes were cast. The majority at the election for the Conservatives footed up 127.

M'ENERY'S PARTISAN SPEECHES.

L. B. Jenks, testified: Was at the convention in Baton Rouge. Voted the Fusion ticket in 1872, with one exception—that is, voted for Kellogg instead of McEnery. Heard McEnery's speech in Baton Rouge, which was extremely partisan. He advocated in the event of the people electing their candidates, they, the people, should occupy the city and see that they got their seats in the General Assembly. McEnery also spoke on one occasion, at the Varieties Theatre, in about the same strain as he did at Baton Rouge. Mr. Marr also spoke at the Varieties; his speech was like that of McEnery in tone and temper.

Major William Robinson, news editor of the New-Orleans *Republican*, was brought forward to testify to certain extracts published in his paper as being genuine reproductions of those taken from certain country exchanges—the Shreveport *Times*, Natchitoches *Vindicator*, and others. He agreed to make an affidavit to the required effect.

A. B. Levissee testified that he resided in Caddo Parish. A man who votes the Radical ticket in Caddo Parish is ostracized. He was asked by Mr. Potter if he was elected by the Legislature, to which he replied: "I was returned a member by the Returning Board, but not by the popular vote."

L. W. Baker testified: I reside in Bossier Parish as Parish Judge. Republicans there have been ostracized socially to a great extent.

BUSINESS DEPRESSION IN NEW ORLEANS.

Joseph Bowling testified: I reside in New Orleans; am a merchant and member of the firm of Peet, Yale & Bowling. Touching the commercial condition of New-Orleans he said it was much depressed; persons were afraid to enter upon enterprises of any character. He attributed this to the exorbitant taxes that have existed; this depression is evident in one particular, by the great numbers of business houses now offered for rent; some houses are offered by the owners to such persons as will take them, pay the taxes, and keep them in repair, and frequently there are no takers even on these terms. Was here on the 14th of September; the feeling of the business community after that event—that is when it was supposed the people's Government had been established—was buoyant; a revival of business was anticipated. There is an extended desire on the part of the people to leave Louisiana because of the existing state of affairs.

MURDERERS AND WHOLESALE PARDONINGS.

Mr. Foster desired to know if murderers were generally condemned by the community and dealt with according to law by the courts. Also, if the general immunity from punishment of these murderers has the effect of preventing, in a large measure, emigration to this State.

Mr. Bowling replied: "Generally, any murder perpetrated in the city is largely condemned. If persons are not arrested in some instances, as in that which occurred Thursday night, to which Mr. Foster referred, it was mainly attributed to the inefficiency of the Police—the Republican Police; did not know whether it affected emigration or not."

Mr. Potter wanted to know if Gov. Kellogg had not been in the habit of pardoning criminals by wholesale, and, if murders, &c., were perpetrated and lawlessness existed, if this wholesale pardoning was not to some extent the cause of it. Witness heard it reported—had seen it in the newspapers—that many criminals had been pardoned, and he thought the pardoning had a tendency to encourage crime.

The following letter from Gov. Kellogg to the Congressional Committee was delivered this evening:

LETTER FROM GOV. KELLOGG.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 1, 1875.

Hon. Charles Foster, Chairman of the Subcommittee on Louisiana Affairs:

SIR: I have been informed by one of the counsel engaged in the investigation now taking place before your committee that you have determined not to include the election of 1872 within the scope of your investigation. Permit me respectfully to suggest that the question whether or not Louisiana was carried by the Republican Party in the election of 1872 has been the principal disputed point which, for two years, has agitated the State. Religiously believing that I was elected by a majority of the votes actually cast at that election, I have struggled to discharge the duties of my office amid difficulties such as few men have been called upon to encounter. Nothing but a sense of my duty has kept me at my post during all these weary months of obloquy and misrepresentation. Recently I telegraphed to the President urging that a committee of Congress be sent here, believing that such committee being upon the ground, with power to send for persons and papers, could ascertain the right of the question. So far as I and the Government I represent are concerned, I am intensely anxious, and I think justly so, that there should be some solution of this difficulty. I believe an investigation that need not last many days would reasonably satisfy any impartial mind whether I was elected in 1872 or not. But even by taking a general view of the case, I think something might be done to elucidate the question; for instance, if the committee were to take the returns of 1872, as made by both boards, and contrast them with the returns of this year as made by the Returning Board, and, as claimed, by the Democratic Party, with such facts and details as I think could readily be obtained, I believe a righteous conclusion could be arrived at. The census and relative registration of whites and blacks, and the relative vote in 1872 and 1874, would throw much light on the matter; and I submit that the returns from these Democratic parishes where, by the fusion count of the former board, we were allowed our reasonable minority vote in 1872, but where no Republican vote, or scarcely one, was permitted to be cast this year, might properly be considered.

I have had no opportunity to examine in detail the returns of 1872 as made by fusionists. Those returns are probably acceptable, and their authenticity or genuineness is susceptible of proof. Allow me to suggest as another mode likely to aid in reaching a conclusion, that the returns of 1872, as made by the Fusion Board, be taken as correct whenever they do not widely differ from the returns of the Lynch Board, and where they do so differ let the returns from these same parishes this year, as claimed by the Democratic committee themselves, be taken as representing the vote of 1872. For instance, take the twenty-eight parishes where both boards return the same candidates to the House and adopt the returns of the former board. Then, for the other parishes where the two boards differed widely, take the vote this year as returned by the Democratic committee. This will be to consider the returns in which, in many cases, the Republicans were not credited with their full vote, but were deprived of votes actually by means of fraudulent practices, as can be easily shown. These aspects of the case, with other evidence procurable, will, I believe, go very far to elucidate the rights of this controversy. Believing that the committee you represent has the confidence of the country, I, speaking for myself, will gladly abide by its decision if it can consistently go into this much-disputed question of the election of 1872, with the facts and figures and other proofs believed to be available. I feel very strongly the necessity that this important question should be determined in some decisive manner, and as this is my only excuse for presuming to offer these suggestions to your committee, permit me to add that I trust that the opposition will be awarded a full opportunity before your departure to make good some, at least, of the many allegations of maladministration and corruption they have constantly sent abroad with regard to myself. The records of the State are easy of access, and I will cheerfully afford every possible facility for an inquiry both thorough and complete, to the end that it may be known how bad my administration is, and if it is justly chargeable with the many evils complained of.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM P. KELLOGG.

FURTHER EVIDENCE OF THE DEPRESSION OF BUSINESS.

James Graham was examined and said: I was Auditor of the State at one time. Have been a Notary for twenty-four years. Business is very much depressed. We have no sales of real estate. Property is very low, owing to bad government chiefly. People will not engage in a new enterprise for want of confidence.

To Mr. Foster—Taxation has been reduced to six mills this year. the State debt before the war was ten millions, and it is now forty millions; the city debt has also been largely increased; am still a Liberal Republican; corruption has been confined hitherto to members of the Republican Party; think, the State debt has been increased during Gov. Kellogg's administration; the Funding bill was an administration measure, and the bill that was passed was not the one suggested by the Chamber of Commerce.

I. M. Seixas testified: I have been in business twenty-one years; I think the future of New-Orleans is a political question; there is a shrinkage in all kinds of stocks—railroad, bank, insurance, real estate, &c. The witness gave an example of the decrease of value in real estate. As to the Funding bill and State securities he was opposed to that bill. Witness described the condition of the State bonds. Bank stocks have shrunken fifty per cent. since 1872. Stocks rose immediately after the election because people thought there was to be a change in the Legislature. If there was any confidence felt by the people of New-York in the condition of New-Orleans then they would take up these bonds. This condition would exist if the City Government was uncontrolled by the Legislature. City railroad stock is in demand.

Mr. Foster—Have you any objection to the personal character of Gov. Kellogg?

GOV. KELLOGG'S ALLEGED MISDEEDS.

Witness—Gov. Kellogg has again and again broken his word. Take for instance the Shreveport affair. It has never been disproved that he subscribed $1,000, and paid it out of the public money.

Mr. Foster—Was the subscription made as Governor, or as a personal subscriber?

Witness—As a personal subscriber. He has gone back on his assurances to the citizens. He states that he has reduced taxation, which is not so. I won't say anything against Mr. Field, as I do not know him.

Mr. Foster—How about the State Auditor?

Witness—Well, he had some dealings with the Young Men's Christian Association which caused him to leave it. He has assumed an authority clearly outside of his powers. Mr. Lowell was Postmaster, and was a defaulter.

A CONTROVERSY.

Mr. Zacharie, Conservative Counsel—I would remark in connection with the Shreveport subscription Gov. Kellogg's dispatch was picked up in a newspaper establishment, and the facts concerning the subscription can be proved.

Gen. Campbell, Republican counsel—I would say that matters of newspaper notoriety should not be brought in as evidence.

Mr. Zacharie—We can produce the dispatch, and we can bring forward the testimony.

Mr. Foster—We will look into this matter some other time.

Mr. Potter—Well, the Chairman solicited the examination.

Mr. Phelps—Is the feeling against the Government on account of its being Republican?

Witness—No; but on account of its financial character.

TESTIMONY OF BISHOP WILMER.

The venerable Bishop Wilmer was next asked to take the stand.

The Chairman—"The committee would like to receive any information that you may be disposed to give us with reference to the political, social, and business condition of this section."

The Bishop—I am no politician; never have concerned myself much in political struggles. The depression in the country is almost without precedent in a civilized community. Our people are in despair. Many of them who are able to go away are preparing to leave the State, and those who cannot are doing their best to struggle against the difficulties that surround them. I am at a loss to enter into particulars unless a question is asked me.

Dr. Phelps—Perhaps it would be interesting to know what are, in your opinion, the main causes of this lamentable state of affairs.

Answer.—I can attribute it only to the loss of confidence; to the universal distrust which has paralyzed the energies of our people, added to their very many losses, the change in the system of labor, and also to the unnumbered depredations to which they are exposed on every side, without the power of bringing the perpetrators to punishment. The universal testimony in the country is that the people cannot raise anything because they cannot keep it. It is stolen from them. No description of mine could enable you to realize that it is impossible, in many parts of the country, for them to raise any stock or vegetables for their families. We have no resource whatever. It would affect you very much to hear the stories which I could give you of the extreme poverty to which many people are reduced who formerly lived in affluence. With reference to the Government, I think that what we want is some means of bringing those who violate the law to punishment. Persons are sent to the Penitentiary, and when they return there is no stain attached to their good name. I know of no instance in which a person escaping justice has lost anything in the esteem of his friends and companions. I am speaking particularly of petty larcenies. I went into one parish the other day, and the churches were closed, the people having no means with which to support a minister. I know of a case where refined ladies had raised a garden of vegetables, when in a single night they were robbed of everything.

Mr. Phelps—Why is not theft punished?

The Bishop—The juries are partial in their judgments and unjust in their decisions. The guilty are never punished for their crimes.

Mr. Phelps—How then can that be corrected?

The Bishop—By a more rigid administration of justice, and a better selection of jurors; by dealing with such crimes according to law, and showing that there is no hope of escape; many of these people are miserable and ignorant, not realizing the criminality of their acts.

Mr. Phelps—But if the moral sense of the community is so low, how can these thefts be punished by any system of government?

The Bishop—That is a subject for legislation; I am absolutely opposed to universal suffrage.

Mr. Phelps—What is your opinion as to the efficiency of the Judges and others engaged in the administration of justice?

The Bishop—I have great distrust in them; the character of the men occupying those offices is bad. Of course there are conspicuous exceptions. The Police Jury is composed of men entirely unfitted for that office. The Parish Judges are extremely ignorant, and incompetent to discharge their duties.

Mr. Phelps—My question takes rather a political turn, but an answer would be worth very much to us. What interference has there been with the free expression of the citizens' will at the polls? In other words, was there any intimidation used on either side to prevent any man from voting as he pleased?

The Bishop—I suppose that discharging from employment is included? Manufacturers prefer to employ persons who are in favor of the tariff protection; the Government employs those who are in sympathy with the Government; railroads are apt to find their best employes among those who uphold the interests of railroad enterprises. In like manner I think it probable that a large number of planters would prefer to employ those who would not militate against their interests. I do not know of a single instance where any man has rejected those who voted in contradiction to his interests. I have heard colored voters say that they would have voted the Democratic ticket if they had not been afraid of persecution; and many would vote that ticket if they were not restrained by those armed men.

Mr. Foster—You have confined yourself to minor crimes. Let me ask you concerning higher ones. Does a white man suffer disgrace for killing a negro?

The Bishop—I take it for granted that he does without any qualification. I cannot imagine any greater crime than when a man commits such an act for political reasons, whether he is white or black.

Mr. Foster—We are of opinion that it would not injure a man to kill a negro.

The Bishop—I think our people are more prone than others to sudden acts of violence.

Mr. Potter—Can you say whether there is a feeling of insecurity among white people as to persons and property?

The Bishop—Very great. I think there is more security in the northern part of the State.

This concluded Bishop Wilmer's testimony, and the affidavits taken in Rapides Parish were brought in and handed over to the Clerk for epitomizing previous to examination.

OTHER TESTIMONY.

Mr. Zacharie—I would say that this is the first time I have seen this affidavit of Mr. Wells'. It was not among the papers when the board went into executive session. It was on this *ex parte* affidavit of Mr. Wells' that the Parish of Rapides was thrown out. The document was surreptitiously inserted. The board said no evidence should be filed after their adjournment.

Mr. Zacharie's protest was entered upon the records.

Mr. Ray—I wrote the affidavit for Gov. Wells.

Mr. Leonard, proprietor of the Shreveport *Times*, was the next witness. An edition of his paper for 20th of November was shown him, and he was asked if a certain article in it represented the tone of the paper. He said that the spirit of the paper could not be ascertained by reading a single article.

When asked if he endorsed the *Times* in its advice to do away with obnoxious men who were not legally elected, but returned by the board, he answered that he was opposed to tyranny. Mr. Schwind stated that Poll No. 1, in Iberia parish was thrown out under the following circumstances; the boxes were to be handed in at 6 o'clock P. M.; at 5 o'clock Mr. Dumartrail, United States Supervisor, took the box to the Commissioner's house and to his store, and looked for him in every direction, and only found him at 8 o'clock, when he would not receive the box. The whole result of the election in that parish was changed by this.

Mr. Dumartrail gave corroborative testimony.

Demarget, colored, a butcher in Iberville Parish, says that he belonged to a Democratic club. He saw twenty-six colored men vote the Democratic ticket.

Henry Wagoner, colored, from Iberville, states that he thought it his duty to sustain the country, so he voted the Democratic ticket.

John James, colored, from same parish, also went with the Conservatives; said he voted just as he pleased. Martin Ulger, colored, of Iberville, remarked that he put in a White League ticket, and belongs to that organization.

James Taylor, (colored,) of New-Orleans—He is President of a colored Democratic Club of 138; one of his men was arrested on election day on a frivolous charge and taken to the station-house; witness went to inquire after him and was himself incarcerated until next morning; said he was once a member of the Republican Party, but, on the principle of leaving a sinking ship, he left.

Henry Kris, colored, of Terrabonne Parish, said he was elected on a compromise ticket; the unification had been established on account of corrupt government.

EVENING SESSION.

L. J. Higley testified: Have resided in New-Orleans since 1868; was a candidate for Administrator of Commerce; was elected by 1,290 majority. Business is greatly depressed, owing to a want of confidence in the Administration. The bar at the mouth of the Mississippi has considerable to do with our prostration; thinks the affair of Sept. 14 has deprived capitalists of confidence; things were a good deal better before then than now. Wrote a letter to the New-Orleans *Times* saying that our taxation amounted to confiscation. Kellogg has as good personal standing in the community as anybody; if he had his own way he would do well.

Gen. Cyrus Bussey testified: I am a commission merchant in New-Orleans; business is now very depressed owing to bad government, the river bar, overflows, &c.; New-Orleans has not lost her cotton trade; St. Louis has taken much of our Texas trade; this city has lost more in one year by the bar obstructions than would build five Fort St. Philip Canals. If we had as good a Government now as we had before, the city would again be prosperous.

Mr. George Jonas testified: I am President of the Canal Bank. The diversion of trade from New-Orleans and the want of confidence in the Government has destroyed our business. We are taxed to death; our greatest grievance is our State assessments; if we had confidence in the government our capitalists would build railroads; there is no confidence in our judiciary; all we want is a government that the people elect whether Republican or Democratic. I was not in this city on the 14th of September; came here the day after, and it was like a new city—everybody was in smiles, and there was a general feeling of confidence; stocks went up.

Mr. J. H. Oglesby, of the Louisiana National Bank, was examined in reference to the trade of the city, the cause of the depression, &c., which he attributed to a lack of railroads, the bar at the mouth of the Mississippi River, and a want of confidence in the Government.

Gen. De Trobriand, United States Army, testified to the condition of the city during the election, which he alleged was remarkably quiet, adding that there was no intimidation or inteference with voters.

Mr. S. H. Kennedy, of the State National Bank, testified much to the same effect as Mr. Oglesby, attributing the prostration of business to bad government, no railroads, the bars and overflows.

The committee adjourned to meet at the Custom-house on Monday next, at 10 A. M.

The interest in the Congressional Committee investigation continues. The rooms of the committee to-night are crowded with many prominent business men, besides the leading politicians of either party.

The city is very quiet to-night. The indications are that the conservatives will lead in the organization of the House on Monday. They had in the caucus last night forty odd members who were declared elected by the board, and, as the number of those who were elected but thrown out by the board were also present, if the Federal authorities do not interfere there will probably be a lively squabble for chairs in the State-house.

A report which lacks confirmation is current to-night that a number of Republican Representatives who were returned by the Board have been spirited away.

A CONCISE SUMMARY OF FALSE RUMORS CIRCULATED YESTERDAY IN NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Jan. 2.—The following are false reports: That Senator Major Gen. Barber had been shot through the body; that the body of Police Judge McArthur had been found in Canal street with a bullet-hole through the head; that Ex-Gov. Wells' throat had been cut from ear to ear, and that hundreds of large timbers were being carried into the State-house for barricade purposes. The above reports were freely circulated to-day, but are untrue.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3—1 A. M.—An area of low barometer has moved eastward from the lake region over New England, accompanied by snow and sleet, and followed by brisk and high north-easterly winds. cloudy weather has prevailed in the Southern States, and in the Middle States with rain, sleet or snow, but now followed by generally clear weather, and falling temperature. Partly cloudy weather with occasional light snows, is now prevailing in the upper lake region, and the north-west. The Ohio River has continued rising at and below Cincinnati, the Cumberland at Nashville, and the Mississippi from Cairo to Vicksburg. The display of cautionary signals at the lake stations will cease on Jan. 5.

PROBABILITIES.

During Sunday, in the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, higher barometer, lower temperature, north-west to north-east winds, and clear or partly cloudy weather will prevail.

In the West Gulf States, Tennessee, and Ohio Valley, clear or partly cloudy weather, variable winds, shifting to southerly for a time in the latter, followed by falling barometer.

For the Middle States and lower lake region, higher barometer, westerly or southerly winds, and generally clear, cold weather.

For the upper lake region and the Upper Mississippi Valley, partly cloudy weather and occasional light snow, followed by rising barometer, north-westerly winds, and low temperature.

In the north-west and the lower Missouri Valley, high barometer, low temperature, winds mostly from north-west to north-east, and generally clear weather.

For New-England, rising barometer, north-westerly winds, falling temperature, and generally clear weather.

The Cumberland River will continue rising at Nashville, and the Mississippi from Cairo to Vicksburg.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature during the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as recorded at Hudnut's Pharmacy:

	1874.	1875.		1874.	1875.
3 A. M.	37°	23°	3:30 P. M.	41°	35°
6 A. M.	38°	27°	6 P. M.	41°	37°
9 A. M.	40°	31°	9 P. M.	41°	33°
12 M.	42°	30°	12 P. M.	40°	31°

Average temperature yesterday.....30⅞°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....40⅜°

HEAVY FAILURE.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 2.—The grocery firm of Roe Bros. has failed. Their liabilities amount to $187,000, divided among thirty-five creditors. The amount of stock on hand is not over $15,000. The other assets are not yet announced.

THE PAY-ROLLS OF THE DEPARTMENTS.

Mayor Wickham had an interview with Controller Green yesterday, in relation to the large amount of work involved in signing thousands of warrants for salaries for the various departments, and the Mayor referred to the letter of his predecessor, Mr. Vance, on the subject. It is thought probable that a new system will be inaugurated, if possible, and that requisitions will be signed for the aggregate amount of each pay-roll.

RECEPTION AT THE FRENCH ACADEMY.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Daily News* writes under date Dec. 17:—A rather dull reception took place to-day at the Academy. The incoming member was M. Mezières, lecturer on foreign literature at the Sorbonne. He fills the professor's chair and academician's fauteuil of the late M. St. Marc Girardin. M. Mezières is a pleasant lecturer and writer. He makes it his business to amuse his hearers at the Sorbonne, and succeeds. Parisians like his style and do not trouble themselves about other qualifications. Foreigners attending his classes are pleased also with his elegant and varied manner. But Germans complain that he does not understand their classic authors, being unacquainted with German. Italians criticising his lectures on Dante, or English his Shakesperian theories, might bring a similar objection against them. The speech of the new member contained some political allusions which must have been savoured by the Orleanist part of the auditory. He eulogised perhaps even more the public than the literary career of M. St. St. Marc Girardin, whom he described as more Liberal than Conservative under the Restoration and the Empire, and whom he lauded for having sacrificed his old friendship with M. Thiers to a sense of public duty. Among the academicians present there were MM. De Rémusat, D'Haussonville, Mignet, Nisard, Littré, Claude Bernard, Camille Doucet, and Dumas the younger, whose presence on the official bench (the arm-chairs at the Academy are a fiction) excited surprise, he not yet being presented. M. Nigra sat behind Mme. Mezières, under the cupola. The "public" was decidedly pedagogic. Professors, professors' wives, and principals of schools abounded. None of the Orleans Princes came. They were represented by M. Edouard Hervé, of the *Journal de Paris*. M. Mezières is the youngest member of the Academy in point of years. He belongs to the generation of MM. About Weiss, Assolant, and Hervé.

THE MAILS FROM EUROPE.

The Cunard steamship *Cuba*, which left Liverpool, Dec. 19, and Queenstown Dec. 20, reached this port yesterday, with mails later by two days.

The Warwick collar is made like the Elmwood, with all the edges folded, so they will not turn out.—*World*.

Not a Miraculous Panacea.—We are glad to see that Switzerland's famous cordial and tonic, the oldest preparation of its class in Europe, is every day becoming more popular in this country. BRISLIN, BISCHOFF & CO., of Geneva, the proprietors and manufacturers, do not claim that it is an infallible cure for any human ailment. They are above such quackery. What they do say is this: That it is a preventative of all diseases arising from atmospheric causes, a fine appetizer, an admirable stomachic, a positive cure for indigestion, a remedy for physical weakness and mental depression, and a most delicious liqueur. For centuries these virtues have been ascribed to it by the Swiss, and not without good and sufficient reason.

Tell me not in mournful numbers
That our teeth must all decay,
And our breath must be unpleasant,
And our gums must give away;
There's a SOZODONT can save us,
And it saves teeth every day.

Hair Dye.—W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye is splendid; best in the world. Never fails. Established thirty-seven years. Sold by druggists everywhere. Sold and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S celebrated Wig and Toupee Factory, No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

Dunville's Old Irish Whisky is recommended by the medical profession as superior to French Brandy. In casks or cases. United States Branch, 51 Broad st.

Camphorine should be in every household. Pain cannot exist where Camphorine is used. Price, 25 cents.

Keep Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry always in the house. It is the best cough remedy known.

Lundborg's Perfumes are like Natural flowers and bouquets.

DIED.

ALDIS.—On Friday, Jan. 1, MARGARET HAMMOND, widow of Charles J. Aldis, and third daughter of Ambrose W. Thompson, formerly of Philadelphia.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her brother-in-law, George H. Giddings, No. 54 West 46th st., on Monday morning, at 10 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Philadelphia for interment.

BRINCKERHOFF.—At Jamaica, Long Island, on Friday morning, Jan. 1, ELIZABETH NOSTRAND, wife of Elbert A. Brinckerhoff, Sr., in the 83d year of her age.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of her son, John N. Brinckerhoff, Fulton st., Jamaica, on Monday afternoon at 1 o'clock. The remains will be taken on Tuesday to Green-Wood.

HOGUET.—On Saturday, 2d inst., of pneumonia, ANTHONY L. HOGUET, aged 64 years.

CLINTON.—On Saturday evening, Jan. 2, SOPHIA E., wife of Alexander J. Clinton, aged 41 years.

Notice of funeral to-morrow.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

CORNELL.—At West Farms, Tuesday, 29th inst.; JOHN CORNELL, in his 48th year.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, Jan. 3, 1875, at 1:30 P. M., from his late residence at West Farms. Also the members of Marion Lodge, No. 278, F. and A. M., and Empire Chapter, No. 170, of New-York, and Westchester Commandery, No. 42, K. T., of Sing Sing, N. Y.

CRAGIN.—On Saturday, Jan. 2, EVA, youngest daughter of C. A. and Lucy S. Cragin, aged 2 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, at No. 2 Charles st., on Monday, Jan. 4, at 12:30 P. M.

DE FOREST.—On Thursday, the 31st December, JULIA T., the wife of James G. De Forest.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral at her late residence, No. 37 West 36th st., on Sunday afternoon, the 3d January, at 1 o'clock.

HOLSMAN.—Dec. 30, 1874, DANIEL HOLSMAN, in the 43d year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from St. Paul's Church, Paterson, N. J., on Monday, Jan. 4, 1875, at 1 o'clock P. M. Train leaves foot of Chambers st., N. Y., at 11:30 A. M.

HARRISON.—At Orange, N. J., on Dec. 31, suddenly, of typhoid pneumonia, ADELIA FULLER, wife of Oscar Harrison.

Relatives and friends are affectionately invited to attend her funeral at her late residence, on Monday, Jan. 4, at 2 o'clock P. M. Train leaves Christopher st. at 1:15 P. M.

LOVETT.—On Wednesday afternoon, ANNA, wife of Robert Lovett, aged 80 years. Also, on Thursday morning, ROBERT LOVETT, in the 78th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services on Monday, Jan. 4, at 1 o'clock, at St. Luke's Church, Hudson, opposite Grove st.

LISSBERGER.—Dec. 31, MORTIMER LISSBERGER, second son of Lazarus Lissberger, aged 7 years.

The funeral will take place this day at 9:30 A. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend, from their residence, No. 118 East 60th st.

MAN.—Dec. 31, of pneumonia, CORNELIA M., wife of William Man, and daughter of Hon. Alrick Hubbell, of Utica.

Funeral at 2 P. M. Sunday, at No. 167 Prospect place, Brooklyn. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

REIMER.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Jan. 2, 1875, WILLIAM REIMER.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 183 Duffield st., Brooklyn, on Monday, Jan. 4, at 2 o'clock P. M.

TAYLOR.—On Friday, Jan. 1, 1875, ROBERT G. TAYLOR, eldest son of Edward and Sarah Taylor, aged 21 years and 4 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from St. Luke's Church, Hudson st., opposite Grove, on Tuesday the 5th, at 1 o'clock.

TOWER.—On Saturday, Jan. 2, M. CATHERINE OSBORNE, the wife of James M. Tower.

Friends are invited to the funeral services at the residence of H. E. Phelps, Esq., No. 81 Grand st., Jersey City, on Sunday, Jan. 3, at 4 P. M. The remains will be taken to Waterville, N. Y., for the funeral on Tuesday, Jan. 5.

VARNUM.—At Astoria, Long Island, on Dec. 31, JOSEPH B. VARNUM, of this City, in the 56th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, at the church corner of Madison av. and 24th st., on Sunday, Jan. 3, at 2 o'clock P. M.

WARREN.—At Paris, France, on Monday, Dec. 14, MARCELLA, wife of the late Joseph H. Warren.

A requiem mass was celebrated in the Church of the Madeliene, where the remains were temporarily deposited. Notice of funeral hereafter.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AS A FAMILY LINIMENT, BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA is invaluable. Immediate relief follows its use in all cases of pain in the stomach, bowels, or side; rheumatism, colic, colds, sprains, and bruises. For internal and external use.

TO CLEANSE AND WHITEN THE TEETH; to remove tartar from the teeth; to sweeten the breath and preserve the teeth; to make the gums hard and healthy, use BROWN'S CAMPHORATED SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE. 25 cents a bottle.

CHILDREN HAVING WORMS REQUIRE immediate attention. BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS, or WORM LOZENGES give the best possible effect. Sold by druggists. 25 cents a box.

ART SALE.

113 Paintings of the Haseltine Collection.

Comprising the works of celebrated modern masters.

Now on exhibition day and evening at the Leavitt Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway, to be sold peremptorily, without any reserve, by auction, THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 7, commencing at 7:30 o'clock, at the Art Rooms.

VERY IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Mr. HASELTINE begs to announce that every painting in this catalogue will be peremptorily sold without reserve, and the public may depend upon this being carried out in every particular.

The Messrs. LEAVITT Auctioneers.

ALL SUPERFLUOUS HAIR.

Ladies afflicted with superfluous hair on the lips, cheek, chin, arm, &c., who have in vain tried the various depilatories in use for this purpose, may apply to MME. JULIAN with the certainty of guaranteed and perfect success. Mme. Julian has removed this disfigurement RADICALLY and PERMANENTLY in the worst possible cases, where all previous attempts had failed. Application must be made personally at her residence, No. 206 West 38th st., from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

BALTIMORE GRAIN MARKET.—A GENTLEman of large experience and many years a leading and prominent GRAIN MERCHANT of BALTIMORE desires to associate himself with parties possessing capital and position for the "forwarding" and execution of EUROPEAN orders for GRAIN, FLOUR, &c., in the Baltimore market, now presenting superior advantages for that rapidly increasing trade. Communications may be addressed to M. P., St. James Hotel, Broadway, N. Y.

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OSMUN'S COD LIVER OIL AND LACTO-Phosphate of Lime is the very best remedy for consumption, coughs, and colds. Ask for Osmun's.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

THE CHARITY BALL,
(Twentieth season) will take place on 4th February.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST PUBLISHED. — "OBSERVATIONS ON DISEASES OF WOMEN," by J. J. SPRENG, M. D., late member New-York Academy of Medicine; mailed for ten cents. Address the author, No. 201 West 22d st. The *Medical Review* says: "This pamphlet should be read by every lady.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ZION CHURCH, MADISON AV., CORNER OF 38th st.—Rev. John N. Galleher, Rector. Services 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

UNIVERSALIST CHURCHES OF NEW-YORK and vicinity.—(1.) Church of the Divine Paternity, 5th av., corner of 45th st., Rev. E. H. Chapin, D. D., Pastor; Sunday services, 10:45 A. M., 7:30 P. M.; Sunday-school, 9:15 A. M.; prayer and Conference meeting every Friday night. (2.) Bleecker Street Church, Bleecker st., corner of Downing, Rev. E. C. Sweetser, Pastor; Sunday services, 10:45 A. M., 7:30 P. M.; Sunday-school, 9:15 A. M.; prayer and Conference meeting every Tuesday night. (3.) Church of our Savior, 57th st., near 8th av., Rev. J. M. Pullman, Pastor; Sunday services, 10:45 A. M., 7:30 P. M.; Sunday-school, 9:15 A. M.; prayer and Conference meeting every Friday evening. (4.) Harlem Mission, 127th st., between 3d and 4th avs., Rev. Charles Fluhrer, Pastor; Sunday services, 10:45 A. M., 7:45 P. M.; Sunday-school, 9:30 A. M. (5.) Plimpton Hall, corner of Stuyvesant and 9th sts.; Sunday service, 10:45 A. M.; Sunday-school, 9:15 A. M. (6.) Mission and Industrial School, Brevoort Hall, 54th st., near 3d av.; Sunday-school, 3 P. M.

Young Men's New-York Universalist Association Rooms, Broadway and 33d st.; open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

BROOKLYN CHURCHES.—(1.) Church of Our Father, Clermont av., near Atlantic st., Rev. R. H. Nye, Pastor; Sunday services, 10:30 A. M., 7:30 P. M.; Sunday-school at 2:30 P. M.; prayer and Conference meeting every Friday night. (2.) All Souls' Church, South 9th st., E. D., Rev. A. Gunnison, Pastor; Sunday services, 10:30 A. M., 7:30 P. M.; Sunday-school at 2:30 P. M.; teachers' and Bible-class meeting every Friday night; Conference and prayer meeting every Wednesday night. (3.) Church of the Reconciliation, Greenpoint, Rev. J. V. Wilson, Pastor; Sunday services, 10:40 A. M., 7:30 P. M.; Conference and prayer meeting every Thursday night; Sunday-school at 2 P. M. (4.) Centenary Sunday-school, Nostrand av., near DeKalb, at 2:30 P. M.

JERSEY CITY N. J.—First Universalist Church, Rev. Phebe A. Hanaford, Pastor; Sunday services, 10:30 A. M., 7:30 P. M.; Sunday-school at 12 M.; prayer and Conference meeting every week.

NEWARK, N. J.—Church of the Redeemer, Rev. J. E. Forrester, D. D.; Sunday services, 10:30 A. M., 7:30 P. M.; Sunday-school at 2:30 P. M.; Conference and prayer meeting every week.

COMPULSORY SALVATION.

Why not? Is it not as important to save the souls as to educate the minds of men? If it is right for human governors to ordain compulsory education for all who are subject to their control, why is it not right for God to ordain compulsory salvation for all who are subject to his control—that is to say, for all mankind? He has ordained it. He has sworn by Himself that all men shall be saved. (Isa. xlv. 22-24; lv. 12.) Of course, no man can be saved until he willingly accepts salvation; but such is the perfection of God's government that it will finally conquer the stubbornest soul, and make it willing to be saved. "The law of the Lord is perfect, converting the soul," not crushing it. (Ps. xix., 7) No man can resist its power successfully. He may struggle against it and postpone its victory, but he cannot always hold out against it. God is stronger than the sinner is, and will have him to be saved, though He pursues him into hell to save him. (Ps. cxxxix., 8; lxxxvi., 13; I. Cor., iii., 15.) His wrath is revealed from heaven against all ungodliness and unrighteousness of men, (Rom. i., 18,) and He will not suffer any soul to remain in a state of sin forever. He will punish all rebellious souls till they cease to do evil and learn to do well, for He hates sin with a perfect hatred, and is determined to put an end to it. (Heb. ix., 26.) Let no man think that he can escape from God's purpose. Sooner or later every sinner must repent and obey the conditions of salvation. The longer a person continues in sin the more he must suffer and the harder his return will be, like that of a man who continues the use of alcohol or opium; but he must return.

Reader, there is no refuge from the compelling love of God except in that love itself. If you do not obey its conditions now you will have to at some future day, and then you will not only be obliged to repent, but to repent that you did not repent before.

AT THE THIRD UNIVERSALIST CHURCH,
corner of Bleecker and Downing sts.,
the Pastor, Rev. E. C. SWEETSER,
will preach TO-DAY at 10:30 and 7:30 o'clock.

Reception of members and celebration of the Lord's Supper at the conclusion of the morning service.

Evening subject—"Universalism and the Threats of the Bible."

The public is cordially invited.

THE PEOPLE'S SERVICE
in the
CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY,
Madison av. and 42d st.
On Sunday at 7:30 P. M.
Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, JR., will preach.
Divine service will be held in this Church at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
Madison av. and 47th st.
Rev. WM. T. SABINE, Rector.
SUNDAY-SCHOOL at 9 A. M.
Morning services at 10:30; evening services at 7:45 o'clock.
All cordially invited.

AT DE GARMO HALL, NO. 82 5TH AV., corner 14th st.—To-day, 10:30 o'clock, "If a man die, shall he live again?" Lucien Stephen Crandall. At 2:30—"Humanity, the Religion and Church of Humanity." Revs. Lucius Crandall, E. R. Swackhamer, and other speakers. At 7:15, "Woman's Relation to Labor."—C. Osborne Word.

AGAIN!—THE MESSENGER OF GOD WILL PREACH another discourse on "The Mysteries of Prophecy," on Sunday, at 3 P. M., in the University, Washington square. Seats free, and sincere Christians invited to hear him.

AT THE HARVARD ROOMS, 6TH AV. AND 42d st.—Mr. John B Wolff speaks before the New-York Association of Spiritualists this evening at 7:30 o'clock. Subject—"The Issue Made Up." Conference at 2. All invited.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, ELM PLACE, BROOKLYN.—Dr. Porteous' subjects will be: Morning, 10:45—"The Unpardonable Sin; What is it, and who Commit it?" Evening, 7:30—"The Orthodox Doctrine of the Eternity of Hell Examined."

A NEW YEAR'S SERMON IN PILGRIM BAPTIST Church, 33d st., west of 3d av., at 10:30 A. M. by Rev. J. Spencer Kennard, Pastor. Evening subject—"Christianity and Womanhood."

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH ST., west of 6th av.—Rev. R. Heber Newton, Rector. Usual services at at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. The Rector will preach.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES, CORNER 28th st. and 9th av., Rev. J. P. Lundy, D. D. Rector.—Sunday services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. Course of Sunday evening lectures on the "Churches of the Apocalypse." Free seats on application to the Sexton.

CHURCH OF THE DISCIPLES, MADISON av., corner 45th st.—Rev. George H. Hepworth. Morning subject—"How to begin the New Year Aright." Evening, "Religious Moods and Religious Principles." World's Prayer Services, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday evenings. Sunday-school and Bible classes at 3 o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, CORNER OF Park av. and 34th st.—Rev. William R. Alger will preach morning and evening. Subject—"The Law of Waste and of Economy in Human Life."

CHURCH IN 42D ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6th avs.—The West Presbyterian.—Preaching every Sunday morning at 10:30 and evening at 7:30 o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. Thomas S. Hastings, D. D.

CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT, CORNER Madison av. and 28th st., Rev. C. C. Tiffany, Rector, Sunday-school at 9 A. M. Divine services, morning at 10:30; evening at 7:30 o'clock.

CHRIST CHURCH, 5TH AV. — MORNING prayer. Sermon—"The Obedience of Christ." Holy communion, 10:30. Evening prayer. Sermon—"The Toiling Christ." Rev. Dr. Thompson officiates.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST, 28TH ST., NEAR Broadway.—Preaching Sunday morning and evening at 10:30 and 7:30 o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. D. R. VanBuskirk. Public cordially invited.

FREE TABERNACLE M. E. CHURCH, 34th st., between 7th and 8th avs.—Rev. L. H. King, D. D., Pastor. Preaching at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6 P. M. Seats free. All are welcome.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER 39TH st. and Park av.—Preaching at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 evening, by Rev. T. D. Anderson, D. D., Pastor. Cordial invitation to strangers. Communion at 3:30 P. M.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5TH av. and 11th st.—Rev. Wm. M. Paxton, D. D., Pastor. will preach, morning, at 10:30; afternoon, 3:30 o'clock. Strangers cordially invited.

JANE STREET M. E. CHURCH.—REV. FLETCHER Hamblin, Pastor, will preach on Sunday morning and evening. Prayer-meeting at 6 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Revival meetings every evening next week. All are invited to attend.

MISS NELLIE J. T. BRIGHAM WILL lecture for the Society of Progressive Spiritualists, No. 1,195 Broadway, near 29th st., 10:30 A. M., 7:30 P. M., SUNDAY. Children's Lyceum, 2:30 P. M.

REV. H. W. KNAPP WILL PREACH IN the First Mission Baptist Church, in Laight st., Sunday morning at 10:30. Evening, 7:30. Communion after morning service. All the seats free. Strangers welcomed.

ST. IGNATIUS CHURCH, 40TH ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs., Rev. Dr. F. C. Ewer, Rector.—Services—Celebration at 7:30 A. M. Morning prayer, 9. Litany and celebration, (choral,) 10:30. Children's service, 3 P. M. Evening prayer, (choral,) 7:30. The Rector will preach.

The Guild of St. Ignatius solicit from the charitable clothing for which they have no more use, that it may be distributed to the poor; also donations in money. Said gifts may be sent to the Guild Room in the basement of the Church any week day between 10 A. M. and 12 M.

SECOND ADVENT MEETINGS AT COLLEGE Hall, 23d st. and 2d av., Sundays at 3 P. M.—Jan. 3, 1875, Elder Wm. Shepperd, of Newark, N. J., will preach Subject: "The Primitive Gospel Contrasted with the Popular Gospel." Seats free. All are invited to attend.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, COOPER INSTItute, Room No. 24.—Preaching Sunday by Elder William N. Pile, assistant editor of the *Herald of Life*, at 10:30 A. M. and 3 P. M., on subjects connected with the coming of Christ and a future life.

SAINT THOMAS' CHURCH, 5TH AV., CORner 53d st., Rev. Dr. Morgan, Rector.—Services Sunday, Jan. 3: Morning prayer, 9 o'clock; Litany, sermon, and Holy Communion, 10:30 o'clock; afternoon service and sermon at 3:30 o'clock.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 46th st., north side, between 5th and 6th avs.—Rev. Dr. Price, Rector; Rev. A. B. Hart, Associate. Services on Sundays at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 2 P. M. Strangers cordially welcomed.

ST. ANDREW'S P. E. CHURCH, HARLEM, (127th st. and 4th av.,) Rev. George B. Draper, D. D., Rector.—Morning service at 10:30; evening service at 7:30. Sunday-school, 9 A. M.; children's singing-school, 3 P. M. Strangers welcome.

ST. MARK'S, 2D AV. AND 10TH ST., THE Rector, Rev. Dr. Rylance, will preach. Subject at 10:45 A. M.—"Redeeming the Time;" at 7:30 P. M., a word to young men.

UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, BROOKLYN, Clermont av., near Atlantic av., Rev. H. R. Nye, Pastor.—Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Morning sermon, "Thoughts for the New Year;" evening lecture, "Universalism, the Doctrine of the Bible," first lecture of four. All invited, and promptly seated.

WAINWRIGHT MEMORIAL CHURCH, corner West 11th st. and Waverley place.—Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. The Rector, W. T. Egbert, will preach morning and evening. Seats all free.

SUICIDES.

TYPES OF THE ECCENTRIC AND THE SENTIMENTAL.

THE WILL A SARCASTIC GERMAN LEFT IN THE CENTRAL PARK—WHAT RESULTED FROM A DESIRE FOR NEWSPAPER NOTORIETY—MR. "NOSEY" QUINN'S GHASTLY HUMOR—HOW A WIDOW WAS MADE SORROWFUL—THE SAD FATE OF A "SHEEP KING."

During the year which is now drawing to a close quite a number of suicides have occurred among the representatives of that class of society which is chiefly remarkable for entertaining a sarcastic and contemptuous view of life. Some of these eccentric persons in departing from a world the resources of which they professed to have entirely exhausted, endeavored to find a means of exit the mere contemplation of which should be discomforting to those weak enough to linger behind; but the majority were disposed to follow the example of the misguided ones who had gone before them along the suicide's track, and be content with the poor satisfaction of leaving what they deemed a fit expression of indifference to everything of a mundane character. The Parisian who jumped from the top of a bridge into the Seine, was not more sarcastic in summing up life as a weary round of buttoning and unbuttoning than the German, Sylvester Philos, who made a will directing the rope with which he hanged himself from a post in the Central Park, to be sold in pieces, and the proceeds used to found an institution for the care of the poor. On the 16th of September the body was discovered suspended as stated, on the bridge of Transverse road No. 4. In addition to the will there was a memorandum, in which was stated, although quite unnecessarily, that the writer had no religious scruples, and did not fear the hereafter.

A man who poisoned himself with opium at the Tombs in September was a type of the eccentric happily not met every day. He had a contempt for greatness which was peculiar in its bitterness under certain conditions. He had been a student of chemistry in Germany, and came to the United States in order to better elaborate his plans for acquiring money enough to put him into a position of ease and luxury. With this purpose in view he forged a number of checks, and, owing to the opinion of his acquaintances that he was a man of immense fortune, experienced no difficulty in having them cashed. In his capacity of chemist he was known as Lisser, but when he came to be arrested for his crime it struck him that it would be a good chance to "square it" a little with at least one great name. He promptly announced himself as no less a person than the son of Mendelssohn, the composer, and declared, with most affecting earnestness, that the checks had been given to him by a person named Staedler, in exchange for about $1,000 worth of opium. Staedler proved to be a myth, and Lisser was tried, convicted, and sentenced to five years in the State Prison. The idea of wearing a striped jacket and submitting himself to restraint seemed to him absurd, when he had the power of evading it. So, after writing a note to the Warden of the prison and another to the Coroner, he composed the following and then swallowed the opium:

> Every one in his own destiny, and yet no one can say that he can himself hope his own destiny. For his will, actions, thoughts, and feelings come not from himself; organized by a higher power, he acts only in accordance with the laws of his organization, and therefore say not the beggar who dies in the street could have been a rich man had he wished it, or that the unhappy and despairing could have been happy had he striven to be so: they could not wish and act differently; they could not escape from their organization, and that was their destiny.
>
> JESUS L. MENDELSSOHN-BARTHOLDY.

He was determined to keep up an unpleasant notoriety for the Mendelssohn family even after his death. An inquiry subsequently instituted proved that the composer's only sons, Paul and Charles, reside in Europe, and have never been to this country.

A person of most unsavory character, who had been known in Poughkeepsie and its neighborhood for years as James Cramsey, ended a wretched career, on the 23d of August, by jumping from Kaal Rock into the Hudson River, a distance of eighty-five feet. Being in company with a number of young men, who were engaged in athletic exercises at the point stated, he suddenly got into one of his fits of sourness and braggadocia, and having pulled off his shoes he commanded "the boys" to stand back that he might "give them a lesson and show them a leap." He then went to the edge of the rock as if to convince the spectators that he was looking for a safe place from which to jump. Running back upon the turf, he exclaimed, "That's not much of a jump," and he would have made it at once but for the intervention of a friend with whom he pretended to be very angry. The second time he endeavored to make the terrible leap he was caught, and while being held, struck one of his captors a crushing blow in the breast. "If," said he, "you do not let me go, I will take you with me." Having been released, he sat down for about five minutes, during which time he endeavored to prove to his companions that the world's pleasures were not worth the trouble it took to procure them. Having said so much, he sprang to his feet quickly and before any attempt could be made to get hold of him, he shouted, "Now I'm off," and plunged feet foremost into the river beneath. Just before he made the fatal leap he turned to his companions and screamed derisively that he would meet them at the "Furnace Deck."

A young man named Jeffers Fox caused no end of flurry and trouble at the Sturtevant House, in July, by poisoning himself in one of the rooms. Having had one arm paralyzed, Fox conceived the notion that it would be impossible for him to go along through life without suffering torture, either as an object of pity or of freezing indifference to the majority of those who knew him. His temper was apparently anything but an amiable one, for it seems that he had frequently quarreled with his sister, and with others of his family. At least we should be disposed to think so from the nature of the letter which was said to have been addressed to his father. In this, among other requests, was one to the effect that his oldest sister would shed no hypocritical tears over his grave.

The suicide of Julius Sarnier which occurred at the Tombs, in May, had the element of eccentricity imported into it by Mr. "Nosey" Quinn, the Warden. Sarnier had been convicted at the General Sessions, we think, of arson, and preferred death to a lengthened imprisonment. If Mr. "Nosey" Quinn had himself committed suicide, under an eccentric impression concerning his obligations to society, he could scarcely have been more indifferent to public opinion than he would seem to have been from the language of the following letter:

> TOMBS, May 30, 1874.
>
> *Mr. P. Clark*:
>
> DEAR SIR: Please tell Mr. Phelps, that, Sarnier, made a meal of *Paris Green*, we have applied the usual remedies for such cases, and I think we will be able to *preserve* him for Seatence:
>
> Your's Truly,
> JOHN QUINN,
> Wardien.

The people of Richmond, Staten Island, will not soon forget the eccentricity which induced the late ex-Congressman Obadiah Bowne to honor their village hotel by passing the last moments of his life in one of its rooms. In Mr. Bowne's case, the ruling passion of his life might indeed be said to have been strong in death. He had evidently been from his early manhood a lover of what is sometimes called newspaper notoriety. It was his particular weakness to like to see a good long "spread" in the papers about himself. He was a member of Congress from the First District of New-York in 1848-49. When he subsequently retired from public life, by a force of circumstances which he could not control, the attention of the newspapers was called to him by reason of the death of his father, and his inheritance of some $300,000. He was married soon afterward to a lady residing on Staten Island, his native place. Having been divorced from her, he married another, and she having died he remarried his first wife. Whether all this was done for excitement-sake is not positively known, but it is quite clear that he ran through his fortune with the help of exciting speculations, and finally wound up his career by calling at the New-York *Sun* office and asking for the services of a reporter to go with him to Staten Island, and receive facts which he did "not hesitate to say would produce a profound sensation." The reporter went with him to the hotel at Richmond, and he there related to him the full and complete history of his life. He told him to write it out and have it ready for publication in connection with an event of startling moment about to occur. Subsequently he good-naturedly informed the guests at the hotel that he would not live until 12 o'clock the following day. Next morning he was found dead. An empty vial, labeled laudanum, stood by the bedside.

A man who left some evidence to prove that his name was Howard and his birth-place Cardiff, Wales, in October, put a period to his life by jumping from the Bridge of Carlisle, England. He had read Darwin's arguments in favor of the assumption that our ancestors were monkeys, and he evidently believed them, for, in the writings which were found after him, it was stated that shame because of his origin had influenced him to destroy his life. He left at his lodgings a sovereign, to be paid as a reward to the man who should discover his body, and five shillings to the messenger who should take to the newspaper offices the account of his death, and the brief memorandum in which the reason for his act was set forth.

The late Mr. Vogelsdorff, a stock broker of San Francisco, went over to Oakland in September, and deliberately shot himself. He was not considered insane. His actions were those of a cold, calculating person, whose greatest aim in life was to acquire riches. Whether he had failed to reach the measure of success which he desired was not known; but, from the manner of his death, it might reasonably be surmised. Before starting for Oakland he wrote a letter, in which he requested, with a sort of freezing formality, that no plea either of accident or insanity should be set up in his behalf. His life being his own, he took the liberty of doing as he pleased with it, and he particularly wished that this fact should be nakedly set forward at the Coroner's inquest.

The most singular case that we have heard of during the year occurred at Paris, in April. The dead bodies of a young man and his wife having been found in a room at the Hotel St. Petersburg, inquiries were set on foot which resulted in eliciting information to this effect: Charles Hall, the son of a Bath, England, store-keeper, having received a good education, married the daughter of a deceased musician and removed to another town for the purpose, as it was supposed, of starting in business. Soon after their arrival, the fact was made known that they had attempted to commit suicide by taking poison. On the previous night they had packed, in a most careful manner, all their worldly goods. They wrote letters taking an affectionate farewell of their kinsfolk, and in a letter to the lady with whom they lodged, inclosed £3 to compensate her for the "extra trouble" she would have by reason of their "taking off." The young man, furthermore, wrote a valuable paper on the "feeling produced by poison," while, as he believed, he was dying by inches. However, the poison did not work fatally in either case. The young man was arrested and sent to prison for three months. In the meantime his wife gave birth to a child, still alive at Bath, and appeared content and happy. After his liberation, Hall worked with his brother. Several weeks having passed very pleasantly, Mrs. Hall grew discontented and went to London, as she said, to fill a position in a millinery establishment. Her husband, within five weeks, followed her, saying that he intended to seek a situation so that he might be able to live with his wife. On the day of his arrival in London Mrs. Hall left her situation. She sent her clothes to her friends, at Bath, and nothing more was heard of her until the remains of herself and husband were identified in a little room at the Hotel St. Petersburg.

Israel N. Winstanley, a lawyer of Toronto, who seemed to have fully satisfied himself that the battle of life was not worth fighting, went, on the night of the 23d of March, into the office of a friend and wrote a note, saying that he considered it desirable to take oil of almonds and die. The body was found upright upon a chair on the following morning. Beside it lay the bottle which contained the poison.

Col. Samuel J. Anderson, a native of Kentucky, sixty-two years of age, who had held many public offices of more or less importance, ended his days in a very tragic manner at Atlanta, Ga., on the night of the 20th of December. Misled by the apparent generosity of Robert Toombs, he was indiscreet enough to order clothing, which, without Mr. Toombs' aid, he was unable to pay for. Holding the belief that he would be better off in the next world, he made a cheerful fire in his room, bathed himself, and put an end to his existence in the manner described in the following letter:

> ATLANTA, Sunday, Dec. 20, 1874.
>
> *To Dr. J. M. Johnson*:
>
> DEAR SIR: Thoughtfully, even cheerfully, I obey the stern fiat of irresistible circumstances, without discussion and without murder. My remarkable vigor and acknowledged capacities seem utterly unavailing for ordinary purposes. Be it so. I have much to be thankful for to yourself and other personal friends, and feel no enmity or hatred against any man. I hope Toombs will so far vindicate himself as to protect Jerry Lynch from the consequences of a protest, which could not have been anticipated. To-morrow morning I intend to place the muzzle of my pistol in my mouth and pull the trigger. I thus bluntly state my intention, in order to avoid, if possible, a Coroner's inquest or legal investigation. I shall dress myself, after bathing as usual, in a suit of old clothes, good enough, I opine, for the purpose in view. My better clothes will be of use to my son. I hope to be buried as I fall. You will find in my table-drawer further communications and requests. I inclose fifty-odd dollars to go toward funeral expenses, and to express my trunk to New-York. Regretting the absence of Dr. Miller, please remember me to him and present my photograph herewith inclosed. Farewell, my friend. S. J. ANDERSON.
>
> In pencil was written on the back the following:
>
> You will find my keys, &c., in the table-drawer, with my spectacles and eye-glasses—one for Dr. Johnson, and one for Dr. Miller. S. J. A.

He had been thrice married, and twice divorced. A will which he left under cover for his friend, Dr. Johnson, contained, among others, these bequests and requests:

> *To Jerry Lynch*—A new pair of pants wrapped in paper. Returned because I am unable to pay for them.
>
> *To Matilda Harris* (my honest and faithful washerwoman) the following trifles: Coal-scuttle and shovel, trunk and strap, writing table, umbrella, pin-box, broom, and towels. She will pack my trunk, and dispose of old clothes, &c., as she pleases.
>
> *To Ed. Hardy*—My valise and contents; also, cigars.
>
> *To R. Toombs* (not private)—My pistol, with my recommendation that he rid the world of his presence by imitating my example.
>
> *For Burial*—I think shirt, drawers, and socks, with my big cloak wrapped around me, will be quite sufficient. I have tried to save money enough to bury me and express my trunk, &c. I shall have about $60 in pantaloons pocket.
>
> S. J. ANDERSON.
>
> ATLANTA, Dec. 16. 1874.

The suicide of Mr. William B. Brown, a San Francisco millionaire, in July, if not eccentric, was, at least, rather singular. Surrounded with every luxury that could add to the pleasures of this life, it might be supposed that he would prefer rather to prolong than shorten it. There was no reason to suppose him insane. It had been his habit to remain in bed longer than the members of his household. On the 24th of July his son visited him in his room, and pressed his hand affectionately before leaving to go to his office. After that interview, it is thought, he took a revolver, went into the bath-room, and having searched out a vital spot by means of the mirror which hung there, placed the muzzle to it and fired. The night-shirt was burned where the bullet entered the body. Mr. Brown was an old resident of San Francisco. He had accumulated property valued at from $500,000 to $2,000,000.

A man who was desirous of being known in life as James Husted, and in death as August Verrier, cut a very ridiculous figure at the Grand Central Depot in this City, in November. His movements in the waiting-room had been attracting the attention of passengers for some time when he appeared to be suddenly taken with spasms. He fell from his seat, and was assisted by Sergt. Armstrong. When he was restored to consciousness the Sergeant searched him, and found what is commonly called a "six-shooter." He also found a note, of which the following is a literal copy:

> "*To those who may find my body*:
>
> My name is August Verrier. Being satisfied that this life has nothing more interesting for me here, I have done this act. You may take my body for cremation."

Considering the circumstances of the case, it is not at all improbable that the would-be scoffer had intended to destroy his life in presence of the passengers at the Grand Central Depot, and when about to create the sensation he expected, lost the necessary courage, and became overpowered with fear and excitement. Whether he has since succeeded in putting an end to his life is more than we can say.

There were four cases of eccentric suicides that were too horrible to enumerate here in detailed form. Among the singular suicides, one of the saddest was that of Miss Lauraina Cross, a school-teacher of Stark, N. H. Miss Cross had for many years been remarkable for the maintenance of order in her school. Suddenly she grew indifferent, and such a change followed that the School Committee felt it necessary to use remonstrance. She finally promised that she would decide in one night whether to remain and do better or resign. The next day the committee found upon her desk some trinkets and the following note to her sister:

> DEAR MARY: All I have to say is that the curse is fulfilled. The daughters shall die in sorrow, if not in shame, before they are twenty. Ask Albert Thompson and Thomas Pike why. Good-by all. LAURAINA.

The body was subsequently discovered in the river which runs close by the school-house. Before the Coroner's jury the sister of the deceased explained that her father, because of some difficulty, had separated from his first wife, and had married a second time. His mother felt so deeply upon the subject that she was influenced to pronounce, with dreadful emphasis, a curse to this effect: "His daughters shall die in sorrow, if not in shame, before they are twenty, and his sons shall be cut off in infancy." Poor Lauraina brooded over these terrible words just as she was approaching the age of twenty, and had frequently remarked to her roommate that she was over nineteen years of age, and that if the curse was to be fulfilled she had but a short time longer to live. The fact that some of her brothers had died in infancy tended to strengthen the superstition, and to drive the poor girl to insanity.

Hoboken, as usual, had more than the average share of sentimental suicides during the year. The most extraordinary was that of an infatuated Teuton named Ernest Müller, who shot himself in the head and breast at Weiss' Hotel, on the 25th of March. Müller had just arrived from Germany. On the voyage he had been unlucky enough to fall in love with a widow, who, although much older than himself, was remarkably beautiful. He proposed marriage, but she refused him because of the disparity in their ages. This had the effect of making him miserable, but to all outward appearance he seemed to be nothing the worse for his ill luck. He played cards until 12 o'clock, when he retired to his room in apparently good spirits. Shortly afterward two pistol-shots were heard, and it was soon found that he had taken his life. The widow, in a few days afterward, started for California, her original destination, in a very melancholy frame of mind.

A young woman named Carragan, residing at Black Oak Ridge, near Pompton, N. J., destroyed her life in April, because her father refused to permit her to marry the man of her choice. Before taking the fatal step, she endeavored to induce the young man to elope with her, but, he having refused, she thought it would be tiresome to try and drag through the world any longer, and took a dose of arsenic large enough to kill several persons.

A deluded young man, named Geutzsch, put an end to his life at Jersey City, in October, while under the impression that his permanent removal would in some measure inure to the benefit of society. His affections had become centered upon a young woman who was the reputed wife of a very bad man. Having been made aware of his imprudence he wrote the following letter, and then shot and drowned himself:

> JERSEY CITY, Oct. 26, 1874.
>
> *Very much loved from heart, loved Anna*:
>
> It falls heavy upon me to send you these lines, my good Anna. You have to excuse me. I should like to see you once more, but it cannot be. Only for you I have my thoughts. I would like to work to make you a very pleasant life. Only for you I leave this life, you good Anna. This gold ring, if you wish, you can wear it to remember me and my good mother. You need not be ashamed of it. My best respects to little Anna, from me a thousand times. Farewell. From yours until death. JULIUS GEUTZSCH.

Mr. Charles Briggs, at one time a resident of Washington, D. C., was unlucky enough to have married a woman who, although young and beautiful, had a temper of a kind not easily borne with. They quarreled so frequently that Mr. Briggs proposed that they should be divorced. Mrs. Briggs took him at his word and the decree was pronounced soon afterward. Mr. Briggs speedily regretted what he had done, and, having loved his wife very much, he was desirous of being remarried to her. In three months from the date of the decree she became Mrs. Gunnell, and resisted all efforts on the part of Mr. Briggs to procure an interview, and, if possible, a reconciliation. During five years he followed her about from place to place, and finally found her in Paris. In endeavoring to speak with her, he had a scene with Mr. Gunnell at the door of the Vaudeville. Four hours later he blew his brains out, after having written a letter in which he gave the foregoing details.

The melancholy effect of having been jilted by a young lady was made manifest in the following strange rhapsody, written by a too sentimental person named Wagner, immediately before shooting himself through the heart:

> NEW-YORK, July 25, 1874.
>
> *To my love*:
>
> Dear love and sweetest, what shall I write to you? When you receive these lines everything will be atoned for. Whatever my sins may have been against you, that will atone for all. Very bitter self-reproaches have I made to myself for having acted in this manner toward you, but I would rather the whole world should call me a vagabond before I would become the laughing stock of your family, and especially of Mr F. D. You dare not find any faults, any complaints. The programme is improving. The first one to poison; the second acts more like a man—shoots himself; the third one is somewhat more determined—he will hang himself. This is represented as being the most complete death. I will not try it. And after all comes the expected millennium. Now, L., if you should see me once more I would ask you in the same manner that you did formerly by letters. You promised to shed the last drop of your heart's blood for me. I will do this in the next moment for you. I intended to shoot myself through the heart, and you dare not show me a light; much rather would I drive a ball through my crazy brain. I would be sure to make you believe in me. Go and see your sacrifice. The heart of the betrayer and the betrayed has been well understood. Satisfy yourself if you have courage to do so, and if you feel yourself to be innocent. As long as I am capable of keeping an account of the tears that I shed, I shall do so to inform you of the amount in the aggregate. But, never mind, I keep shedding them, and they keep running, and all for you. When you receive this you will no doubt laugh, and ask why the fool shot himself. You are a loss to me. Without you life has no charms and no value. I have given other reasons to the world; notwithstanding that you have betrayed me thousands of times my last breath shall breathe your sweet name. If you only knew how happy and content I feel at this moment, when I am standing before the gates of death, where I have neither the trouble nor annoyance that I have had of late. My poor, poor child. I have tried to relieve myself of all trouble and annoyance, but when I am about to succeed you appear before me at the last moment. The revolver, my last friend, which I have carried with honor for many years, lies now before me, on the same table on which I write this letter. You will see that I am no coward from my writing. My hand is as steady now as in my most happy days, when I deemed I was beloved by you. I could add plenty more, but it would not affect the final result. You can curse me as much as you please, or say that I was the greatest vagabond the sun ever shone on, but only remember me. F. D. could not then move me, even if you had betrayed me. They persuaded me to show them your letters. Be happy, my dear, sweet, and beloved L——, and may you never have cause to regret the manner in which you have treated me. I hope you have your satisfaction. The fool's play is ended, and the curtain drops. Live long, live happy, and remember
>
> Yours, HENRY WAGNER.

One of the saddest suicides of the year was that of Pedro C. Armijo, a great sheep owner, of New-Mexico. He was about twenty-three years of age, and was descended from the best Spanish stock of New-Mexico. He was partly educated at St. Louis, Mo. After leaving that place he was sent to this City and placed in a Wall street banking-house. Having, as he supposed, mastered the mysteries of banking, he returned home to New-Mexico and engaged in the business of sheep-raising. It was estimated that he controlled over 250,000 head of sheep. As a consequence, he became known throughout the Union as "the Sheep King of New-Mexico." His easy, unaffected manners made him a favorite everywhere he went. He was betrothed to a Miss Otero, a young lady of great beauty. He loved her so passionately that he seemed to never tire of speaking of her amiability and accomplishments. The writer of a report of the suicide which appeared in the Denver *News*, stated that he was once present at a séance in the room of Foster, the spirit medium, while Armijo was present. Foster then told Armijo that he would come to a violent and tragic death, but refused to give any further particulars upon the subject. Subsequently Foster told the writer that he did not wish to frighten Armijo, but it was a fact that he would be either murdered by somebody else or take his own life. The same writer surmises that Armijo shot himself because of some quarrel or misunderstanding with the young lady to whom he was to have been married before the close of 1874.

A NEW SYSTEM OF COLLECTING FERRIAGE.

Some changes are to be made to-day in the system of ferriage at the Jersey City Ferry, foot of Exchange place, Jersey City. The ferry masters are to be requested to put the money received from each passenger in a box provided for the purpose while the passenger is still present. If any change is required it is to be handed in a sealed envelope to the passenger. A system similar to that on the box cars is to be adopted in the taking of fares for teams at the ferry. A man at the boat will take the checks from the drivers, which they receive from the gatemen. Some important changes in connection with the collection of fares in the cars of the Pennsylvania Railroad are also projected. The exact nature of these changes has not transpired, but at any time during the past week a strange man might have been observed following in the wake of the conductors.

EIGHTEENTH WARD COUNCIL OF POLITICAL REFORM.

A regular meeting of the Eighteenth Ward Council of Political Reform was held at the headquarters, No. 200 East Eighteenth street, last evening. After the usual preliminary proceedings, the following officers were elected: Philip Frankenheimer, First Vice-President; John Miller, Second Vice-President; T. McDowell, Secretary; and William Raddie, Cashier. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased God in His wisdom to call from our midst Joseph B. Varnum, a highly-esteemed member of this council: therefore, be it

Resolved, That we sincerely mourn his loss.

Resolved, That this resolution be entered upon the minutes of this society, and a copy sent to the bereaved family.

THE DEPARTMENT OF CHARITIES.

The Commissioners of Charities and Correction held their usual meeting yesterday, but did not transact any business of special importance. No reorganization of the clerical staff in the department offices has yet been attempted by them, and it is rather unlikely that any removals will be found necessary, the board being thoroughly satisfied, so far, with the interior operations. Mr. Kellogg, the Superintendent of the Out-door Poor, yesterday commenced receiving applications for coal, the distribution of which has been deferred to next week. Judging from the large number of applications recorded yesterday the demand on the year's supply will be unusually large.

GLEANINGS FROM THE MAILS

THE CANALS.

THEIR RELATIONS TO EACH OTHER—REPORT OF A SPECIAL COMMITTEE OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF ONEIDA COUNTY.

A special committee was appointed at the last annual meeting of the Board of Supervisors of Oneida County to make investigations respecting the canals, with a special view to the lateral canals and their mutual relations. The following statement, to be submitted to the State Legislature, embodies the results of their deliberations:

To the Legislature of the State of New-York:

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Oneida respectfully presents for your consideration the following statements respecting the Black River and Chenango Canals, which connect with the Erie within the bounds of the county, and the continuance of which, in the unanimous opinion of this board, is essential to the welfare of this county, and essential to the navigation of the Erie Canal and Hudson River, and to the commercial prosperity of the City and State of New-York. The present deficiency of water in the Hudson River seriously affects its navigation for thirty miles below Troy, and its tributaries are reported by the State Engineer as annually furnishing less and less of water during the minimum flow in dry weather by reason of the clearing up of forests and draining of swamps.

The Erie Canal is vital to the Hudson River as a water feeder, and any decrease of the water supply of the Erie Canal will equally diminish the quantity of water in the Hudson River. The supply of water for the Erie Canal is kept up by feeders both north and south of it, and the waters of all its feeders east of Syracuse flow through the Erie Canal by lockages into the Hudson. Among the most important of these feeders are the Black River and Chenango Canals. The available supply of water in dry weather from the Black River Canal from Boonville, through locks into the Erie, amounts to 13,975,000 gallons every twenty-four hours; the available supply of water in dry weather through the Chenango Canal, through locks, amounts to 9,838,000 gallons every twenty-four hours. Four immense reservoirs have been constructed at a great expense for the purpose of supplying the Erie Canal with water through the Black River Canal; the combined capacity of these reservoirs is over 1,800,000,000 of cubic feet of water, which is equal to 135,000,000 of gallons of water. The Woodhull Reservoir flows nearly 1,200 acres; the North Branch Reservoir, 400 acres; the South Branch, 500 acres, and Sand Lake Reservoir, when completed, will flow 343 acres. No more insidious or dangerous plan could be devised for the destruction of the Erie Canal and Hudson River than that of cutting off or diminishing their supplies of water, and yet that is what will be the result of a sale or discontinuance of the Black River and Chenango Canals.

This contrivance to undermine the navigation of the Erie Canal and Hudson River, we believe, had its origin with those in the interest of railroads, or in ignorance of its disastrous results; and the people of this State would never have voted to make such a scheme possible if they had not been imposed upon by ballots so framed that but few knew their real import. Every canal which is a feeder of water to the Erie Canal should be carefully kept within the exclusive power and control of the State, and the reservoirs which feed through these canals should be retained with equal care.

At this moment the project of enlarging the canal locks, requiring an increased quantity of water, is seriously proposed, and in the same breath the sale of the water feeders is advocated. Supposing this proposition to be carried out, and the ownership of the Black River and Chenango Canals transferred to private interests, with it must necessarily pass the control, as well as the use and expenses attending such ownership, for if the purchaser cannot have the control, who would be willing to purchase merely for the sake of becoming a convenience to the State?

Then imagine the condition of the Erie Canal with short supply of water, and the only resources for furnishing the deficiency owned and controlled by private citizens, whose interests do not coincide with those of the State, in such a juncture. One of two results must follow, viz.: That supply must be obtained at whatever cost, or no more navigation; or, if continued in part, must be in a crippled condition, so as to render it unreliable, consequently abandoned. Of what comparative use, therefore, will be the continued ownership of the Erie Canal, with its sources of supply disposed of or crippled at the least?

So far as the Black River Canal is concerned, the water from the reservoirs, which we have already mentioned, cannot possibly be obtained, except through that canal, and it is absolutely indispensable for the navigation of the Erie.

The total expense of maintaining the Black River Canal and reservoirs for the year 1874 amounts to the sum of		$45,000
Of that sum there is chargeable to the Erie the cost of maintaining the reservoirs and twelve miles of running water	$11,000 00	
The amount of tolls collected on the Black River Canal for 1874 is—		
At Boonville	27,698 69	
At Rome	1,606 00	
Deficiency	5,195 31	
		$45,000

Thus it has only cost the State $5,195 31 to furnish the eastern division of the Erie Canal daily with over thirteen millions of gallons of water in dry weather, without which its navigation, and we believe the navigation of the Hudson River, could not have been kept up.

In 1872 the Canal Commissioners reported that "the business of the Black River Canal shows a decided increase over last year." In 1873 they reported that "the business of the Black River Canal shows a decided increase yearly."

So far as the Chenango Canal is concerned, the tolls received from it do not even approximate to the cost of its ordinary repairs, but, as an available supply of 9,800,000 gallons of water in dry weather to the Erie Canal, and thence into the Hudson River, it is invaluable, and we earnestly protest against any sale of it, and against any disposition, of it which will close it as a feeder to the Erie Canal. We believe this canal can be maintained as a feeder at a comparatively small cost.

This board is well aware that the reduced rates for freights now charged by railroads are frequently referred to as indicating that our canal system has ceased to be a necessity; but we believe, and therefore respectfully state, that it is our system of canals which has compelled and continues this reduction in freight charges of railroads, and the moment we lose the control of that system or cripple it, that moment railroad charges will be increased. We must judge of the future by the past. Before cross railroads were built connecting the Utica market with the City of New-York by other lines than the New-York Central, the freight charges on the latter road were eighty-eight cents per 100 pounds from New-York to Utica, in the Winter, as against forty-six cents per 100 pounds when the canal was open. We respectfully call your attention to the following statements made by the Controller of this State in his official reports to the Legislature of 1873 and 1874 as being true, and also as expressing the views of the great body of our people of all parties:

"The benefits which the State has received from its canals, direct and indirect, are great and inestimable. They have probably done more than any other one thing to give the State and City of New-York their pre-eminence, raising the one to the proud position of the Empire State, and making the other the metropolitan City and financial centre of the Union. The canals have been the veins through which trade and commerce flowed to the City of New-York as the great heart of the State, from which it has been returned through arteries extending to every city, town, and village throughout the State, inciting healthful and vigorous action, and increasing their wealth and prosperity. The benefits of the canals are not to be estimated by the direct revenues which are paid into the Treasury, but by the increase in the general wealth and prosperity they have produced. The trade from the West is immense, and is constantly increasing. It should be the policy of the State to so administer its canal system as to make it for the interest of those engaged in commerce to avail themselves of its advantages. In all directions strong and energetic competition is springing up, and the retention of the transportation of the cereals of the West over our canals is undoubtedly of the greatest importance.

"The value of the property transported on all the New-York canals since they were opened for business aggregates about $7,000,000,000, and the capital invested in the facilities for navigating them and carrying on the commerce thereon and connected therewith by the citizens of the State, may be estimated by scores of millions of dollars. The indirect benefits of this vast inland commerce flowing through the State north and south, east and west, in adding to its wealth and general prosperity, have been vastly more than the cost of the entire canal system, and all the revenues derived therefrom. There are consumed in the State about 45,000,000 bushels more grain annually than is yearly grown in the State. The difference in the cost of the breadstuffs alone, received from the Western States and consumed in this State, would more than compensate for all the disbursements that have been made for the construction and maintenance of the canal system of the State."

Harry Weed, R. H. Roberts, T. Jay Griffiths, Harvey Head, J. A. Douglass, George W. G. Kinney.

THE BISHOP OF NATAL AND THE BISHOP OF LONDON.

The London *Daily News* of Dec. 21 has the following: "The announcement that the Bishop of Natal would preach in St. James' Chapel, Piccadilly, yesterday morning drew large numbers of people to the building usually filled on Sundays by the admirers of Rev. Stopford Brooke. Notwithstanding the bitterly cold weather and the drizzling rain some fifty or sixty ladies and gentlemen were waiting round the doors at 10:30. The crowd increased every minute until it extended for some distance along York street, which was flanked by a long file of cabs with their waiting occupants. The doors of the building were scarcely well opened before the aisles and the galleries were filled with an audience consisting mainly of middle-aged persons, waiting for such seats as might be left vacant by the absence of the renters. It still wanted twenty minutes of the advertised time for commencing the service. The interior of the chapel is marked by a barnlike bareness of decoration, with four whitewashed walls half lit by small high-placed windows and oil lamps. The crush at the doors became more and more severe, increased, of course, by the fact that the chapel has but one comparatively small entrance, and the servitors were busily engaged in piloting the regular attendants through the crowd to their pews, when Mr. Gill, one of the officials stepping on the raised floor of the communion table, said, 'I am requested to announce that the Bishop of London has prohibited Dr. Colenso from preaching here to-day.' The announcement came quite unexpectedly, and there was for a moment silence; then, as many rose to leave, several persons hissed loudly, and many more showed by their looks of disappointment that in a less sacred place they would have also given vent to their feelings. The prohibition was not made known outside at once, and between those anxious to leave, and the strangers entering, there was much pushing, and some unpleasant displays of temper. The service, notwithstanding the interruption, commenced punctually, and on entering the pulpit before his sermon, Rev. Stopford Brooke made an explanation. He said: 'No doubt many of you came here this morning to hear the Bishop of Natal preach, and I owe you some explanation of the cause why he is not here to-day. I received last night, too late for me to get any contradiction into the papers, a letter from the Bishop of London, stating that he had seen this advertisement, and that he hoped the matter would be quietly given up, as otherwise he would be obliged to direct his Secretary to prepare an inhibition, and to stop the Bishop from preaching here on this Sunday morning. I answered that I regretted very greatly that his Lordship was caused the necessity of doing this, but that under the circumstances I could do nothing more than submit. Therefore Dr. Colenso, the Bishop of Natal, will not preach here to-day. I am bound to add that, in my opinion, the Bishop acted with courtesy. He might have inhibited Dr. Colenso at the door of this chapel, but he wrote to me privately on the subject, and he also spoke, I am bound to say, almost with fervor of his sympathy with the efforts which the Bishop of Natal had made to bring about justice in the colony over which he is Bishop.' Mr. Brooke then delivered a very eloquent sermon on the life of Christ.

THE RUSSIAN SOCIALIST CONSPIRACY.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph* gives some interesting particulars of the Socialist conspiracy which has lately been discovered in Russia. The Procurator of the Supreme Court at Saratof got possession of certain letters which, in his judgment, proved that a branch of the International was at work in the neighborhood, the immediate machinery employed being the circulation of proclamations inciting the peasantry to rise against the tyranny of the nobles and capitalists. He reported his discovery to the Government, and a very large number of arrests and domiciliary visits have been made in consequence. Among those suspected are many officials, especially in the Police and Judicial Departments. Unless the Russian Government has allowed itself to be led away by a false or much exaggerated alarm, this news is of considerable importance. It has long been suspected that socialist doctrines of the most extreme kind have taken firmer hold in Russia than in any other country, and if it be true that officials have been associated with working men's associations in disseminating these appeals to the peasantry, this suspicion is abundantly justified. Conspiracies of this mixed kind belong to a different order of things from the mere petulant outbursts of students at the universities which are often represented to be the only active opposition which the Russian Government has to fear. The mixture of political theory with practical recklessness, of a class which has reasoned itself into desiring revolution with a class which is led by its physical sufferings to think that any change must be for the better, is precisely the combination which renders socialism genuinely dangerous.

PROTECTION AGAINST FIRE IN A LAWRENCE MILL.

The Pacific Mills in Lawrence, Mass., seem to be well guarded against the destructive effects of fire. Nearly all the rooms, the Lawrence *American* says, are provided with sprinklers, which, at a moment's notice, can deluge the machinery and floors with water; these sprinklers are now being extended to all the principal stairways of the mills. The corporation own three hose carriages and one hook and ladder truck, and organized companies are drilled in their use. Within the mills and buildings are fifty-eight hand-pumps and five steam-pumps, aside from three pumping rooms; the aggregate capacity of the steam-pumps is 3,216 gallons of water per minute. Within the main mill are pipes for the injection of steam, and on the premises, always in readiness for use, are forty-three double hydrants, 123 single hydrants, sixteen fire extinguishers, 2,087 fire pails—always filled with water—116 large water casks, and 9,012 feet of fire hose. The overseers, second hands, and section hands form a complete and well-disciplined fire department, every man having his number and station in case of fire, and carrying with him printed instructions as to his duties under various emergencies.

THE EXCISE OFFICE.

Aside from the receipt of numerous applications, and the issuing of a correspondingly large number of licenses, the past week was a rather uneventful one at the Excise Department. The following is a statement of the week's transactions: Monday, Dec. 28, fifty-three applications, amount deposited, $3,090. Tuesday, thirty-one applications, amount $2,200; Wednesday, twenty-seven applications, amount $1,740; Thursday, sixteen applications, amount $980; Saturday, nineteen applications, amount $1,190; total number of applications, 146; total amount, $9,200; total number of applications received since May 1 to date, 3,708; total amount deposited with same, $252,697 88. Additional notifications informing over 100 unlicensed liquor-dealers that unless they immediately took out licenses they would be proceeded against, were yesterday sent out by direction of Assistant District Attorney Rollins.

DRY GOODS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

WILL CONTINUE, DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY, TO OFFER THEIR

Large and Attractive Retail Stock of Goods

At the SAME EXTREMELY LOW PRICES at which they have been offered during the past month, and in ADDITION TO THEIR POPULAR STOCK OF PLAIN AND FANCY

Dress Silks,

They will offer 50 PIECES OF HANDSOME, LIGHT SHADES, suitable for EVENING AND BALL COSTUMES, at the EXTREMELY LOW PRICE of $1 50 per yard; good value for $2.

Elegant Novelties.

CHAMBERYS, plain and satin striped and embossed with jet, VERY RICH, LATEST PARISIAN STYLE.

THEY WILL ALSO OFFER EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN

Housekeeping Goods,

CONSISTING OF

SHIRTING LINENS, LINEN SHEETINGS, DAMASKS, DAMASK TABLE-CLOTHS, NAPKINS, TOWELINGS, SHEETINGS, BLEACHED AND BROWN COTTONS, FLANNELS, BLANKETS, COUNTERPANES, AND EVERY VARIETY OF DOMESTIC GOODS AT EXTREMELY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE.

Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

FURNITURE.

T. G. SELLEW,
DESKS,
OFFICE AND LIBRARY FURNITURE,
No. 103 Fulton st.,
FINE CYLINDER DESKS.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

MISFIT CARPETS.—GOOD SECOND-HAND AND misfit carpets a specialty; all sizes, rich patterns very cheap. 112 Fulton st., near Nassau, side entrance.

ICE-CREAM.

HORTON'S

ICE-CREAM,

Being made from pure Cream, is most popular and best. $1 60 per Gallon. CHARLOTTE RUSSE and JELLIES, delicious and cheapest. Families, boarding-houses, parties, churches, fairs, &c., promptly supplied. Depots 305 4th av., 1,264 Broadway.

MISCELLANEOUS.

APPLES.—BALDWINS, SPITZENBERGS, GREENINGS, and other varieties of choice Niagara County apples on hand and for sale by GEO. MILLER & CO., No. 82 Broad st.

BOOKS TO BALANCE.—A GENTLEMAN ACcustomed to accounts can devote his spare time to balancing or arranging a tradesman's books; best references. Address E. C., No. 221 West 11th st.

PERFECTION!

BOKER'S BITTERS.

Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED—ACTIVE OR SILENT, IN the manufacture of a staple article; has an established reputation of many years; the business is in excellent condition and fully established; parties answering please state amount desiring to invest. Address G., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS.

REDUCTIONS
IN
EVERY DEPARTMENT
FOR
30 DAYS ONLY,
BEFORE SEMI-ANNUAL STOCK-TAKING!

LORD & TAYLOR,
BROADWAY AND TWENTIETH STREET,
GRAND STREET AND CHRYSTIE, NEW-YORK.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FURS.

WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, JAN. 4,

SEAL - SKIN SACQUES,
27 to 30 inches deep,
From $70 upward.

Elegant Shetland Seal-Skin Sacques,
From 28 to 38 inches deep.
Silver Fox Muffs and Boas from $50.
Chinchilla Sets from $25.
Rich Russian Sable Sets.
Blue Fox Muffs and Boas.
Fisher-Tail Sets.

MINK MUFFS AND BOAS, FROM $20 TO THE FINEST THAT CAN BE PRODUCED.

LYNX, BLACK MARTEN, AND ALL KINDS OF

FURS
AT LOW PRICES.

EVERY VARIETY OF

TRIMMING FURS,

FROM 50 CENTS TO $12 PER YARD.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.

Two full lots on south side of 66th st., 50 feet east of Madison av.; street all finished.

Four full lots on 84th and 85th sts., midway between Central Park and 9th av.

Apply to JOHN H. MORRIS, Office of the estate of Wm. H. Raynor, No. 1,300 Broadway, Room No. 6.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—FOUR ELIGIBLE lots in the lower part of Twelfth Ward; streets curbed, guttered, and sewered; lightly encumbered; would take a medium-sized house in a good neighborhood (below 34th st. preferred) in exchange. Address EXCHANGE, Station D., New-York.

FOR SALE—WITH OR WITHOUT THE ELEGANT furniture, a first-class four-story high-stoop brownstone house in 53d st., between 5th and 6th avs.; house frescoed and in perfect order; price low and terms easy. Apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 111 Broadway, Rooms G and H, basement.

ELEGANT DWELLINGS CHEAP.—NOS. 7 West, and 18 and 19 East 57th st.; 41 West 56th st.; 1 East, 18 West 53d; 16 West 52d; 5th av., 5, 42, 469, 614, 675, 746, 781, 959. V. K. STEVENSON, JR., No. 11 Pine st., and No. 31 East 17th st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

AN EXCELLENT FARM FOR SALE.—145 acres, fifty miles from New-York; well watered; good wood land; a fine young apple orchard in bearing, and other fruit; good buildings; 2-story house, 11 rooms; four miles from Harlem Railroad; near churches, schools, stores, and post office; healthy location. Address J. O. or C. H. EGGLESTON, Salem Centre, Westchester County, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE FOR CASH, A small farm, or house and grounds, east side Hudson River, not further up than Peekskill; or else like property bordering some lake near the city, and easy of access. Address RETIRED, *Herald* office, No. 1,265 Broadway.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS—SINGLY OR IN suites, to let in house No. 33 East 17th st., Union square, next to Everett House, newly arranged and fitted with bath rooms, water-closets, speaking-tubes, &c.; halls carpeted and warmed; janitor can serve breakfasts if desired. Apply to OGDEN & CLARK, corner Broadway and 17th st.

TWENTY-ONE MOST DESIRABLE PRIvate residences, belonging to the North American Life Insurance Company, rent per annum from $500 to $6,000, to lease for a term of years.
K. F. PAGE, No. 33 Park row, Manager.

FURNISHED HOUSES ON AND ADJOINING 5th, Madison, and Park avs., Murray Hill, &c., at reduced rentals. V. K. STEVENSON, JR.,
No. 31 East 17th st., or No. 11 Pine st.

TO RENT—FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE HOUSE; good order; first-class location; will lease for term of years low to good tenant; possession immediately. YATES, No. 888 6th av., corner 50th st.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; five stories and cellar, 50x90. Inquire on premises.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

DOUBLE AND SINGLE LOFTS TO LET ON Vesey, Barclay, and Leonard sts., Broadway block. Inquire of J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., room No. 6.

TO LET—NO. 620 BROADWAY, THROUGH TO Crosby st., entire building, eight floors; $11,000 a year. Apply on premises.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ARCADIAN.

PRICE 10 CENTS. READ IT.

BRIGHTER THAN EVER.

The most entertaining journal of the day.
PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED.
Contents:
Letter from King Kalakaua.
A New Dramatic Academy.
Henry Bergh,
(Cartoon.)
The Events of the Past Year.
Our Colored Population.
Nast and Harper's Weekly.
Mock Auctions.
Indecency at the Lyceum Theatre.

At the News-stands, and at
Nos. 169 and 170 Fulton st.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING FOUR DECK SCOWS.—Sealed proposals for doing this work will be received at the office of the Department of Docks, until 11 o'clock A. M., of MONDAY, Jan. 11, 1875. For full information see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

5,500 TONS COAL—PROPOSALS.—DEPARTment of Public Charities and Correction, until Jan. 11, 1875. See *City Record*.

BLOOMS,
338 BOWERY, 340
Between Bond and Great Jones sts.
THE MOST COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF
Laces and Trimmings.
Latest novelties in
SLEEVELESS JACKETS, FICHUS, FLOUNCINGS, FANS, KID GLOVES, FRENCH FLOWERS, AND GARNITURES, FEATHERS, HAIR ORNAMENTS, &c.
Third, Fourth, Lexington, and Madison avenue cars pass the door.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT WE, THE UNdersigned, have formed a limited partnership, pursuant to the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York; that the name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is "DAVID B. VAN EMBURGH;" that the general nature of the business intended to be transacted is the general Stock, Exchange, Gold, and Brokerage business, on commission, including all financial transactions incident thereto; that DAVID B. VAN EMBURGH, who resides in the City, County, and State of New-York, is the only general partner interested in said business, and WILLIAM R. TRAVERS, who resides in the same City, is the only special partner interested therein; that said special partner has contributed the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars as capital to the common stock; that the said partnership is to commence on the day of the date hereof, and is to terminate on the 31st day of December, A. D. 1877.
Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1874.
DAVID B. VAN EMBURGH,
General Partner.
W. R. TRAVERS,
Special Partner.
In presence of H. S. ANDERSON.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1874.
DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HEREtofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of WILLIAM KNISELY & CO., expires this day by limitation. WILLIAM KNISELY and CYRUS B. BOSTWICK will sign in liquidation.
Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1874.
WILLIAM KNISELY,
CYRUS B. BOSTWICK,
A. McCOLLUM,
C. B. CHAPMAN,
WILLIAM VAN OLINDA.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm name of WILLIAM KNISELY & CO., and will continue the business of Importing and Jobbing Silk and Foreign Dry Goods at No. 360 Broadway.
Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1875.
WILLIAM KNISELY,
CYRUS B. BOSTWICK,
WILLIAM VAN OLINDA,
DAVID W. GLOVER.

PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, AND PARIS, Jan. 1, 1875.
MR. JOHN NORRIS ROBINSON WITHdraws this day from our firms in Philadelphia, New-York, and Paris, on account of ill-health.
MR. J. HOOD WRIGHT, heretofore residing in Philadelphia, will become a resident partner in New-York.
MR. CHARLES H. GODFREY is this day admitted a partner in our firms in Philadelphia, New-York, and Paris, resident in Philadelphia.
DREXEL & CO.,
Philadelphia.
DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.,
New-York.
DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
Paris.

OFFICE OF IVES, MURPHY & GORE,
HATS, CAPS AND STRAW GOODS,
No. 447 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK Jan. 2, 1875.
THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTing under the style of IVES, MURPHY & GORE is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
DOTIUS D. IVES,
THOMAS MURPHY,
CARLOS GORE,
CALVIN GORE,
JAMES S. WILLET,
Special.

The undersigned will continue the business of the late firm, under the style of IVES, MURPHY & BONAR.
DOTIUS D. IVES,
THOMAS MURPHY,
RONALD E. BONAR,
JAMES S. WILLET,
Special.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name and style of MYERS BROS & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Messrs. F. and H. MYERS will sign in liquidation.
F. MYERS,
H. MYERS,
J. POLLAK.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name and style of MYERS BROTHERS, and will continue the manufacturing of cigars.
F. MYERS.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1875. H. MYERS.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1875.
WE HAVE THIS DAY FORMED A COpartnership under the firm name of HORACE R. KELLY & CO. for the transaction of a Shipping and Commission business, and for the importation and sale of tobacco, succeeding to the firm of ROBERT E. KELLY & CO., except as to liquidation.
HORACE R. KELLY.
JEAN D'HUMIERES.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1875.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a partnership under the style of CUMMINGS & MASTIN, and will continue the stock brokerage business at No. 72 Broadway.
CHARLES P. CUMMINGS.
J. EDWARD MASTIN.

JANUARY 1, 1875.—THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of CRUMP & EVERDELL, for the purpose of carrying on the business of Designing, Engraving, and Printing in Colors, and of manufacturing Labels at the old stand of Crump's Label Press, Nos. 73 to 79 Fulton st., New-York City.
SAMUEL CRUMP.
WILLIAM K. EVERDELL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN OF THE dissolution of the partnership heretofore existing between CHARLES C. DAVIS and WILLIAM K. BARLOW under the firm name of DAVIS & BARLOW, doing business as Insurance Agents and Brokers at No. 61 Liberty st., New-York City, said dissolution taking effect on Jan. 1, 1875. WILLIAM K. BARLOW.

ALEXANDER HARGRAVES BROWN, OF Richmond Hill, near Liverpool, and JOHN EDGAR JOHNSON, of New-York, have this day been admitted partners in our houses in this country and England.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1875. BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.

OFFICE OF SAMUEL W. BOOCOCK, No. 30 BROAD ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1875.
MR. J. G. MILLS ENTERS MY FIRM this day as special partner, contributing the sum of $100,000. The firm will hereafter be conducted under the name of S. W. BOOCOCK & CO.
S. W. BOOCOCK.
J. G. MILLS, Special.

MR. JOHN E. READ AND MR. EDWARD P. HAFF are this day admitted as partners in our firm. HOWARD, SANGER & CO.
JAN. 1, 1875.

MR. FREDERIC L. AUCHINCLOSS IS ADmitted to our firm as a partner, from this date.
JOHN & HUGH AUCHINCLOSS.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1875.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1875.
THE FIRM OF BERRY & HEISER IS THIS day dissolved by mutual consent. N. BERRY will sign in liquidation.
NATHANIEL BERRY,
HENRY A. HEISER.

MR. DENNING DUER HAVING DECIDED ON account of continued ill-health to retire from active business withdraws from our firm, and ceases to be a member thereof from this date.
JAMES G. KING'S SONS.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1875.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1875.
MR. ROBERT M. VALENTINE IS A MEMber of our firm from this date.
R. H. MACY & CO.,
14th st. and 6th av., New-York City.

MR. JOHN G. AUSTIN IS ADMITTED AS A partner in our firm, his interest dating from the 1st of October, 1874. JOHNSON & HYDE.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1874.

NOTICE.—JAMES E. SMITH HADDEN IS THIS day admitted a partner in our firm.
HADDEN & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1875.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.

We are happy to announce that Mr. HENRY OOTHOUT will be associated with us in business from date, Jan. 1, 1875. THOMAS DENNY & CO.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

CHEMICAL AND GEOLOGICAL ESSAYS. By THOMAS STERRY HUNT, LL. D. Boston: JAMES R. OSGOOD & Co. 1875.

This book has a large claim upon our attention, irrespective of any value it may have as a contribution to science. Nowhere is there a wider field for the study of nature than this continent affords. But still the great want of our schools is thoroughness, and science without that is nothing. The one profession which claims science as its own, which can attain to eminence by no other route but that of nature, has hardly yet approached the requirements exacted of those who pursue it in the ancient centres of European civilization, where, nowadays, the physician or surgeon must be something more than the mere holder of a diploma and a licensed prescriber for the sick.

But there are still some bright indications of the brilliant future that may await us; and among those names which point to the success with which science may be pursued, if only men would be content with the honors she holds out to them in place of the more questionable fame which so many seek at the shrine of the dollar, none is more prominent than that which stands on the title page of the book before us. Prof. Hunt is a native of the United States. He received his earlier education in the common schools of his native town, where afterward, through the portals of a little apothecary shop, he went in pursuit of a knowledge of medicine. Here, aided by the attractions which a few experiments, conducted with very slender means, held out, chemistry soon claimed him as her own. His skill in mineral analysis became apparent, and soon an association with Prof. Silliman, at Harvard, enabled him to indulge the full bent of his disposition for chemical research.

For several years before this Mr., afterward Sir William, Logan, who had formerly devoted several years to the study of geology in Wales and other parts of Britain, had been prosecuting inquiries into the nature of the coal-fields of Canada, Nova Scotia, and Pennsylvania. But while he was carrying out a detailed examination of the paleozoic rocks of the Province of Quebec, the Imperial Government undertook and planned a complete geological survey of that part of British North America, and at once placed Mr. Logan at its head. This gentleman had previously noted the merits of Mr. Hunt, and in organizing a scientific staff he offered to him the appointment of Chemist and Mineralogist on the commission, which was readily accepted. From this point depends the most important part of a reputation that has brought upon Dr. Hunt the highest honors of European nations, and placed him in the front rank—we might say in the first place—among our native scientific men. To it also are due some of the most salient papers in the present book, and it probably furnished the stimulus which ultimately brought into existence the remainder. For the title is a correct description of the contents. Although in one sense a continuous and uniform work, it is really made up of a series of papers upon various topics in chemistry or geology, written at different times, and in themselves complete. They are chiefly remarkable for the evidence of independent inquiry and originality of thought which lies scattered about in many places among them; but they also evince a wide extent of knowledge, and a shrewd ability in the exercise of inductive reasoning.

Beyond this these essays are valuable as showing the important results that may be attained by using one science to unravel the complex problems presented by another. Prof. Hunt's eminence as a geologist is that which probably he most esteems, but he has arrived at it through the highways of chemistry, and it is the application of the one to the other upon which his reputation will mainly depend. The intimate associations of the two branches of science cannot anywhere be made more apparent than in these essays. It is impossible to separate them, and the reader must be prepared everywhere to meet with discussions which, adequately to appreciate, necessitate some degree of familiarity with both chemistry and geology.

With the exception of some remarks on a "Theory of Types in Chemistry," to which we shall refer again, the earliest views put forth in these pages appear to date back about sixteen years. The first chapters comprise a series of essays read before different scientific societies in America and Great Britain, and which bear upon the chemistry of the primeval earth and the geological developments of this globe. In these, various theories of volcanic action, of the physical formation of the earth, especially with reference to the condition of its interior, of the chemistry of metamorphic rocks, and the causes of volcanic action, as well as the probable mode of formation of various mineral compounds, are fairly considered. The author's views are in each case specially noted in relation to the inquiries and theories of other investigators, and in weighing their value, both as regards probability and originality, care must be taken to give due weight to that relation. An examination of the origin of limestones, dolomites and gypsums, with many incidental details concerning these formations, is followed by a series of valuable investigations on the chemistry of natural waters. These relate mainly to inquiries made in Canada, but they have a very general application, Prof. Hunt's purpose being at all times, apparently, first to accumulate as many facts as can be gathered together, and then to mark out their meaning over the widest possible area. He is not content with the local bearings, but shapes the inferences deduced so as to give them the largest practical application. The richness of this country in mineral springs, many of which, although known, are not made available for any useful purpose, gives a greater interest to this portion of the work, which will be found eminently practical as well as instructive. Prof. Hunt's chemical classification of these waters, according to the principles he adopts, comprises six varieties: First, atmospheric waters; second, waters impregnated with the soluble products of vegetable decay; third, waters containing carbonate of soda and impregnated with the salts from decomposing feldspathic rocks; fourth, waters holding neutral salts of sodium, calcium, or magnesium; fifth, waters holding chiefly sulphates from decomposing pyrites; and sixth, waters holding free sulphuric or hydrochloric acids. Some modifications in detail of this arrangement are suggested, and in some respects it is, perhaps, open to criticism, but only in regard to minor points, and for all ordinary purposes Dr. Hunt's classification will doubtless be found to fulfill the desired requirements. We should like to have had the analyses contained in the second part of this division of the book more extended, but so far as they go they are very complete.

Prof. Hunt was, we believe, the first to apply a literal translation of the German term to bituminous schists, and to class them as *pyrochists*. These schists are much more frequent than they were supposed to be a few years ago, let us say a quarter of a century back, and a special interest now attaches to them. It has been a prevalent opinion among many geologists, and it is entertained very largely by persons who are yet more practically interested in the subject, that they are the source, indirectly, through some process of distillation, of petroleum and the various forms of so-called coal-oil. Mr. Hunt, however, holds a different view. He considers that petroleum is indigenous to certain forms of limestone, and that when found in them, as in the corniferous strata of South-western Ontario, it is not due to infiltration, as is by some supposed. The question thus raised is still open to consideration, but Dr. Hunt gives the reasons for his hypothesis, which are at once forcible and clearly expressed. His descriptions of the shales are less complete. There is also some evidence omitted, which, we think, would much strengthen our author's hypothesis. In some of the northern districts of Tasmania, for instance, there are large areas of a curious shale, rich in bituminous matter, and possessing some features that are instructive in regard to the origin of these formations. But careful investigations have failed to discover petroleum anywhere in that region, which is, nevertheless, rich in bituminous coal. This shale was first described, some twenty years ago, by the then Professor of Chemistry and Geology at the Tasmanian Institute, but it is well worthy the attention of all who would investigate the value of Prof. Hunt's theory. It would also be found to have a particular bearing upon Dr. Dawson's investigations on spore cases in coal, and upon the generally accepted theories of the formation of the coal measures. Sufficient attention has not been given to it, and Prof. Hunt makes no allusion to it.

We must pass over chapters of much value on granites, the origin of metalliferous deposits, the Cambrian and Silurian rocks, and the geology of the Alps; and only notice the paper read before the American Association for the Advancement of Science at Indianapolis on the geognosy of the Appalachians, for the purpose of observing that we have given us in an appendix Dr. Hunt's reply to Mr. Dana's criticism of that paper, which appeared in the *American Journal of Science* two years ago. The answer is framed with considerable ability, though it leaves some points untouched, and, to our thinking, will cause upon the minds of most readers an impression that there is still ample room for a renewal of the discussion. Neither will our limits permit us to follow Dr. Hunt through some interesting papers of a philosophical character upon equivalent volumes, solution, and the chemical process. Little advantage would be derived from any outline of the views expressed upon these subjects, which must be read in the author's own language, and they will then probably give rise to some difference of opinion. But we must pause for a few moments at the exemplification of Dr. Hunt's theory of types in chemistry. Here we have the best illustration of the only fault that we find throughout the book, and that is a fault rather of temperament than of inquiry. Nevertheless we are bound to note it. Dr. Hunt claims for himself the credit of originality in many of his observations. We do not say that he is not justified in this. On the contrary, he is fully entitled to a very large share of the fame which attaches to scientific investigations and hypotheses which are new. But he often pushes his claims too far; sometimes erring as to the stability of his claims, sometimes urging his own personal merits rather too much at the cost of other inquirers, and very often displaying a little lack of that modesty which we are accustomed to attribute to the highest in the ranks of scientific men. We do not in any degree wish to underrate the importance of the chapter to which we are now immediately referring. It bears upon one of the most weighty and at the same time intricate problems in chemical philosophy, though at the same time one which there is no reason to think cannot ultimately be solved. Moreover, we are prepared to acknowledge the full scientific value of the views set forward by Dr. Hunt. These he dates back to the year 1848, though they were derived probably from a paper published two years before by Laurent in the *Annales de Chimie et Physique*. Dr. Hunt's extension of the views of Laurent, his explanation of the origin of the bibasic, tribsic, and polybasic acids, and his adoption of hydrogen as a type are, we are quite willing to believe, the results of original inquiry, based always upon the theory of M. Laurent, to whom he gives full credit. Dr. Hunt is also justified to a large extent in claiming priority over Williamson, Gerhardt, and Wurtz, but it probably is not known to him that the hypothesis which he elaborated from M. Laurent's essay had been propounded certainly two years previously, and how much longer we cannot say, by the late Prof. Graham, who, in the midst of his experiments upon the diffusion of gases, &c., was devoting an equal, if not a larger, share of his attention to this self-same subject. We are almost disposed to venture a suggestion that Williamson may have been indebted to Graham for some hints which led to the paper read by him in 1851 before the British Association.

We mention this not to detract from any merit that is due to Dr. Hunt for his independent inquiries, but only as an illustratio of the difficulty of settling a question of priority, and of the danger of attributing it unreservedly to any individual investigator. We regard this volume of essays as an important contribution to our scientific literature. Their author has done a good service to the cause of science in this country by collecting them in their present form. If the book is, in a measure controversial, that is suggestive of many topics for discussion, it is also replete with scientific facts; and no student of the sciences of geology and chemistry can lay it down after a careful perusal without having acquired a rich fund of valuable information.

THE PORTFOLIO.

Mr. G. W. Bouton, of 706 Broadway, the well-known importer of and dealer in valuable books, will undertake the publication of the *Portfolio* from January, 1875. This journal is already well known to all our readers who are interested in art subjects, especially in the beautiful art of etching. The illustrations are the finest ever published in periodical literature, and they are likely to improve every year, for the managers are now exercising the greatest liberality and enterprise. Mr. Bouton will be at all times ready to supply copies of the work, and those of our readers who have not seen any specimens of it should call at Mr. Bouton's and examine them. The new prospectus for 1875 makes the following promises:

"While continuing to make etching the leading feature of the illustrations, they desire to avail themselves of every new process which has genuine artistic qualities; and in the coming year they hope to present to their subscribers some plates engraved expressly for the *Portfolio* by Messrs. Goupil's new and admirable process, which, with much of the quality of mezzotint in texture and surface, combines the accuracy of a simply photographic reproduction in design.

The series of etchings from pictures in the National Gallery will be continued, and accompanied as before by historical notes, written by Ralph N. Wornum, Esq. A very highly-finished etching from Bellini's "Doge Loredano," upon which M. Le Rat has been engaged for some time, is nearly finished, and will probably appear in the January number.

M. René Ménard, editor of the *Gazette des Beaux Arts*, has promised to contribute notices of some contemporary painters of the French School, which will be illustrated by examples of their works.

A series of technical notes, chiefly concerning the practical art of painting, but including other fine arts also, will be commenced under the care of the editor, who desires, in future, to give a new utility to the portfolio as a record of technical experience. The plan has been very highly approved of by many of the most distinguished living artists, several of whom have kindly promised to help in carrying it out. The editor is already at liberty to mention the names of Mr. Calderon, Sir John Gilbert, Mr. Holman Hunt, Mr. Leighton, Mr. John Lewis, Mr. Samuel Palmer, Mr. Redgrave, Mr. Storey, Mr. Alma Tadema, and Mr. Wyld.

FUNERAL OF AN ARTIST.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 2.—The funeral of William H. Rinehart, a distinguished sculptor, and native of Maryland, who died recently in Rome, Italy, took place this afternoon at the Westminster Presbyterian Church, in this city. Notwithstanding the rain and sleet, a very large congregation was present. The remains were interred in Greenmount Cemetery.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

OUR FINANCES.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I notice in your issue of the 21st inst. a letter from Treasurer Spinner, in which he signally fails to answer the objections of a certain inquirer (supposed to be a bank President) after light upon the new Currency act. The law may suit city banks, but a very large majority of country banks do not like it. I may be one of those obtuse "bankers who have come up within the last dozen years," yet I am fully aware of the difference between "circulating notes as assets" and "liabilities," and I am sure that any banker who does not, will get a practical knowledge under the working of the new law within six months. Our bank redeemed more of our currency from Oct. 1, 1874, to Dec. 1, 1874, than from Oct. 1, 1873, to Oct. 1, 1874, and during the present month of December we have redeemed within two hundred dollars as much as from Oct. 1, 1873, to Oct. 1, 1874.

Under the National Bank law we pay one per cent. per annum on our circulation, and one-half of one per cent. on our deposits, to reimburse the Government for the cost of plates and printing of our currency, &c. Under the new law no allowance is made for aforesaid tax, but we are to establish and maintain a mammoth banking-house in the City of Washington, with a full corps of officers and clerks, to receive, assort, destroy, print, and return our bills, while we are to pay the bill, including express charges, with no representation in the employment of these men—not even allowed the privilege of examining our bills to see whether genuine or not.

I observe what Treasurer Spinner says concerning counterfeit notes, but he entirely fails to answer the objection, as it makes no difference whether the party making the inquiry has counterfeit bills on his bank or not, he may have reference to the closely-counterfeited bills of over forty different banks named in your issue of 26th inst. I, for one, would like to examine our bills before they are destroyed. One word in relation to what Treasurer Spinner says concerning the reserve. Under the former law a bank with a circulation of $90,000 would have to keep $13,500 reserve, viz.: In the bank, legal tender, $5,400; with their redeeming agent, $8,100. Now, these amounts were actually needed for the protection of the bank, and no fault was found with the law by country banks, and our redeming agent never objected to receiving and returning to us our currency. In regard to currency being "defaced and too filthy for decent people to handle," my impressions are that business men do not scrutinize the bills that pass through their hands (except to see that they are genuine) so much as they do laws that are oppressive, taxes that are a burden, monopolies that make life-long Republicans clamor for a change of administration. Treasurer Spinner says that the banks are well pleased with the provisions of the law and the manner in which it is being executed. Possibly it may be so with city banks, for how easy it is for them to enter into an arrangement not to return each other's currency, but very many country banks to-day have a feeling of indifference as to whether they retain or surrender their charters, and I assure you Congress need have no fear of an expansion of the currency, even if the free-banking law should pass. Why the recommendation of Controller Knox that Congress pass a law prohibiting national banks from keeping more than ten per cent. of their capital stock in a bank organized under the State law? Our Board of Directors think themselves fully competent to judge where we are the best dealt by. Is there not as much safety in the Pacific Bank, New-York, as in the Fourth National? How stands the price of the stock of each? Why must we pay a bank examiner $25 per year for spending two hours in our bank and writing the Controller of the Currency a letter of exception to some frivolous thing which brings forth a carefully-written letter of admonition, which is simply an insult to the bank? Why make banking more odious than is necessary?

In conclusion allow me to say I am not a Democrat. I have always voted the Republican ticket. I stumped our county for Gen. Grant.

CASHIER.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 30, 1874.

THE MYSTERIOUS SMELL.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your article in to-day's paper entitled "An Ill-used City," brings to my mind that when living in Twenty-third street, some years ago, I endeavored to discover the origin of the disagreeable smells then prevalent, and still complained of in that part of the City.

I noticed that the atmosphere was more heavily laden with noxious odors under the conditions of a falling barometer, with but little wind prevailing, and that generally from the south-west, south, or south-east quarters of the compass—a conjunction of meteorological circumstances under which the atmosphere is least capable of absorbing moisture, or the many forms of gases, and when the air feels heavy and stifling. My observations led me to attribute these disagreeable odors to the following sources, namely: The gas-houses, oil-factories, &c., on the east and west sides of this district, from which the wind from the directions above noted carried the various gases generated there into the streets and houses beyond. I also identified certain smells as coming from the river at low tide, where the vegetable and animal matter, undissolved in the shallow water, was constantly giving off these noxious gases, or where the sewage and impregnated mud, when the tide was out, was more directly exposed to atmospheric action.

Again, the sewers of the neighborhood contribute through their culverts a large share of the poisonous element of the air we breathe. Careful investigation would, I think, disclose the fact that through bad design and plan, and defective and improper construction, the sewers in many parts of the City would be found to be operating very imperfectly, through too slight fall or breaks in the line, and these serve to obstruct in their sluggish passage large accumulations of matter, which lie there generating the most poisonous gases, until forced away at long intervals by a heavy body of water accumulated from storms. These gases not only find outlet at the culverts, but fill our houses through the sewer connections, thus complicating an already difficult problem, as to how to make our houses healthy, in view of defective heating apparatus and imperfect ventilation.

Sewers in densely populated neighborhoods, under the best system of construction and management, cannot but add something to the air, where surface connections are so frequent as in large cities; and while the City of New-York, taking into account its facilities for good drainage, &c., should be one of the best, it is, in fact, one of the worst sewered of the large cities of the world. Until within a few years New-York City had no comprehensive, matured plan of sewerage. Previous to the time when the Sewerage Department was placed under the control of the late Croton Aqueduct Department sewers were built in streets by the City Surveyors in charge of such streets, and were of such size, form, and with such fall as each individual Surveyor might determine. They were in some cases imperfectly built, without sufficient man-holes, and often did not enter the outlet sewer at the proper grade, and, as a consequence, there are now many sewers in the lower part of the City which cannot be kept clean except by constant attention.

Present sources of trouble may possibly be remedied by discovering and repairing breaks, &c.; by putting perforated covers in place of the close covers on all manholes, by which the gases may find frequent outlet and dispersion, and avoid concentrating their force at any point.

Water-closets in houses are now all but universal in America. Let the Health Board insist that, as a part of the necessary house plumbing, a ventilating shaft or pipe shall be connected with the waste pipe below the trap, and carried to the roof. At the river construct a chamber at the outlet of the sewer, deep enough to allow of a discharge of the sewage at all times under water, and perhaps at the same time some practical scheme may be devised by which the large quantity of sewage so easily secured may be collected and utilized for agricultural purposes.

TUESDAY, Dec. 29. * * * *

AN EXPLANATION.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The writer of a communication in THE TIMES on Tuesday morning, signed "R.," gives her experience with the free training schools, under the title of "A Discouraging Experiment," in which is this sentence, which seems to call for explanation: "I became puzzled to know in what respect it is free." In answer to this I will state that the classes of the free training schools, in all its departments, are free to poor girls, and that places are furnished to those desiring places without any charge whatever. We have cooking classes for housekeepers, for which we charge $20 for twenty-four lessons; we receive also servants sent in for the benefit of their mistresses, charging $10 for a full course of instruction, permitting them to come in every day and work under special direction, until their mistresses are satisfied of their competency. Those who are subscribers have, of course, this privilege free, and we should consider it an injustice to them to train the servants of those who are able to pay for it with the money given by subscribers to keep those who are not able to obtain instruction elsewhere.

C. L. HODGES,
President of Free Training Schools.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 30, 1874.

THE TAXES ON TEA AND COFFEE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

With a business experience of twenty-four years in the sale of teas and coffees, and as one of the largest dealers in these articles in this country, I am enabled to know the effect upon the consumer by the imposition of a Government duty on teas and coffees. These articles are well known to be essentially a part of the daily subsistence of the working classes, and therefore any measure that restricts or deprives them of these articles, in placing the price beyond their ability to use them, is a hardship and a wrong that cannot be excused by "any deficiency in the revenue" or upon any plea whatever. Duties can be increased on articles of luxury that are paid for by the rich, but to make the poor man bear the burden that tends to his own impoverishment and want is nothing less than a crime. Statements both false and malicious have appeared in the discussion of the subject, endeavoring to show that the consumer has not derived any benefit from a repeal of the duties, by allusions to unscrupulous "corner grocers" charging at this time extortionate prices for teas, which is not an improbable exaction. A comparison, however, of the prices and quality of teas sold to-day by honest dealers with corresponding quality when the duty existed, shows the consumer now obtains this article at fully one-half the price then paid. A further illustration is afforded in the price of a good Oolong tea sold at forty cents a pound, which upon the addition of the proposed duty would be increased sixteen and a half cents per pound, (duty 15 cents gold, premium 110,) and a further speculative advance of fully five cents per pound, making twenty-one and a half cents—an actual increase of fifty per cent. to the buyer.

In a season of prosperity such a tax would be oppressive and sufficiently burdensome, but in a period like the present, of business depression, decreased wages, industrial changes, and the requirement of close economy, this tax would absolutely remove tea and coffee from the homes of the laboring classes.

Why, then, should this needless burden be imposed on a class already excessively taxed, and struggling for the means to provide food and clothing for themselves?

As an immediate means of supplying the Government with revenue, the proposed tax on tea and coffee would be a failure—but little income could be gathered from it for a period of two years.

Importers and speculators, advised of the probability of a duty, are now active in the purchase of these articles, and shipments have been already hastened to this country through the medium of the telegraph. Thus the surplus and inferior stock of teas of the world will be brought to this market in advance of the tax going into effect—affording a supply adequate to the wants of this country for at least two years, and exempt from duty while the consumer will be obliged to pay at once a tax on articles from which the Government will not derive one cent of income, but, will only assist to enrich the large holders of teas and coffees by the money taken from the pockets of the poor and working classes generally.

Yours respectfully,
JOSEPH STINER,
Nos. 178 and 180 Chambers street.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Dec. 28, 1874.

HOW TO RESUME.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Mrs. Partington is desirous to have the following bill passed:

Congress to enact a law, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to prepare $10,000,000 of greenbacks, dated the first of March next, payable two years after date in gold, without interest, said notes to be paid out by the Government in place of the same amount of the present greenbacks, which are to be burned up; and on the first day of May, prepare the same amount, payable two years after date in gold, and paid in same way, in place of same amount of the present greenbacks, which are to be burned; and so on every two months until all the outstanding greenbacks are destroyed.

Second—Should gold fall to eight per cent. premium, then ten per cent. of the gold notes having one year or less to run to be received in payment of duties, and should gold fall to six per cent. premium, then twenty per cent. to be received in gold notes for duties.

Third—The Secretary of the Treasury should be authorized to issue, to any parties who wish to establish a bank, a twenty-year gold bond bearing four per cent. interest, in place of the same amount of gold notes, having one year or less to run, and should deliver ninety per cent. in national bank notes, said gold notes to be destroyed as they may be received in place of bonds issued.

Banking to be free and open to all on the four per cent. bond.

She thinks that the gold notes would prevent the premium on gold to rise above ten per cent., and every day they run would bring them nearer to value of gold.

The tariff on tea and coffee to be put on, and the Government thus be enabled to cease selling gold, so that, by the time the first notes become due, she would be prepared to pay them on demand.

Comments are invited on the above proposition.

Mrs. PARTINGTON.

[The only difficulty with the above proposition, which would unquestionably bring us to a specie basis without any great shock to the business of the country, is that it is not likely, at the present time, to obtain a majority in Congress.]

ANOTHER SUGGESTION FOR THE MAYOR.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

On the momentous occasion of a change in the municipal affairs of this City we deem this a fitting opportunity to call attention to a matter which has been to many of us for some time a subject of serious interest. Two years since we were assessed and compelled to pay down a certain sum, taken to be devoted to two projected parks, the Morningside and Riverside. We were led to believe that measures were to be immediately entered into to embellish the same, and to render them attractive both for health and beauty. Not a few of us were of opinion that these compulsory assessments were premature and unnecessary, and we are now the more impressed with the wisdom of our judgment when, after so long a period, scarcely anything has been done to redeem the promises then made.

We ask as a simple act of honesty that, as we have fulfilled our part of the contract, the City should in its turn respond, and in good faith carry out the intentions of those who proposed the improvements and made the assessments. We do not ask, in the present unfortunate complication of the City finances, anything extravagant—we expect neither a Hyde Park nor a Bois de Boulogne; but we do insist that something should be done to prove that those plots are intended for City parks, and that they may assume such shape as shall justify the erection of first-class buildings and other improvements.

Can the Mayor better begin his new career than in expressing his convictions that public honesty and good faith are quite as dear to his heart as those of individual obligations, and while advocating a just economy and an enlightened policy in the management of the City finances, he will also urge that obligations honestly incurred should be discharged in good faith.

Would not the gentlemen in power, now at this peculiar season, have a fine opportunity to utilize their influence by setting to work a goodly number of their needy constituents in the healthful and familiar occupations of ditching and dredging?

They may thus clothe and warm the naked, feed the hungry, and prove that although we have had a "Green" Christmas the rest of the proverb need not be realized—either for the poor, or the deluded property-holders.

J. H. M.

DEC. 29, 1874.

A COLORADO PIONEER.

This brief sketch of a Western character is from the Denver (Col.) *News*: "From Indian Agent Thompson, who recently returned from the Snake River country, we learn that the old frontiersman and mountaineer, Capt. Jim Baker, is living there quietly and comfortably. He has a good ranch, seventy or eighty head of cattle, a fine band of horses, and snug quarters. The name of Capt. Jim Baker is so closely identified with the first explorations and early history of the great mountain region, that even the mention of his name awakens general interest. For more than forty years Capt. Jim has roamed through our mountains, exposed often to great peril and privation; sometimes living on friendly terms with the Indians, and at other times engaged in open warfare against them. Not a tribe exists between the Missouri River and the Pacific, or old Mexico and the British Possessions, that does not know of Capt. Jim, and with whom he has not had "discussions" with a Hawkins rifle. He has been emphatically a child of the woods and the wilderness, shunning at all times familiar contact with civilization, and courting the solitude and silence of the great mountains. Like all old mountaineers he is credited with occasional Munchausenisms, but despite this he can recount many a strange and perilous adventure by 'flood and field,' against which no rebutting evidence can be brought."

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JAN. 2.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

400 Pacific Mail........36⅜
600 do........36¼
900 do........36⅛
1100 do........36
800 do........35¾
200 do........35⅝
600 do........35½
200 do........35⅜
300 do........35⅛
3400 do........35¼
300 do........35⅛
500 do........35
600 do........34¾
1100 Union Pacific........37⅛
300 do........c. 37⅛
1400 do........37¼
1600 do........b3. 37¼
800 do........s3. 37¼
1100 do........37
600 Western Union........79¾
400 do........79⅝
400 do........c. 79⅝
200 Lake Shore........80⅛
300 do........b3. 80¼
200 do........c. 80⅛
500 do........80
25 do........80¼
300 do........79⅞
300 North-west'n.b3. 47⅞
100 do........s3. 47¾
300 do........47¾
200 do........47⅝
1100 St. Paul........38¾
1100 do........s3. 38⅝
600 do........38⅞
1100 do........s3. 38⅝
1425 Erie........29¼
700 do........29⅛
1700 do........29
100 do........28⅞
200 do........28¾
100 St. Paul Pf........58½
100 do........58¾
100 North-west'n Pf. 62¼
100 do........s3. 62
100 Rock Island........103⅜
1000 do........103¼
100 do........103¼
100 do........103⅜
500 do........103½
500 do........c. 103⅜
600 do........103¼
1000 do........103½
500 do........c. 103½
840 N. Y. C. & H........102
200 Tol. & Wab........21⅜
300 do........s3. 21¼
300 do........21⅛
400 do........21
100 do........20⅞
100 do........20¾
100 do........20⅝
600 Ohio & Miss........32⅜
100 do........32¼
100 do........32½
700 do........32¾
200 do........b3. 32⅞
300 do........s3. 32¾
200 do........32⅝
700 do........32½
200 Illinois Central........102

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 TO 11:30 A. M.

$55,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62........114¼
25,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '62........114¼
65,000 5-20 Cou., '65, new........x in. 117½
1,500 do........small. 117¼
5,000 U. S. 6s, Currency........12. 117⅞
$10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67........x in. 118½
12,500 do........118⅜
37,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67........b. c. 118⅜
1,500 do........small. 118¼
40,000 U. S. 5s, '81, C. 113⅜
6,000 U. S. 5s, '81, R........12. 113¾

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$15,000 Tenn. 6s,n, x C., x int........55½
1,000 Tenn. 6s,N.S., x int........55¼
2,000 Texas 10s,'76. 97
9,000 Chi. & N. W. Con........90
10,000 C. & N.W.Con. C. Gold Bs. 82½
2,000 Mor.&E.7s,'71.100¼
3,000 Erie 4th..b. c. 97
5,000 Har. 1st, 7s.C.110
5,000 Cen. P. G. Bds, ex int........94
4,000 Un. P. 1st, x i. 91¼
50,000 do........91⅜
5,000 U. Pac.7s,L.G. 90½
11,000 U. Pac. Sk.Fd. 80½
10,000 Gt. W. 1st.'88. 82½
2,000 Ohio & Miss. Con. S. F.x i. 97
1,000 C..C. & I.C.1st. 68½
1,000 do........68¾
2,000 do........68½
1,000 do........68
3,000 Tol. & W. 1st, St. L. Div........68
1,000 N. Y. C. 1st,C., x int........112½
2,000 Internat'l 1st. 72
1,000 St. L.&I.M.1st. 94¾
100 Quick...b. c. b3. 34
200 Md. Coal........19
50 Spring M. C'l.b. c. 67½
100 U. S. Ex........57
300 Erie Railway.b.c. 28⅞
300 do........28⅝
1100 do........28¾
2100 do........28⅞
200 do........28⅝
100 do........28¾
200 do........28¾
200 West. Un...b. c. 79½
300 do........s3. 79⅜
300 do........79¼
200 do........79⅛
200 do........79
700 do........78⅞
300 do........s3. 78⅝
200 do........78⅞
1400 do........79
1100 do........79⅛
700 do........79¼
200 do........c. 79⅛
100 do........s5. 79
100 do........s4. 79
600 do........78⅞
800 do........78¾
100 do........78⅞
600 do........79
300 Un. Pac...b. c. 36¾
700 do........36⅝
900 do........36⅝
300 do........b3. 36¾
400 do........36⅞
500 do........s3. 36⅞
1000 do........36¾
200 do........s3. 36¾
200 do........36⅝
500 Pac. Mail..b.c.s3. 34½
900 do........34½
1000 do........34¾
800 do........34⅝
500 do........34⅞
1600 do........35
300 do........s3. 34⅞
1600 do........34¾
400 do........c. 34⅝
100 do........34½
1700 do........34⅝
1200 do........s3. 34½
300 do........34¾
100 do........34¾
300 do........34⅞
65 Mor. & Essex........96
40 do..b. c. b3. 96
500 L. S. & M. S..b. c. 79⅞
600 do........79⅝
100 do........79½
1200 do........79⅝
1100 do........79½
900 do........s3. 79¾
700 do........79⅝
100 do........79¾
1100 do........79⅞
100 do........s15. 79¾
1100 do........79⅝
3000 do........79½
100 do........s10. 79⅝
1500 do........79½
600 do........79¾
20 N. Y. C. & H. b. c. 102⅜
14 do........102¼
100 do........small. 101¾
600 Chi. & N.W...b.c. 47¼
200 do........47⅜
500 do........47¼
100 do........47⅜
800 do........s3. 47½
100 do........b3. 47⅜
300 do........47½
1100 do........47⅜
200 do........b3. 47¼
100 do........47⅝
300 do........47½
100 do........47⅝
200 Chi. & N. W. Pf. b. c........b60. 62¼
300 do........b3. 62
100 do........s3. 62
100 Chi. & R. I. b.c. b3. 103½
300 do........103¼
100 do........103⅛
500 do........103⅜
100 do........103
100 do........103⅛
500 do........103⅜
600 do........s3. 103¼
200 do........103¼
400 do........103⅜
100 Tol.,W. & W.. b.c. 20½
300 do........20⅜
100 do........20¼
700 do........20⅛
100 do........20
200 do........20⅛
100 do........20¼
200 do........s3. 20⅜
200 do........s3. 20¼
100 do........20⅝
400 do........20⅞
600 do........20⅞
600 do........20⅝
300 do........20⅝
700 do........20¾
400 do........20⅞
50 do........21
500 Chi., M.&St.P.b.c. 38⅜
100 do........38⅜
100 do........s3. 37⅞
600 do........c. 38⅜
500 do........38½
1200 do........38⅝
300 do........38⅜
300 do........38½
600 do........s3. 38⅜
200 do........38½
200 C.,M.&St.P.Pf.b.c. 58½
100 do........b.b3. 58⅝
50 Illinois Cen..b. c.101½
50 C., C. & I.b. c. 69⅛
25 Chi. & Alt........c.104¾
25 Chi., B. & Q........c.109½
100 Del.Lack.&W.b.c.106½
50 N. Y., N. H. & H........133
400 Ohio & Miss..b.c. 32½
300 do........32⅜
1500 do........b3. 32½
50 do........32⅛
200 do........32⅜
100 do........32½
100 do........b3. 32⅝
350 C., C. & I. C..b.c. 9½

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

10 U. S. Express........58½
400 Western Union........79⅛
300 do........79
300 do........78⅞
1000 do........b10. 78⅞
1900 do........78¾
200 do........78⅞
700 Pacific Mail........35
500 do........34⅞
800 do........s3. 34¾
300 do........34¾
200 do........34⅝
300 do........34½
500 do........34⅝
300 do........34¼
700 do........34⅛
600 do........34
800 do........33⅞
1500 do........34
300 N. Y. C. & Hud........102
600 Erie Railway........28⅞
200 do........28¾
1000 do........28⅝
300 do........28¾
700 Union Pacific.s3. 36¾
100 do........36¾
100 do........36⅞
1100 Lake Shore........79⅞
200 do........79¾
400 do........79⅝
1300 do........79½
400 do........79⅝
600 Rock Island........103¼
600 do........103⅛
300 North-west........s3. 47½
300 do........47¼
700 do........47⅜
1100 do........47½
100 do........47⅝
329 C., C., C. & I........68
100 St. Paul........38⅞
100 do........38¾
600 do........38½
1900 Ohio & Miss........32½
100 do........32⅜
300 do........32½
200 do........32⅝
100 Tol. & Wabash........20⅝
100 do........20½
300 do........20⅜
500 do........20¼
100 do........20⅛
100 do........20⅜
100 Chic. & Alton........105

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$25,000 C. & N. W. C. C. G. bds.b.c. 82½
2,000 B., C. R. & M. 1st........b. c. 48
2,000 N. J. Cent. 1st C........b. c. x i.102½
10,000 U. P. 1st.b.c.x i. 91½
1,000 do........91¼
1,000 C.P. G. bds.b.c. 93¾
50 Spring M. Coal........68
100 Quick. Mining........33½
800 W. U. Tele...b. c. 79
1000 do........79⅛
200 do........s3. 79¼
600 do........79⅜
25 United States Ex........58
110 do........b. c. 58½
200 Pacific Mail........b. c. 34⅛
100 do........s15. 34
100 do........34¼
600 do........34⅜
900 do........34⅛
400 do........34¾
200 Erie Railway.b.c. 28¾
500 do........28⅞
300 do........29
10 N. J. Cent........x d. 104½
700 L. S. & M. So. b. c. 79⅝
900 do........79¾
200 do........79⅞
600 do........80
200 do........79⅞
20 Cleve. & Pitts. G. 88½
1700 Un. Pacific..b. c. 36⅞
500 do........c. 36⅞
100 do........s3. 36⅞
1600 do........37
300 do........37⅛
100 C. & N. W...b. c. 47¾
300 do........47⅞
400 do........48
900 do........48⅛
300 C., M. & St. P.b.c. 38⅝
100 do........38¾
500 do........39
500 do........39⅛
300 do........39
100 Chic. & R. I..b. c. 103⅜
200 do........103¼
200 do........103⅜
700 do........103½
100 T., W. & W..b. c. 20½
100 do........20⅝
100 do........20¾
200 do........20⅞
100 do........21
200 do........c. 21⅛
20 Chic. & Alton.b.c.105
100 Ohio & Miss..b. c. 32½
300 do........b3. 32⅝
400 do........32¾
500 do........b3. 32¾
100 do........32⅝
100 do........32¾
300 do........b3. 32⅞
5 M. & Essex.b.c.b3. 96

SALES FROM 2 TO 3 P. M.

$10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65, N........117½
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '65, N........117⅞
10,000 U. S. Cur'y 6s.117⅞
5,000 U. P. 1st........91½
2,000 do........91⅝
200 Quicksilver........34
113 Adams Ex........x d. 98
100 Western Union........79¼
200 do........79⅛
1500 do........79
300 do........78⅞
2400 do........79
300 do........b3. 79
600 Erie Railway........b3. 29
200 do........b3. 29
400 do........28⅞
500 Pacific Mail........34¾
400 do........34½
100 do........34¼
200 do........34⅜
800 do........s3. 34½
100 do........34⅜
300 do........34⅝
200 do........34¾
500 do........34⅞
300 do........34¾
5 N. Y. C. & H........101¾
200 do........101⅞
100 Lake Shore........79⅞
500 do........s3. 79¾
900 do........79¾
800 do........79⅝
1000 do........s3. 79⅛
10 do........79¼
10 do........79½
100 do........79⅝
600 North-western........48
1300 do........47⅞
100 do........b60. 48
300 do........48
100 U. S. Express........58
300 North-west'n Pf........62½
250 do........62¾
100 do........62⅝
200 do........62¾
200 do........62⅞
100 Panama........114½
34 Pittsburg........88½
500 Rock Island........103⅝
600 do........b3. 103½
200 do........s3. 103⅜
200 Union Pacific.b3. 37¼
100 do........b3. 37⅛
700 do........37
300 do........c. 36⅞
700 do........37
500 do........s3. 37
400 do........b3. 37
100 Ohio & Miss........32¾
100 do........32¾
200 do........32⅝
100 C., C. & I C........9½
100 St. Paul........39⅛
300 do........39
200 do........b3. 38⅞
200 do........b3. 38¾
500 do........b3. 39
300 do........b3. 39⅛
700 do........39
800 do........39⅛
100 St. Paul Pf........58⅞
500 do........58¾
80 Toledo & Wab........21½
100 do........21⅜
500 do........21
800 do........20⅞
10 do........21⅛
100 do........21
50 St. Louis & IronM. 27
100 Pac. R. of Mo.b3. 46
500 Kansas & Texas........3

SATURDAY, Jan. 2—P. M.

The weekly statement of the Associated Banks compares as follows with the averages of the preceding return:

	Dec. 26.	Jan. 2.		
Loans	$283,665,300	$284,209,800	Inc.	$548,500
Specie	13,397,100	17,974,000	Inc.	4,576,900
Circulation	24,610,100	24,622,600	Inc.	12,500
Deposits	213,889,600	221,469,200	Inc.	7,579,600
Legal tenders	47,163,400	49,643,600	Inc.	2,480,200

The statement is favorable, inasmuch as the specie and legal tenders are increased, together, $7,066,100. The deposits are increased $7,579,600. The banks hold an excess above lawful requirements of $12,250,300, against $7,088,150 last week, an increase of $5,162,150. The statement reflects the disbursements of January interest and dividends, more particularly by the Government. The foreign commerce of the port for the week included imports of $3,710,140 General Merchandise, and $1,260,197 Dry Goods, making a total of $4,971,137. The exports of Domestic Produce were $5,256,477, and of specie $2,851,481. The receipts of cotton at all the sea-ports for the week were 119,579 bales, against 164,760 bales last week, and 188,434 bales the previous week. The receipts at all the ports since Sept. 1 are 2,103,710 bales, against 1,917,873 bales last year, and 1,734,219 bales the previous year. The exports from all the ports for the week were 58,750 bales, against 98,517 bales for the corresponding week of last year. The total exports since Sept. 1 are 1,059,590 bales, against 904,542 bales last year. The stock at all the ports is 821,675 bales, against 766,391 bales last year. The general trade of the City was moderate in extent in a wholesale way, as usual at the close of the year, when merchants are taking account of stock and balancing their books. The changes among mercantile firms were numerous. The retail trade was quite active just previous to the New Year's holiday.

Money was in ample supply at 4@5 ₽ cent. until about 2 P. M., when the demand suddenly became active, and 6@7 ₽ cent. was freely paid for call loans. Toward the close loans were made at a bonus of 1-32 ₽ cent., and finally at 7 ₽ cent., gold. The sharp advance in the rates of interest to-day resulted from the calling in of loans by the banks preparatory to the January disbursements.

The Bank of England gained £53,000 sterling on balance to-day. The London market for securities was quiet and steady, the only important change having been in Erie, which sold at 26⅛@26½, against 25½ at the close Thursday. Consols closed at 91⅞@92 for money and 92 for the account; old 1865s at 107¼, 1867s at 107¾@107⅞, 10-40s at 104½, and new 5s at 103½. The Foreign Exchanges were quiet and firm, sales of prime bills being at $4 85½@$4 85¾ for long and $4 90 for demand. The nominal asking rates remain at $4 86 and $4 90½ respectively. The Gold market was firm. The earliest registered sales were made at 112⅜, but an advance to 112⅝ was soon noted. A reaction to 112½ followed, but in the final dealings the quotation stood at 112¾. Cash Gold was in free supply, and as the day advanced the carrying rate advanced from 1 to 7 ₽ cent. A few loans were made free of interest during the morning hours. The Customs receipts to-day were $150,000. The Treasury disbursed $5,656,700 during the past week on account of interest, the payments for January account to date reaching $7,517,000. The specie shipments to-day were $600,000, making a total for the week of $2,815,481, of which $2,646,000 was gold coin.

United States Bonds were lower in price, particularly for the issues quoted ex interest, viz.: 1881s, (Sixes,) '65s, new; '67s, and '68s. The transactions were moderate in amount. Currency 6 ₽ cents. sold at 117⅞ against 118 on Thursday. Railroad Bonds were firm and in good inquiry, the Pacific Mortgages leading both in point of activity and strength. New-York Central Firsts, coupon, sold at 112½ ex interest. The transactions footed up $176,000 in eighteen different varieties.

The stock market opened at a slight advance compared with Thursday's close, but soon became weak. Pacific Mail declined under large offerings from 36⅜ to 34⅜, and the whole market followed in its train. Wabash fell from 21⅜ to 20; Western Union, from 79¾ to 78¾; Lake Shore, from 80¼ to 79½, and the general list, ¼ to ⅝ per cent. There was some recovery about midday, Wabash advancing from 20 to 20⅞. The sales were renewed before 1 o'clock, notably in the case of Pacific Mail, which dropped to 33⅞. During the afternoon a somewhat steadier tone prevailed, and North-west, St. Paul, Lake Shore, Union Pacific, Western Union, and Pacific Mail recovered ⅝ to 1¼ from the lowest pointt. At the close, with the exception of Western Union and Lake Shore, which were weaker, the market was steady. Adams Express sold at 98, ex-scrip dividend of 20 ₽ cent. United States Express opened weak at 57, but later rose to 58½.

Three years ago the Wabash Railroad issued $1,000,000 in ten per cent. equipment bonds, which were taken by the Directors. On the issuance of the bonds the company agreed to redeem them in five installments of $200,000, and at the appointed time paid the first installment. Last July the second installment was due, but the company was unable to meet it in full. With the consent of the holders $100,000 of the amount was held over to be paid in January. This amount was due to-day, but for the second time the company failed to meet its obligations, paying only the interest on the bonds.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JANUARY 2.

	Thursday.	Saturday.
U. S. New 5s, coup., 1881	113⅞	113⅝
U. S. 5-20s, coup., 1862	114¼	114¼
U. S. 5-20s, coup., 1867	122	*118¾
American Gold	112⅜	112¾
Bills on London 60 days	$4 85¾	$4 85½@$4 85¾
N. Y. Central & Hudson	101¾	101⅞
Chicago & Rock Island	103¼	103⅜
Pacific Mail	36½	34⅞
St. Paul Common	38⅞	34⅞
St. Paul Pref.	58¼	58¾
Western Union	79⅞	79
Union Pacific	37⅛	37
Lake Shore	80	79¾
Toledo & Wabash	21⅛	21
North-western Common	47⅞	48
North-western Pref.	62	62⅝
Delaware & Lackawana	109¼	*106½
New-Jersey Central	107¼	*104⅞
Panama	115	114½
Erie	29⅛	28⅞
Ohio & Mississippi	32¼	32⅝
C., C. & I. C.	9¼	9½
Harlem	128	128

*Ex dividend.

The extreme range of prices in Stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	102	101¾	1,400
Erie	29¼	28⅝	12,900
Lake Shore	80¼	79½	22,100
Wabash	21⅜	20	9,200
North-western	48⅛	47¼	12,200
North-western Preferred	62¾	62	1,900
Rock Island	103⅝	103	9,700
Milwaukee and St. Paul	39⅛	38⅜	13,100
Milwaukee and St. Paul Pref.	58⅞	58½	800
Del., Lack. and Western*	106½	106½	100
C. C. C. and I.	68	68	329
Morris and Essex	96	96	110
Illinois Central	102	102	400
Union Pacific	37¼	36⅝	13,600
C., C. & Indiana Central	9½	9½	400
Ohio and Mississippi	32⅞	32⅛	11,200
Chicago and Illinois	105	105	120
Panama	114½	114½	100
Western Union	79¾	78¾	19,500
Pacific Mail	36⅜	33⅞	34,100
Quicksilver	34	33½	400
Adams Express	98	98	113
United States Express	58½	57	200
Total sales			169,152

*Ex dividend.

The following were the closing quotations of Government Bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Currency, 6s.	117⅝	118	5-20s, 1867, r.	118⅛	118⅜
Sixes, 1881, r.	118⅛	118⅜	5-20s, 1867, c.	118⅜	*118½
Sixes, 1881, c.	118⅜	*118⅝	5-20s, 1868, r.	118⅛	118⅜
5-20s, 1862, r.	114¼	114⅜	5-20s, 1868, c.	118⅜	*118⅝
5-20s, 1862, c.	114¼	114⅜	10-40s, r.	114⅝	115
5-20s, 1864, r.	116	116¼	10-40s, c.	115	115⅜
5-20s, 1864, c.	116	116⅜	Fives, 1881, r.	113⅝	113⅞
5-20s, 1865, r.	118	118¼	Fives, 1881, c.	113⅝	113⅞
5-20s, 1865, c.	118	118¼	C. Pac. G. bds.	94	*94¼
5-20s, 1865, n.r.	117¼	117½	W. Pac. G. bds.	84	*85
5-20s, 1865, n.c.	117¼	*117½			

*Ex Interest.

The Sub-treasury disbursed in coin $1,025,000 for interest and $324,700 for called bonds.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1875. }

Gold receipts	$694,357 86
Gold payments	2,040,752 15
Gold balance	47,175,647 80
Currency receipts	1,067,674 06
Currency payments	1,065,281 97
Currency balance	44,796,804 74
Customs	151,000 00

Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$110,903,304
Currency balances	4,392,154
Gold exchanges	12,702,689
Gold balances	1,706,360

Weekly Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$398,250,039
Currency balances	17,416,118
Gold exchanges	44,552,223
Gold balances	5,494,173

The day's business at the Gold Exchange Bank covered:

Gold cleared	$72,174,000
Gold balances	2,793,448
Currency balances	3,267,810

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Ark. 6s, Funded........22½
Ark.7s,L.R.&Ft.S.iss 12
Ark. 7s,Mem.&L. R. 12
Ark.7s,L.R.P.B&NO 12
Ark. 7s. M. O.& R.R. 12
Ark. 7s, Ark. Cen. R 12
Connecticut 7s........x.104
Ill. coupon 6s, '77........102
Ill. coupon 6s, '79........102
La. 7s, Penitentiary. 21
La. 6s, Levee bds........25
La. 8s, Levee bds........25
La. 8s, Levee bds.'75 25
Mich. 6s, '78-'79........x.101
Mich. 6s, '83........x.101
Mich. 7s, '90........104
Mo. 6s, due in '75.x. 98½
Mo. 6s, due in '76.x. 97
Mo. 6s, due in '77.x. 95
Mo. 6s, due in '78.x. 95
Mo. 6s, due in '79.x. 94½
Mo. 6s, due in '80.x. 94
Longbds.,due'81-'91x. 94
H.&St.Jo.,due '86.x. 93
H.&St.So.,due '87.x. 93
N. Y. Reg. B. Loan........105
N.Y. Coup. Loan........x.105
N.Y.6s,CanalL'n,'75 110
N.Y.6s,Can. L'n,'77.110
N.Y.6s,Can. L'n,'78.110
N.Y. 5s, Gold L., '75.107
N.Y. 5s, Gold L., '76.107
N.C. 6s, old, Ja. & Ju. 24½
N.C. 6s, Apr. & Oct. 24½
N.C.6s,N.C.R.J.&Ju. 51½
N.C.6s,N.C.R.,A.&O. 51½
N.C. 6s, N.C.R., coup. off, Jan. & July... 36
N.C. 6s, N.C. R., cou. off, April & Oct........36
N. C. 6s, Fd. Act '66. 16
N. C. 6s, Fd. Act '68. 16
N. C. 6s, N. B.,Ja.&J. 12½
N.C.6s, N.B.,Ap.& O. 12
Ohio 6s, '75........99
Ohio 6s, '81........103
Ohio 6s, '86........103
Rhode Island 6s...x.103
South Car. 6s........30
S. C. 6s, Jan. & July. 30¾
S. C. 6s, Apr. & Oct. 30½
S. C. 6s, F. Act '66........30
S.C.6s,L.C.,'89,A.&O. 28
S. C. 7s, '88........28
S. C. 6s, Non.F. Bds. 7
Tenn. 6s, old........79
Tenn. 6s' old, ex. c.x. 55¾
Tenn. 6s, N. Bds........79
Tenn. 6s, N.,ex. co.x. 55½
Tenn. 6s, New S........x. 55¼
Texas 10s, '76........97
Virginia 6s, old........35
Va. 6s, new bds., '66. 37½
Va. 6s, new bds., 67. 36
Va. 6s, con. bds........56
Va. 6s, ex. m'd coup. 53½
Va. 6s, Def. bds........11

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

Alb. & Sus. 1st bds..104½
Alb. & Sus. 2d bds..102
Alb. & Sus. 3d bds... 98
B., H. & Erie 1st........23¾
B.,C.R. & M.1st 7's,g. 46
Ches. & O. 6s, 1st........44
Ches. & O. ex c........35
C. & Alton S. Fd........100
C. & Alton In........100½
Joliet & Chic. 1st........105¼
C., B. & Q. 8 ₽ c. 1st.109¾
C., B. & Q. Con.M. 7s.101½
Chic., R. I. & Pac........101⅛
Cen.R.of N.J.1st C........102½
Am. Dock & Im. bds.x98
M. & St.P. 1st 8s P.D.108
M.&St.P.1, 7 3-10P.D. 93
M. & St. P. 1st I. & D.x71½
M.&St.P.1, M.H.&D.x71½
M. & St. P. 2d........76½
C. & N. W. S. Fund..103
Chic. & N. W., 1st... 99
C.&N.W.c. gold bds. 82⅛
Iowa Midland, 1st 8s. 86¾
Gal. & Chic., 2d........101½
Chic. & Mil., 1st........x91
Win.&St. Peters,1st. 75
Win.&St. Peters, 2d. 75
C.,C.C.&I.,1st7s,S.F.104
Del., L.&West.,1st..101
Del., L.&West., 2d..107
D., L. & W., 7s,conv.106
Morris & Essex, 1st.108
Morris & Essex, 2d.104⅛
M. & E. 7s of 1871........100
Erie, 1st, Extended..102¾
Erie, 2d, 7s, 1879........100
Erie, 4th, 7s, 1880........96¾
Erie, 5th, 7s, 1888........94½
Long Dock Bonds........101¼
B.,N.Y.&E., 1st, '77.. 86
H.&St.Jo.Land Gts.104
H.&St.Jo.8s,Conv.M. 89
I. Cent. 7 per ct., '75.101
C. F. & Minn., 1st...x80
Mich.So. 7 per ct. 2d.100½
M.S.N.I.S.F.7 per c.104½
Clev. & Tol. S. F...x102
Clev. & Tol. n. bds..100
Clev., P. & A. o. b...x100
Clev., P. & A., n. b.. 98
Det., M. & T. bds........101
Buff. & Erie n. bds..100
Kal. & W. P. 1st....x84½
L. Shore C. C. 1st....x99
L. Shore C. R. 1st........100
L. Shore C. R. 2d........100
Mich. C. C. 7s, 1902..101½
Mich.C.1st8s,'82S.F.114½
N. J. South. 1st 7s... 30
N. Y. & N. H. 6s........100½
N. Y. Central 6s, '83. 98
N. Y. Cen. 6s Sub........93
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76........102½
N. Y. C. &'H. 1st C.x110
Hud. R. 7s 2d S.F.,'85.100
Hud. R. 7s 3d, '75........101
Har. 1st 7s C........109¾
North Mo. 1st........95
Ohio & Miss. 2d C........80
Cen. Pac. Gold bds..x94
Cen. Pac. San Jo. B. 82¾
Cen. Pac. C.&O. 1st.x81½
West. Pac. Bonds...x83½
Un. Pac. 1st bds........x91¼
Un. Pac. L. G. 7s........90¼
Un. Pac. In. p. d........96
Un. Pac. Sinking F. 80¼
Pac. R. of Mo. 1st........90¾
Pac. R. of Mo. 2d........x79
Pac. R. 7s g. by Mo.x98¼
P., F. W. & C. 1st...x106
P., F. W. & C. 2d........100
Clev. & P. C. S. F........102¾
C., C. & I. C. 1st........68¼
R., W. & O. c. 1st........91½
St. L. & I. M. 1st........93¾
St. L. & I. M. 2d........72
Alt. & T. H. 1st........102
Alt. & T. H. 2d Pf... 91
Alt. & T. H. 2d Inc. 73½
T., P. & W. E. D........80¼
T., P. & W. B. D.2d. 40
Tol. & Wab. 1st Ex. 88
Tol. & W. 1st S.L.D. 68
Tol. & W. 2d........65
Gt. West. 1st '88........82½

And the following for City Bank shares:

America........148
American Exchange.113½
Butchers' & Drovers' 130
Central National........100
Chemical........1500
City........300
Commerce........118⅛
Corn Exchange........120
First National........200
Fourth National........97
German-American.. 90
Irving........124
Manhattan........150
Mechanics'........134
Merchants'........117
Merchants' Ex'nge..100
Nassau........104
New-York........123
Ninth National........100
North America........95
People's........137
Republic........104
St. Nicholas........108
Union........150

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—JAN. 2.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	101½	
City 6s, new	104½	104⅝
Camden and Amboy	127¾	128
Pennsylvania	*106½	106¾
Philadelphia and Reading	*107¾	108
Lehigh Valley	60⅝	60¾
Catawissa Preferred	40¾	41
Philadelphia and Erie	17⅛	17¼
Northern Central	33½	33⅝
Lehigh Navigation	48⅞	49
Lehigh Gold Loan	97½	97¾

*Ex dividend.

Specie exports for the week:

Dec. 29—Steamer Lessing, Paris—	
American gold	$100,000
Dec. 30—Steamer Java, Liverpool—	
American gold	850,000
Silver bars	50,321
Dec. 31—Steamer Westphalia, Hamburg—	
Silver bars	6,100
Dec. 31—Steamer Westphalia, Paris—	
Silver bars	53,000
Dore silver	5,000
Gold coin	430,000
Gold bars	37,500
Dec. 31—Steamer Westphalia, Plymouth—	
Gold coin	300,000
Dec. 31—Steamer Westphalia, London—	
Gold coin	350,000
Dec. 31—Steamer Crescent City, Havana—	
American silver coin	15,000
American gold coin	16,000
Spanish gold	2,560
Jan. 2, 1875—Steamer Baltic, Liverpool—	
American gold coin	300,000
Jan. 2—Steamer Neckar, London—	
American gold coin	300,000
Total	$2,815,481

By reference to our advertising columns, it will be found that the well-known banking-house of E. D. Randolph & Co. have opened a branch establishment in Philadelphia, under the name of Randolph, Bickley & Co.

The Claremont Savings Bank has declared a dividend of *Six ₽ cent.*, payable on and after Jan. 1, 1875.

The Trustees of the East River Savings Institution have declared a semi-annual dividend of *Six ₽ cent.*, payable on and after Jan. 11.

The New-York and Yonkers Insurance Company have declared a dividend of *Five ₽ cent.*, payable on demand.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Donohue.

Youngblood vs. Board of Assessors: granted.
Hicks vs. Price; I think $500 security sufficient.
Inhorst vs. McCullagh; motion granted.
McLean vs. McLean; motion granted.
Gogoiza vs. Vielanvel; motion denied.
Matter of Rowland; motion denied.
Mendelsohn Benevolent Society vs. Harry; order granted.
Matter of Harmony Fire Ins. Co.; motion denied.
Wood Machine Co. vs. North-western National Ins. Co.; motion denied.
Serlon vs. Mariposa L. & M. Co.; memorandum.
Brennan vs. Goodstein; cause set down for Jan. 12, 1875.
Riley vs. Corwin; I have great doubt as to the ability of the defendant to show any such mistake as he claims, but as there may be a right in his favor, I will so far open the reference as to let him make proof if he can to satisfy the Referee on the subject; judgment to stand as security.
Alker vs. Salomon; case settled.
Clark vs. Clark; denied.
Rust vs. Marston; motion granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Curtis.

Long vs. Green Point Railroad Company; plaintiff's motion to vacate appraisement, &c., denied, with the costs of opposing motion to defendant to abide the event of the suit.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Chief Justice Daly.

Equitable Life Insurance Company vs. Stevens; see opinion.

By Judge Van Brunt.

In the matter of Bunanyee Biraiyee Colab; motion denied; see opinion.

THE JANUARY TERM OF THE STATE (CIVIL) COURTS.

The January term of the State Courts (Civil) begins to-morrow. The assignment of Judges to hold the different branches of the respective courts is as follows:

SUPREME COURT.

General Term—Chief Justice Davis, and Judges Brady and Daniels.
Special Term—Judge Van Brunt.
Circuit—Part I.—Judge Donohue.
Circuit—Part II.—Judge Van Vorst.
Chambers—Judge Barrett.

SUPERIOR COURT.

General Term—Judges Freedman, Curtis, and Spein.
Special Term—Chief Justice Monell.
Jury Term—Part I.—Judge Van Vorst.
Jury Term—Part II.—Judge Sedgwick.

COMMON PLEAS.

General Term—Chief Justice Daly, and Judges Robinson and Larremore.
Trial Term—Part I.—Judge Loew.
Chambers—Judge Joseph F. Daly.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Jan. 2—12:30 P. M.—Consols for money, 91⅞@92; for the account, 92. Erie Railway shares, 26@26¼. New-York Central, 93. Erie Railway shares Preferred, 43.

3:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England to-day is £53,000.

LIVERPOOL, Jan 2—2:30 P. M.—Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Provisions—Lard, 64s.

Evening.—Linseed-oil, 26s. ₽ cwt.

LONDON, Jan. 2—3:30 P. M.—Spirits Petroleum, 9¾d.@10d. ₽ gallon.

Evening.—Calcutta Linseed, 58s. 6d.@59s. Linseed-cake, £11 15s.@£12 ₽ ton. Linseed-oil, 25s. 3d. ₽ cwt.

POLICE IN FOREIGN LANDS.

ANECDOTES OF THE FORCE IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

THE FRENCH POLICE—SOMETHING ABOUT THE FORCE IN RUSSIA AND PRUSSIA—THE ENGLISH "PEELERS" AND THE IRISH CONSTABULARY.

A very amusing French writer avows his belief that some sort of Police must have existed at all times. And that proper research would prove that functionaries who discharged the duties of Commissaries and Commissioners of Police were to be found in ancient days in Syria, Egypt, and Chaldea, although we may not hear of them under a name which enables us to recognize them as Police. What, he asks, were the Iddes of Rome but Police? What was Cato, who suspended the indecent dances, to Flora? Did not he discharge functions precisely similar to those which the Commissioner of Police discharges at a ball of Musard to-day? There is force in what he says, and there can be but little doubt that from a very early period something in the shape of a Police has existed in all civilized communities. Indeed, it is remarkable that it did not at a much earlier period assume a precise and defined system, seeing how necessary it is in any large community to prevent the strong preying on the weak, and to obviate that state of things which Rob Roy thought so natural—"that they should keep who have the power, and they should take who can."

The system of Police common, more or less, to the whole Continent of Europe seems to have come in under Louis XIV., who appointed D'Agenson his Lieutenant of Police, a position which he held for twenty years, greatly to the advantage of Paris as regarded the improvements he worked in maintaining law and order. The Parisian Police has, throughout its existence, been very much of a political organization, and in no place has the spy system been more in vogue than there. Possibly this condition of things may have culminated under the famous or infamous Fouché, but even in his day the espionage could scarcely have surpassed that prevalent in the time of Louis Napoleon. The story is well known how the Prefect applied to Lady Holland (the present owner of Holland House) for invitations for his agents at her parties. Lady Holland—who, with her husband, was quite in the *vie intime* of the Tuileries—was indignant, and said: "There is my visiting list; you can see for yourself how little likely it is that your agents would find it worth while to come here," or words to this effect. The officer glanced at it, and said that her ladyship was right. His request was quite unnecessary, the fact being that several of the most distinguished people on the list were already in his pay.

Two famous works have emanated from celebrated French policemen, those of Vidog and Canler. The latter is, we think, by far the most trustworthy, but there is always a straining for the marvelous and romantic in such books as these which greatly impair their value.

Punch, borrowing from *Largo Al Factotum* in the "Barber of Seville," lately had a cartoon of Bismarck, with the words beneath: "Bismarck here, Bismarck there, Bismarck, Bismarck everywhere." The same may be said of the continental system of Police generally, Holland and Belgium excepted, although the latter is compelled to be much more inquisitorial than she would wish to be, in consequence of the proximity of such a neighbor as France. In Austria and Germany the Police are everywhere, and poke their noses into everything, their functions being of the most various kinds. The great defect of the Berlin Police is that it is too much occupied in inquisitorial duties to attend to the safety of the street passenger.

Russia is the most Police-governed of all countries, both from a political and domestic point of view, although no doubt under the present enlightened ruler the stringency of the Police regulations has probably been considerably relaxed. The Russian Police have been remarkable for carrying out the imperial commands with a literalness which implied illiterateness. As an instance the following may be mentioned: Certain small retail shops display, or used to display, a painted board immediately over the entrance door, upon which figures the bill of fare of their contents. Underneath is the dealer's name, and immediately succeeding the number. The Emperor Paul said, let them all be numbered No. 1, &c. So the first such shop in the street stood No. 1, &c., the second No. 1, &c., and so on. It was not allowable to suppose that the &c. should extend to 2, 3, 4.

A terrible story is told of the conflagration of a booth at the carnival, where more than a hundred persons were burned and suffocated, owing, according to the author of *Life of a Traveling Physician*, whose account is confirmed by Kohl, to the interference of the Police who, blindly acting on some general order, prevented some carpenters from committing the irregularity of opening an outlet with their axes for the miserable sufferers. A similar interference, showing how ultra red tapeism in Police affairs may entail the most disastrous consequences, occurred a few years ago on the Czarskoe-Seloe Railroad. It was a single line, and the trains left their respective terminuses at the same hour. Each train waited at the half-way house until the other arrived. When the traffic was exceptionally heavy additional trains ran. The last train was leaving Czarskoe-Seloe when the Managing Director for the day ordered the engineer to proceed with all possible speed to St. Petersburg and not to stop at the half-way house for the other train, which he might arrive in time to countermand. The order was given by a General, and the man, contrary, it may be presumed, to his better judgment, felt bound to obey and put the break to. So did the engineer at the other end. So the two trains did what it was said the late Marquis of Waterford was so anxious to see them do, that albeit, with all his freaks, careful of his cash, he offered to indemnify them for all expenses and pay a handsome sum to boot — they met at full speed, and frightful was the collision. When the English engineer of one train found that there was no hope of preventing a collision, he jumped off the engine to save his own life. For this breach of duty he was imprisoned by order of the Police for nine months.

One day a ukase was made to the effect that every one must carry a lantern at night. A doctor went out, with his servant carrying a lantern before him. The doctor was arrested. One more droll example: An English merchant wished to marry a Russian lady. The only difficulty in the way was the religions. An influential countryman approached the Emperor at a happy moment. "Your Majesty, one of my countrymen is in great distress." "An Englishman in distress? What help does he need?" "Oh, it is not pecuniary aid, your Majesty. The fact is that he wishes to marry a Russian, and the clergy will not celebrate the marriage." "Let him be married immediately. I will give the order at once." And he did so. We will say this happened at 5 P. M. The order passed through various hands, and by midnight the police were looking for the bridegroom. He is fast asleep, dreaming perhaps of a bliss which, owing to Russian prejudice, he can never, it seems, compass. A tremendous rap at the door causes him to start up, and, in another moment he is, to his great alarm, confronted by the police, armed with a roll of paper. "By the grace of God, Autocrat of all the Russias, &c., be it known," &c., and to his astonishment the officer reads a permit to marry. But it must be done at once. It is so "ordered." Then the lady had to be sought, and the state of the case revealed to her, and within another hour they were married. The story certainly conveys a lively notion of the power of autocracy.

To Sir Robert Peel the British public is indebted for a Police deserving the name, and the term "Peeler" is yet applied to a constable. It is forty-five years since this important body was instituted. The lawless state of parts of London had come to such a pass as to cry aloud for some rigorous machinery to repress the scandal. In 1817 Mr. Fielding, a Police Magistrate, told a Committee of the House of Commons that, considering the daring character and the number of profligate and experienced depredators, the general tranquillity was miraculous. Bull-baiting, dog-fighting, and all sorts of illegal performances took place with perfect impunity, because the Police were positively impotent to prevent it. The extraordinary condition of the town prior to the introduction of Peel's Police act is further well shown by his speech when introducing the measure in 1829. He told the House that if they compared the increase of crime in the seven years beginning with 1811 with the seven years ending with 1828, and then compared both with the increase of population, they would find that crime had increased fifty-five per cent., while the population had increased but nineteen per cent. He then pointed to the necessity for unity, stating that in the Parish of St. Pancras there were eighteen different isolated, irresponsible police establishments—called watch trusts. In many parishes there was no night watch at all. The wealthy and populous district of Kensington—not less than fifteen miles in extent—was dependent on the protection of three constables and three "head-boroughs." Some of them after they were a time in office became not very remarkable for their abstinence from intoxicating liquors, and from the nature of their appointment by the Steward of the Manor, they were to all intents and purposes beyond the control of the magistrates. Surely it was not surprising when the great extent of the Kensington district and its great wealth were considered, that these drunken beadles should be no prevention of housebreaking and thievery. In the Parish of Tottenham, in six weeks not fewer than nineteen attempts at burglary had taken place, of which only three failed.

In the House of Lords, the Duke of Wellington, in moving that the bill be committed, said that it was perfectly clear that the rapid increase of crime arose from the deficiency of the Police. A list might be formed of parishes in the neighborhood of the metropolis where there was absolutely no protection for life or property. Crime immediately diminished with the operation of the act. In 1833 when the force had got into good working order the offenses showed a decrease of 7,584 compared with the previous year.

The whole history of Police affords no more perfect example of success than is presented by the Irish Constabulary, and Ireland has quite as much reason as England to bless the memory of Sir Robert Peel. Superior organization and discipline have rendered the Police force of Ireland the finest of its kind existing in any country. The most remarkable feature in the Irish Police has been their perfect loyalty to the Government. No more forcible proof has ever been given of the efficiency of perfect discipline. They are nearly all Roman Catholics; they are all Irishmen. They are in many cases taken from the very classes and parts of the country most liable to disaffection. Their friends and kith and kin have been Fenians. But they have been true to the Government whose uniform they wear. More arduous, anxious, and dangerous work than theirs often is, men have never known. In his play of the *Shaughraun*, Mr. Boucicault has cleverly drawn inspiration from the career of Talbot, the informer Police Constable who was murdered in Dublin, in July, 1871. Could Talbot have written a book what a thrilling and romantic narrative it would have been. Rarely has there been a man in his craft so subtle, fearless, and designing. He was a very Proteus in disguises, donning alike the dress of either sex, and sticking at nothing, not even to attending the confessional and overhearing his neighbor whispering his complicity in the Fenian outbreak into the ear of the priest, little thinking that the mourning-clad "widdy" by his side was Talbot, "the Castle spy."

Talbot was examined at several of the Fenian trials, and was expected to give most important evidence. When the results of his conduct began to show themselves in threats of violence and vengeance was vowed against him, the Government would have given him liberal assistance to emigrate, but he chose to remain in Dublin, and to brave the danger by which he was surrounded. The impression which prevailed at the time he was shot was that the attack was in pursuance of the judicial instance of a secret tribunal, and that the deed was done by one told off for the purpose. He was shot in Dublin, on the 13th of July, 1871, and died about a week later. At that date a Dublin correspondent wrote: "The enemies of Talbot pursue his memory with insatiable malignity. His death-scene is depicted in hideous colors, and every circumstance which happened during the last moments of his life, his terrible struggles which five men could scarcely control, and the utterances of his delirious agony are dwelt upon with shocking minuteness. Such an exhibition of vindictive fury in the press is unprecedented." The fact was that the Fenians never had so formidable a foe. The Dublin Metropolitan Police is a force quite distinct from the Constabulary, and under a different Chief. There is, in point of physique and appearance, positively no such body of men in the world. The British Life Guards cannot hold a candle to those symmetrical giants, who may be seen regulating the traffic in College Green and Sackville street. More especially is this true of the "A" Division, who are about the Government offices, the Viceregal Lodge, and the Castle. Before the institution of this force Dublin was a very unruly place. The following table proves the rapid effect it produced in the year following its establishment:

Burglary diminished from	54 to 38
Horse and cattle-stealing	31 to 15
Exposing infants	38 to 16
Homicide	16 to 15
Riot	95 to 29
Highway robbery	16 to 9
Trades-union assaults	97 to 8

For some years after the formation of the Irish Constabulary they were directed to keep away from those fierce contests, common to Irish low life, called faction fights, but Lord Normanby, then Viceroy, ordered that they should never fail to attend. In these dreadful combats there were sometimes from two to three thousand persons engaged, and the results were frightful. They have now almost become evils of the past in Ireland, though they still occur occasionally in Canada.

There is no better policed city than Melbourne, Australia. As in the case of San Francisco, the reaction from the rowdyism of a gold town has made it one of the most orderly places in the world. The Police are probably paid at a higher rate than any in the world, except those in New-York; $1 50, gold, and uniform is the pay of a common Constable; and it must be borne in mind that the best meat is only ten cents a pound, and that other articles of dietary are very low, and the rents quite half of what they are here. The force is largely recruited from Ireland, and the pay of the Police there has, until lately, been so miserably small as to offer every inducement for its members to betake themselves to the antipodes. The Police in the Australian colonies is under a central Commissioner in the capital, who controls the whole force all over the colony. Each district, even in the remotest part, is under effective police supervision and control, and this is a reason why life and property, in the most remote parts, enjoy a security unknown in Missouri and Arkansas. The white Police in the bush are largely supplemented by native Police. These fellows are wonderful riders, and have a marvelous instinct in tracking criminals. The efficiency of the Police is, in fact, one of those points of which the Australian colonies have the most reason to be proud. Law and order make themselves through them felt everywhere, and their efficiency is such that the bush-ranger is now a very rare article, and will soon live only in story.

In most large cities where Police tribunals are established, there arises a regular Police Bar. In London, barristers rarely appear in Police cases, and certain attorneys, being allowed to speak in these courts, though not in the Superior Courts, do most of the business. There is a celebrated firm, Lewis & Lewis, of Ely place, who probably could reveal more strange secrets than any other people in the world. A most extraordinary business runs its course year after year through their dingy rooms in Ely place, Holborn. They are at the head of the criminal Police business, and none are more skillful in extricating a man from a mess than they. We know of a case in which, through their sharp-as-a-needle tact, a frightfully damning case never came up for trial, but a thousand-pound note changed hands. "Send for Mrs. Rouncewell," the old housekeeper of Chesney Wold, Dickens tells us would have been the first words of poor old Leicester Dedlock if he found himself "in a situation expressive of a Dedlock at a disadvantage." Go to Lewis & Lewis would have been the advice of Inspector Bucket (whose prototype, Field, died two months ago,) had he been applied to by an anxious parent in a case where some one knowing in the tortuous twists of the criminal law was needed to help you ne'er-do-well wriggle out of a scrape which, once in the papers, would lead his poor mother to her grave. But, notwithstanding men of perfectly good character are engaged in this sort of business, and it requires a vast amount of skill and address to transact it efficiently, there are large classes of solicitors in London who would entirely refuse to touch it.

In Paris, too, the advocate who confines himself to the civil courts regard the *Police Correctionelle* as a place of bad fame, and would blush to be seen in it, and here in New-York it is, we know, a distinct branch of business.

A PET DOG'S COSTLY DINNER.

A young lady in Colebrook, N. H., while counting some money one day last week, laid a $20 bill on the stand at which she was sitting, when a pet dog jumped up, seized the bill, and before it could be taken from him had swallowed about one-half of it. The young lady has the other half, and the question with her is how she can get it redeemed. It was a national bank bill, issued by a bank in New-York State, and sufficient remains to tell the bank.

A FRENCH SORCERER.

HIS TRIAL, CONVICTION, AND EXECUTION.

A BARGAIN WITH HIS SATANIC MAJESTY AND THE RESULT—CONFESSION OF THE CRIMINAL.

Trials for sorcery are as common among the records of the French courts as they were in England during the reign of James I. The celebrated one of which an account is here given attracted universal attention at the time, and helped to shake the belief in witchcraft, which was then almost universal.

Louis Gaufridy was the son of Monet Gaufridy, residing at Beauverser, in Provence, where he was brought up till he was ten years old, when he went to reside with a paternal uncle, curé of the village of Pourrières. At seven years of age Louis met with a remarkable accident, falling headlong from a great height to the ground without sustaining the least injury. The wiseacres of the village asserted that the devil alone could have saved him from mortal hurt!

As he was intended for the Church, his uncle sent him to Arles, where he remained four years. He then went to Marseilles to study rhetoric, and subsequently to Arles to be ordained. He was soon after appointed curate of the Parish des Accoules at Marseilles, and remained there six years, his genial disposition and social qualities making him a general favorite.

His uncle six months before his death sent him a manuscript in six folios containing forty so-called spells or charms, and revealing all the mysteries of magic. The nephew, not feeling much interest in this branch of knowledge, laid the book aside and forgot all about it. Five years afterward he by accident came across the book again, read and reread it, and finally resolved to try the effect of one of the charms in summoning his Satanic majesty. The spell was a complete success, (at least so Gaufridy stated in his subsequent confession;) the Evil One made his appearance with brown hair and beard, a rather pale face, and dressed neatly and elegantly, like a banker or private gentleman, without a sword.

The ensuing interview was in the usual style. The devil promised to meet his wishes in every particular, requiring him in turn to dedicate to him all his good works. Gaufridy agreed to the terms proposed, stipulating, however, that he should reserve the sacraments, to which the devil graciously acceded. The compact was, of course, duly signed with blood.

The bargain was no sooner struck than Gaufridy began to take advantage of it. He expressed a wish to be reputed wise, and to subjugate the affections of every woman who happened to please his eye. Satan granted his request, and he was eminently successful in both respects.

Thanks to his newly-acquired reputation for learning, he made the acquaintance of M. de Mandols, the father of three lovely daughters. The youngest of these, Madeleine by name, aged twelve or thirteen, attracted the notice of Gaufridy. He caused himself to be selected as her confessor, and soon acquired an unbounded influence over her. The girl developed a settled melancholy, and expressed a desire to enter a convent. She was sent to the Ursuline Convent at Aix, where she fulfilled a sort of novitiate for three years, enjoying much greater tranquillity of mind, except on Wednesdays and Fridays, when she was revisited by her old melancholy in a painfully augmented form.

About this time Gaufridy went to visit her, treated her with extreme tenderness, and engaged her to write to him, bidding her not to be surprised if he should require her to return home.

With the events of the next few months we need not delay. Suffice it to say that Madeleine returned home, and the devil fulfilled his bargain to the letter. Her infatuation for Gaufridy knew no bounds; she followed him everywhere, and it became difficult to disembarrass himself of her presence sufficiently to avert scandal. For six years he exercised his fascinations not only over Madeleine but over several other women who happened to please his eye; but now the devil, "a liar from the beginning," began to tire of keeping his word. He had covenanted to confer on Louis the reputation of a wise and reverend man, and yet, by some means, a dark, sinister rumor began to stir, attributing to the young priest the most fearful practices associated with diabolic agency.

At last the cloud burst. It was one day formally announced that Père Michaëlis, the inquisitor, had solemnly exorcised Mlle. De Mandols. Among the reasons adduced by the father-inquisitor for holding the young lady under diabolic dominion were these:

Although she had never learned Latin, and was unable even to read it, she replied freely in French to all his Latin questions. He also noticed that she had intervals of unpossession, during which her intelligence shone forth peculiarly bright and clear. Also that during a fortnight the fiend had occasionally administered charms resembling lozenges of honey to the girl, one of which he (the good father) had succeeded in securing. During the process of exorcism she trembled so excessively that he was obliged to cease to save her life. On putting his hand on her head, he seemed to feel the buzzing of insects in her brain. When exhorted to renounce the devil and all his works, that worthy potentate grabbed her by the windpipe from within, whereupon she rolled up the whites of her eyes and became as one dead. She also saw visions and spoke very minutely of the angelic orders, and of the whole herd of devils. She seemed to have the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with twenty-four of the latter gentry. The names of Beelzebub, Leviathan, and Lucifer fell trippingly from her tongue. When asked why after certain prayers certain evil spirits were not exorcised, one of them replied: "If we be cast out, how will the magician be detected? God wills to extinguish the whole band of sorcerers, and we shall only depart when Louis Gaufridy is either converted, dead, or delivered up to justice."

She also gave an account of a witches' Sabbath she attended on a lonely mountain near Marseilles. It was attended by multitudes of persons of all nations, and she noticed Gaufridy in a seat of authority receiving the homage of all as chief of the sorcerers and lieutenant of Lucifer, Beelzebub being enthroned at his side. Gaufridy caused her to receive two marks on the head and bosom as proof that the bearer had at one time agreed to be a good and faithful servant of the devil.

The summons to the Sabbath was usually given by means of a horn, sounded by a diabolic herald, and audible (by sorcerers) in every part of the world at once. By the side of the Prince appeared her Highness the Princess of Hell, whose countenance, glowing with a lurid radiance, shot terror throughout the sorcerer world; for, although to the Prince and the wizard aristocracy she appeared enchantingly fair, to the *oi polloi* her black skin, flaming eyes, and flat, broad nose rendered her an object of unspeakable alarm.

The chief business of those agreeable soirées seemed to be the planning schemes of evil, and feasting upon viands which had the peculiarity of never satisfying those who fed. Neither knives, oil, nor salt was allowed at these banquets. Any two of the former might, by some accident, fall in the form of the cross. Oil is used in religious ceremonies, and salt is the emblem of hospitality. This rule must have borne particularly hard on the French sorcerers, for without oil or salt, there could be no salad.

The assembly also imitated the ceremonies of religion. The lights were of sulphur, the bell a discordant horn, and there was no music—a circumstance, says the old reporter of the trial, not unworthy the attention of those *dévots* who insist that Satan presides over the opera and theatre. The feast concluded, the carriages were called, and all returned home as they had come, by bat, owl, or broomstick.

Such were the matters gravely and sorrowfully reported by the excellent monk, Michaëlis, and they were moreover embellished with so many curious particulars and marvelous incidents, that we cannot be astonished if this process verbal effectually awakened public attention, and therewith a persuasion almost amounting to a certain belief that the possession of Mlle. De Mandols had been the work of the hitherto respected priest, Louis Gaufridy.

Information being given to the Parliament of Provence they appointed MM. Seguiran and Thoron Commissioners of Inquiry. Several witnesses were examined, whose evidence was if anything favorable to the accused. Mlle. De Mandols was then examined, and told all she knew and more too; she embroidered her narrative with a lavish hand. Assuming the demeanor of possession, she threw himself into strange postures, and in this state praised Gaufridy, declaring him to be a good man, and that she had only accused him to work his ruin. She then resumed her ordinary bearing and acknowledged her criminal intercourse with Gaufridy, adding that she made this avowal by constraint of an impulse she found irresistible. But, this uttered, she tried to snatch the examination paper from the clerk's hand, affirming it was all an illusion; that it was Asmodeus, the demon of impurity; who had thrown her into her indecent postures, and that Gaufridy had sent all those devils which tormented her. A sacred relic being placed to her lips, she refused to kiss it. She next recounted a conversation between Beelzebub and Gaufridy, in which the latter was recommended to have no fear of the law, and added that the fiend would effect Gaufridy's release if it was in his power. She then fell into convulsions, and, on recovering, gave a long and detailed account of magical practices, which, she said, she had learned from Gaufridy; she also said that he was a prince of the wizards, and that his reign was near its end; if justice did not overtake his person, Satan would seize his soul.

At this time Gaufridy had been arrested, and was closely watched in his cell, notwithstanding Madeleine insisted that he was at liberty and moving whither he pleased. A messenger being sent to learn the truth, it was found that the jailer had permitted his prisoner for a few moments, and under guard, to move freely throughout the prison. The Commissioners then examined Madeleine's feet, and found two bluish marks on them, one of which was punctured without drawing blood or giving pain.

After a few days she was a second time examined before the Parliament. The Bishop of Marseilles was represented on this occasion, and both processes, lay and clerical, went on together. Madeleine's statements were much the same as on the other examination. Gaufridy contented himself with a general denial of the charges against him, while testimony was brought forward fatal to his moral character, giving the entire history of his libertinism both as regards Mlle. De Mandols and others.

An examination of the girl was then made by two physicians and two surgeons. They reported that having placed their hands on the top and back of her head, they were sensible of an extraordinary agitation or boiling motion of the brain. She soon said that Beelzebub was gone, whereupon the motion ceased. Then "Leviathan" made his appearance and it recommenced. They also described at length several marks on her body which they said "belong to a hitherto unclassed category. We pronounce them to proceed from some extraordinary source, totally unconnected with any recognized condition of the human body."

The Judges then proceeded to confront accuser and accused. First, however, they reexamined Madeleine separately. She at once declared that Gaufridy was innocent. In vain did the court—lay and ecclesiatsic try to exorcise the evil spirit which it was supposed prompted this declaration. She retracted everything she had said in regard to Louis, and when they told her she lied, burst out laughing; then went into convulsions and became dumb. Imagining that Gaufridy was the cause of her extraordinary conduct, and that he could not influence her in the presence of the ecclesiastics, he was at length introduced and confronted with her, but the only effect was the renewal of her convulsions. Unable thus to interrogate her, they proceeded to examine Louis. He confessed to the illicit intercourse but denied all else. Hereupon she recovered speech and related at great length the history of the various charms or spells laid upon her by Gaufridy.

At the next session of the court Gaufridy was confronted with several witnesses, when, after much hesitation, and with the air of a man completely wearied out, he acknowledged that he had at one time resolved to give up such magic arts as he had ever practiced, whereupon Lucifer appeared and threatened him with misfortune if he renounced his allegiance. He had, however, persisted, and a few days later fell from top to bottom of the staircase at the Church des Accoules, and thought the devil had tried to break his neck in this manner, but he received no hurt. He also said he had resolved at last to burn his book of magic, and sought for it, but the devil had hidden it away. This worthy had previously warned him that if he destroyed it, he (Satan) would raise what he forcibly styled "*un tintamarre épouvantable*." He also gave a long account of the orgies at the witches' sabbath.

At a subsequent examination he took back all these statements, which he said had only been made in the hope that by a frank confession he might escape death. His retraction, however, was all in vain. On April 18, 1611, the court passed sentence upon him. He was condemned to make the *amende honorable*, to be put to the torture, then fastened to the stake, and his body pierced with red-hot irons, after which he was to be burned alive and his ashes scattered to the winds.

Under the torture he again confessed that he had been guilty of sorcery and had attended the witches' sabbaths, but fortuately for his neighbors accused no one besides Madeleine of frequenting them.

At length, amid the execrations of an immense mob, the unhappy man was conducted to the stake. He walked between two Capuchins, who did not spare to exhort and comfort him, but so great was his agitation that, as they reported, the tokens of repentance he displayed were at best equivocal. He had foretold that heavy misfortunes would attend his execution, and this was in a manner realized. The Sieur Desprade, who was betrothed to the daughter of the President of Basle, was assassinated in the crowd by the Chevalier De Monteroux, a girl standing by being severely wounded in the momentary scuffle. The murderer escaped. Persons fell from the trees and were picked up dead, and an immense number of accidents of every kind undoubtedly attended the sinister ceremony. "Such events," remarks a worthy writer of the time, "are fitting accompaniments of the death of a sorcerer, that pest of humanity."

CHLORAL AGAINST SEA-SICKNESS.

"L. B." writes to the London *Times*: "There is nothing very new in the treatment of sea-sickness pursued by Dr. Giraldès. I have myself recommended chloral for this purpose for upward of three years, and about eighteen months ago had the opportunity of proving its value in the case of a celebrated vocalist, who suffered so severely from *mal de mer* that whenever she crossed either channel she was unable to sing for a week afterward. By my advice, this lady took the chloral on starting from Holyhead to Kingstown on a Saturday morning, did not experience the least symptom of discomfort, though the sea was very rough, and was able to sing the part of *Marguerite*, in 'Faust,' on the following Monday evening. She has since repeatedly used the same means, with as complete success.

My particular object in writing to you is to impress certain precautions on such of your lay readers as may, on perusal of the experience of Dr. Giraldès, be induced to try this valuable remedy for a most distressing evil.

First, no person should take more than twenty grains of chloral, or its equivalent of two teaspoonsful of the syrup of chloral in one dose, without the advice of a physician. Secondly, the action of the drug will be much expedited by diluting the dose largely, say, with half a tumbler of water. Thirdly, the remedy should be taken before the vessel is in motion, but not until every arrangement has been made which will insure the patient against being disturbed or roused during the passage. Fourthly, the patient should lie down, and, weather permitting, remain on deck. Fifthly, although chloral taken in the dose indicated will generally induce sleep, the patient may pass into a semi-conscious dreamy state, quite as favorable for the purpose under consideration. The drug is, however, cumulative in its action, and must not, therefore, on a short passage, be repeated. More than two years ago I ventured to prevent a lady going to Ostend from taking a fourth repetition of what I ascertained to be 20-grain doses of chloral, which she had been told by a friend must be continued at short intervals till she slept. On arrival at our destination she was taken off the vessel in a perfectly unconscious state. In long voyages, however, as to America, I have advised, with success, two doses of twenty grains, taken at intervals of eight or ten hours, and afterward five-grain doses twice daily till the patient becomes accustomed to the motion of the vessel. Persons always have and always will use remedies without medical advice, and accidents will continue to occasionally result from such practices. It is the recollection of the many such misadventures which have already attended the use of chloral taken unadvisedly for the relief of pain, that induces me to think these precautions for its use in sea-sickness worthy of a place in the *Times*."

A RATTLESNAKE EATEN.

The Rochester *Express* says: "A scientific gentleman of this city, and a great gourmand, (we are not permitted to give his name, but he is well known here,) has demonstrated that rattlesnake is a safe, and, he says, extremely palatable article of food. Sometime ago he received a rather startling present by express from a gentleman in the South. On removing the covering, a large and very powerful rattlesnake, four or five feet in length, and about as thick around as the largest part of a man's arm, was discovered in a cage of wicker-work. He was very lively, and his age, as indicated by the number of his rattles, was nine years. After keeping him some time he was killed, skinned, and cooked, and the gentleman and several of his friends, including three or four ladies, made a hearty dinner off the flesh, which, they say, tastes very much like that of the common eel."

ANCIENT NAMES.

THE ETYMOLOGICAL ARCHITECTURE OF THE COUNTRY.

THE NOMENCLATURE OF OUR CITY—A PLEA FOR THE REPLACEMENT OF OLD NAMES.

Young Juliet asks, "What's in a name?" A very fair answer would be, everything. In all ages men respected names, and sometimes thought there was a sort of divinity or luck in them, good or bad. Those ancients were, as a general rule, most critical in their choice of names, and a verse in the Chaldean language (quoted by Fabricius, a writer of the Middle Ages,) says: "Do not change barbarous names, for the names of every nation have come to them from the gods." If this belief was an error, it was none the less a cherished one in all ages, and in our own is still respected among men. The etymologists of the present day are anxious to look into the meaning of old names of all kinds, and they give a thousand explanations accordingly, most of which are blunders and a few of them nearly right. Some people still suppose that Rome was named from Romulus, Britain from Brute, Italy from Italus, America from Amerigo Vespucci; to say nothing of parchment from Pergamus, cordwainer from Cordova, arras from a town in Flanders, &c. But the pursuit and study are good, and the truths will show themselves by and by. The explorers of this field are many, and among them Rev. Isaac Taylor, in his "Words and Places," has traversed it lately in a noticeable way. In accordance with this tendency of literature, our Congress seems disposed to regulate the naming of our American localities, and so rescue, as far as possible, the significant old nomenclature of the tribes who were (*Troes fuerunt!*) our precursors on this continent. Such is the meaning of a recent report from Washington, and the following observations have suggested themselves on the subject, in a very informal and passing way.

The place nomenclatures of these United States have been ridiculed a good deal by those who do not build up cities and towns as fast as we do; and, to say the truth, some of our namings are grotesque enough to try anybody's patience, the choice of them being remarkably unhandsome, and remarkably wanting in fitness and good taste—as everybody who looks on our magnificent map will be disposed to admit. But there may be pleas in abatement; and at the same time it is our good fortune that many of our localities have kept their ancient names, autochthonous and born of the ground, and pronounced for ages by the native tribes; while, at the same time, thousands of such names, though supplanted by modern impositions, remain still on record and good for any future opportunity of repentance and restoration that men of taste—and especially men of Congress—may afford or suggest. Some of our actual names are very stately and sonorous. The fine ear of a Roman augur would approve them, though some of the Roman poets, committing long and short, would find a few of them as hard as Æquotuticum, that baffled Horace. But the names of our own great northern lakes are very good. Nothing could be finer than Erie and Ontario; and Niagara the cataract, would be still grander and louder if it had kept the right old sound that Oliver Goldsmith gave it, with the accent on the third syllable, thus echoing the thunder of Guayra, or the torrent falls of South America. Ticonderoga, Saranac, Saratoga, Hoosack, Adirondack, Massachusetts are excellent names, and there are hundreds like them scattered over the hills and rivers of our North-eastern States. The Missouri, the Mississippi, the Mystic, the Suanee, the Wabash, the Chesapeake, the Ohio, the Potomac, the Kentucky, &c., are of the same happy quality, while Michigan, Iowa, Arkansas, Utah, Oregon, Montana and other State names give an air of dignified ancientry to the continental map. It is to be regretted, however, that the available old names have not been used so frequently as they might, since they still exist side by side, or in the shadow of those that supplanted them. This is especially the case in many strong-featured localities, like that Adirondack region recently set aside to be the picturesque and perpetual fief of the people at large. The mountain peaks and waters of that country have been clothed upon by a set of names which, however well meant, are very misfitting. Ouikorla is called Mount Seward, Onowarlah Mount Colden, Henoga Mount McIntyre, Henodowada the Indian Pass, the lofty Tahawus is Mount Marcy, and a score of others are in a similar masquerade. The lakes and rivers also wear their modern disguises. Andiataroete is called Lake George, and Caniadarea-Guarante is known as Lake Champlain. Onniske (white or silver lake) bears the dreadful name of Pharaoh, and Tawista (the mountain-cup) is called Colden Lake. Some of the new names are very grotesque. One hill is called Wallface, another Haystack, another Big Pitch-off, another Poke-o-Moonshine. All this and a good deal more of the sort are very bad indeed, and either Congress or common sense would be justified in interfering with a high hand and removing, so to speak, such an intolerable deal of stucco from the etymological architecture of the country.

But it may be argued that this restoration would be of little worth, since the American languages have belonged to a set of barbarous tribes, and the meanings of their words are of little value in the arguments of the men of speech-science. This, however, is a great mistake, and one that the etymologists have not done very much to rectify. The American dialects did not drop from the clouds nor grow out of the ground, but they came (how or at what time nobody can distinctly see) from the general stock of human speech as uttered on the older continents of the world—Europe, Asia, and Africa. The rudest-looking or sounding Algonquin or Blackfoot word is own brother or cousin-german to some dignified and far-descended part of speech in the Keltic, Semitic, Aryan, or classic vocabularies—a statement which will not be credited just now, but which will yet be shown plainly enough to establish the great fact that there is but one human speech of many dialects on the earth, as it was in the beginning and shall be to the end. A few students of languages and races have tried to find out how this continent was peopled at first, and Humboldt and others have been aware of certain resemblances between American words and those of Eastern Asia, leading them, logically enough, to think the origins of our nation, races, and dialects were in China, Japan, and Mongolia. But those inquirers do not look to the Atlantic side. They seem to dread those broad and stormy spaces and love not the Keltic wilderness beyond. In this they are too timid. Like Hubert the archer, in *Ivanhoe*, they "do not allow for the wind"—the trade wind. Great men were living before Agamemnon, and great pilots, or little pilots "plunged the steep" of the Atlantic before Columbus. The American vocabularies swarm with Keltic and Semitic words that must have come over during that night of time, whether by way of the Azores and the Trades, or from Faroe by Iceland and Erbeland (Newfoundland) to Vinland; whether, to use the words of Lamartine—

Whether, mid-sea, the daring ship swept o'er,
Or the light bark crept cautious by the shore.

The shores of America were found from the East before 1492. In the Monasticon Britannicum, an old Latin work on the subject of Irish missionaries, the name America is mentioned, long before the time of Columbus. Mr. De Costa notices it in his recent book on maritime discovery. But stronger evidence will yet be recognized in the nomenclatures of America, both coastwise and inland.

The subject is a large one. But it can be only touched on here, in a passing way for readers who run as they read, and with reference to names and facts of the more familiar sort. And, talking of American names, we turn to the beautiful name of Erie. It is shortened from Erige, and was derived, says Father Hennepin, from a cat, because the word means cat in Huron speech; an explanation as good as any given by Bopp, or by Max Muller, who tells us that the Gunga (Ganges) is named from "Go-go," since rivers have always a going motion. Lake Erie is in the British Isles. It is the Scotch Lough Ree, the Irish Lough Rea, and the seven or eight Irks of England—all meaning water and river. Our Erie, or Irk, gave its name to the Iroquois and Horicans. It is to be observed that savage races would be named from their haunts; and most of the New-York tribes are named from lakes and rivers, like the Canadians. Canada is one of the truest names in the world, meaning lakes and waters in American speech, as well as in Keltic. Among the Onondagas *caneada* meant lake, and the Oneidas, Senecas and other tribes used it in the same way. Another name for lake in that region was caneadarea. This is the grand word, Ontario, taken from the native utterance by the French. Nobody perceives that there is an Ontario in New-York State. It was called Caneadarea, and it now wears the French mask of "Champlain." The names Canada (Lat. *unda*) and Ontario are formed on the Tuscarora word *awn*, which is also Keltic, and means water and river. The Tuscarora vocabulary is very Irish in some places.

Coming to Lake George, we find it was at first Andiataroete, which meant "lake-narrowing." This term holds the words Canada and *tirocte*—the latter being and meaning the Keltic word "throat," that is, narrow passage. The Caniadarea or Ontario leads us to the Ohio. Ontario ends with the word ohio—a term found in twenty places, both home and foreign, and everywhere meaning water or river. In England it is the sylvan Wye, the wanderer of the woods, and in Holland, Abyssinia, Ceylon, Persia, and China is the Y, the Oya, the Aya, the How, the Ho, and the Vy. The French call water *eau*, and wine *ai*. That musical Ohio runs fairly round the world. Turning to Niagara, we find it bearing a name of the same kind. The river is in Scotland, Germany, Africa, and elsewhere. In Scotland it is the Auna-Garry, or Garry River. It is also the Neckar and the Niger. The Niger is called the Quorra, which is the Keltic Garry, the South American Guayra, as well as the Kur of the Caucasus. *Nachar*, the Chaldean word for river, is of course the root of all the Niagaras. Niagara holds the Yarrow as well as the Garry; and it is therefore no wonder that so many Scotchmen emigrate in that direction. They hear a voice of home in the thunder of that "matchless cataract." Our Wabash is the Arabic *habish*, the Celtic *affys*, the old English *vipse*, all meaning water and river. The English *vipsy* meant also drink, and was pronounced *upsee*, in days when men drank their *upsee-freese*, as they termed it. Upsee and Wabash make a curious companionship, but a true one. It is fortunate that such a venerable word should be kept in our place vocabulary and blazoned on the roll of our battle-ships. It may be added that Wabash and *awn* give the name Afesan or Amazon, a term for river in Persia, Turkestan, Italy, and other countries. It holds *beas*, the Keltic word for water, the *mesi* of the Japanese, and is part of the Missouri and Mississippi; the latter holding also the term *zab* or *spa*, which means river all over the world.

Coming home to Manhattan, we see it washed by the noble Mohegan, or Mocanaduk, which our Dutchmen have called Hudson. It once gave name to the Mohegans and Mohawks, and, still further west, to the Mohicanders, truly termed the "River Indians" in the *Indian Chronicle*. Mohegan and Michigan are the same, and all are represented by the Keltic *boena*, river or sea. *Tuk* is the word for water in twenty languages, native and foreign. It is to be noted that Mocanatuk was pronounced Manhattok and Manhatto by the Dutch, and that Manhattan is derived from the name of the river itself—a genuine Keltic name as was ever wafted over the seas of the ancient West. No wonder, therefore, that the large and the largest family of the Kelts should have such a strong liking for New-York and "all its goods."

To all this it may be added that the name New-York has also a wonderful fitness for this ground. In the first place, old York was called Portus Felix, and nature herself has awarded that happy style to the New. But there is even a better reason. Old *Ea-fore* was built at the confluence of two strong rivers, the Ouse and the Foss; and thence its forky name. Fork means in the Keltic the angle of two rivers, and means the same all over the world. The angle where the Jumna meets the Ganges is called the *Priag*. Old Eafore was set on a great water fork; and New Eafore is set on another, and a grander—a curious cosmographical fact, which none of the historians has noticed. The nomenclature of our City is as true and dignified as that of any other city extant, whether we call it Manhattan or New-York.

Passing over the ferry to the astonishing City of Brooklyn, we may pause to state that its name was shaped on *Bruk* and *lein*, two Low German words for "Little Heights"—part of the meaning always, and still clinging to the site. In the Metoac speech, the place was called Ipetonga, or "high sandy bluff;" and this vindicates the other explanation. Looking round from those "Heights," we find ourselves in Sewanachy. This was the old name of Long Island; and it was a most expressive one, meaning sea-land or island. *Sewan* is an American and Keltic word for water, and *acha* means land. Suanee is a river down South: "Down by the Suanee River, long, long ago!" In Virginia, (see Strachey's old book,) the word is spelled Suckawana, the true shape of it modernized into Susquehanna and Suanee. It is a very noticeable but unnoticed fact that Sucawana and Suanee are the two Gaulish names for the same stream—Sequana and Seine. When did they come over to the United States? A most interesting question. Suanee was a good old Keltic word for drink. The English wrote it down *sawney*, and said very wisely it was a sort of Scotch beverage. Sewanachy is, therefore, a word of the most dignified ancientry worthy of all acceptation, meaning, as it does, the sea-land or island, and if the men of Congress shall restore it to its place the lovers of American antiquities will be much obliged to them. But one more little fact connected with *suanee* may be mentioned. The Mohegans called the Dutch of Manhattan "swanekins"—that is, "people who live beside the waters."

And there is yet another curious fact connected with *suanee*. The upper reaches of the Hudson were called Sewanataty—a name as truly Keltic as Moheganituk—and carrying the same riverine meaning. *Taty* is a Keltic and Pelasgian term for water, found in our own words Tweed and tide. Our future poets who shall sing of our old rivers, will make good use of the musical names of Sewanataty and Mohecanituk—words that will be spelled as variously, no doubt, as the honored name of Shakespeare is at present.

Looking now toward the interior of the country for a change, we see among the crowd of American mountains something very like the Hindu-coosh. Hindu, or *andi*, means mountain in many languages and countries. It is seen in the great Colorado range, where it has the shape of Uinta. People do not recognize it in anti-Libanus and anti-Taurus, but it is there. It is on the peak of the Andes, along with the Coptic word *yes*, or *goos*, meaning hill everywhere, and showing itself in the Oriental Coosh, the Greek Ossa, and the American Hoosac. The Hindu-coosh in South America is startling enough. But the Andes are in the Himalayan range. This is stated by Col. McGregor Tod, one who knows, and this statement is decisive of the fact here maintained. Our own Uinta, then, represents not alone the Andi of Bogota and the Andes, but the Antis and Hindus of the elder continent; and this gives a dignity to the natural magnificence of that youngest of our States—or one that will shortly be such. Of course this derivation for Uinta is not Keltic. But the Orientals had their share in our native languages of the Western borders. The Keltic did not originate them all, being naturally strongest on the Atlantic side of America.

Look at the giant of the Adirondacks—Tahawus—standing a head and shoulders above all his brothers on that riverine ground. *Tugh* is Asiatic and Keltic for hill range, as everybody will remember; and this term added to the word *coosh*, gives the proper style of our king of the mountains. Tahawus should never have been disfigured by the words Mount Marcy. But he will certainly outlive them.

A hundred instances like the foregoing could be added here, to show that our native nomenclature is not so barbarous and insignificant as people are apt to think, and that it would be a good thing to preserve as much of it as possible in the naming and re-naming of our localities. It is not to be expected, perhaps, that New-York should call itself Manhattan, or Boston take back its good old name of Shawmut, or Philadelphia announce itself from the centennary palace as Conestoga restored; but there is a great crowd of names which should be removed and replaced. Our mountains, rivers and valleys should get their former titles, and some of our cities should change theirs—Cincinnati, for instance, and also Topeka, capital of Kansas. This last would have done well enough, if Senator Pomeroy had not let the world know that it means "potato" in American speech. After such a heartless betrayal as this, there is nothing for that metropolis but a fresh baptism such as would leave it a fair chance unhandicapped in its race of worldly prosperity.

A REVIVALIST'S ERROR.

The Lewiston (Me.) Journal says: "Camp Meeting" John Allen, one Sunday, at Phillips, Me., opened the Bible and read—"The works of His hands are variety," and he went on and preached a sermon on the variety of God's work. On reaching home he looked at the text once more, and exclaimed, "Wife, what have I done? Our God is a God of *verity*. The works of His hand are verity,' and I called it *variety*."

THE EX-EMPIRE.

A WEALTHY DYNASTY AND ITS PARTISANS.

From the London Daily News.

Last session that very honorable gentleman, M. Rouher, publicly gave his solemn word that he was ignorant of the existence of a Central Committee of Appeal to the People—in other terms, of an organized Bonapartist conspiracy. Men who have held office for twenty years are necessarily adepts at constructing sentences, and literally M. Rouher's statement was doubtless true. It would have argued small craft on the part of a Bonapartist conspirator had it not been literally true. M. Rouher is a commander in chief who has to lead forces in the open field. For the honor of his party, and for the sake of his own prestige, he must seem irreproachable, and his mode of warfare be unexceptionable. If the very small Parliamentary troop which works under him is supported by hordes of marauders who fall upon the enemy's flank, spring mines under them, and perpetually harass them, while he and his few men struggle gallantly to the front, and against apparently tremendous odds, that is no business of his. He does not lead the marauders and he may wash his hands of them. Soon the question of Bonapartist conspiracies will be brought before the Assembly incidentally to the election of M. De Bourgoing, and on that occasion M. Rouher will be able to stand up and swear feelingly, with his hand on his heart, that no illegal plots have been organized with his sanction; that no compromising documents exist in his house, and that not a franc of money for corrupt purposes has passed through his hands. But he will not put up M. Gavini or M. Galloni De Istria to swear the same thing about themselves, nor will he venture to read any letter from M. Janvier De La Motte disclaiming by oath, on that Ex-Prefect's behalf, all knowledge of plots and corruptive moneys. If we suppose a converse question, we shall see that M. Rouher could not act otherwise than he will do, for how can a man conscientiously swear to the existence of a plot carried on out of his sight? M. Rouher, who is a lawyer, knows that suspicion is no evidence, and out of the mouth of this righteous and punctilious gentleman will the whole Bonapartist faction be justified in the people's eyes.

We, however, who have not the honor to be party leaders profess to know a great deal more about Bonapartist conspiracies than M. Rouher, and we begin by saying that never was a deposed dynasty better supplied with the nerve of war than that of Napoleon III. Many credulous people still believe the contrary. After the 4th of September devoted partisans circulated the assurance that the Emperor had been almost beggared; Napoleon himself informed an interviewer that, excepting the Empress' jewels and an estate in Spain, which yielded little, the family had absolutely nothing; and shortly afterward a great deal of sympathy was excited for the imperial lady, who was obliged to sell her jewels at a public auction. But the facts are these: The Emperor's civil list was £1,000,000, which, added to the Empress' dotation, and to the revenues of the woods and forest, amounting between them to about 11,000,000 francs, made a total of some £1,440,000, which every year was paid over to M. Bure, his Majesty's private treasurer. Out of this sum the expenses of five imperial residences, pensions to various members of the Emperor's family, the cost of the finest stud in Europe, and hospitalities on a scale of lavish magnificence had to be defrayed. During the first five years of the Empire the civil list proved insufficient. Extravagance ran such riot through all the services of the household that there were large annual deficits, and it was then that Gen. Rollin, a clear-headed man, was appointed steward, with instructions to introduce order into the finances. He, with M. Bure to assist him, succeeded. From that time expenditure was kept within income, but the expenses were still so heavy that the sum which M. Wolmer, the private cashier, booked monthly to the Emperor's privy purse did not exceed £4,000, and out of this privy purse the Emperor had to pay his consort's pin-money, the salaries of the Empress' ladies in waiting, his own personal adornments, and all his donations to charities. Now the Empress was never remarkable for rigid economy, nor was the Emperor a niggard. The Empress' disbursements for millinery and jewels are computed by connoisseurs to have been never less than £25,000 a year; as to the Emperor he was continually settling the debts of spendthrift relatives (he paid Prince Achille Murat's three times,) he had newspapers and individual journalists in his pay, and his name figured for liberal subscriptions in all important charities. Under such circumstances £48,000 a year was not much; indeed, judging by the accounts of the privy purse it would seem that, far from being able to economize a single franc, the Emperor must have been always in straits for money. When the liquidation of the civil list was undertaken in 1871 such would have been the impression forced upon any candid accountant; and the candid accountant would have furthermore been struck by the entire absence of suspicious items in the imperial household's budgets. It may here be remarked, parenthetically, that on the morning of the 4th of September M. Wolmer, the cashier, had in hand a sum of £60,000, which the Empress might have drawn by check had she pleased, to pay her journey to London. She neglected to do so, and it was about this money that the Bonapartists afterward raised an outcry, accusing the Republic of having robbed the dethroned exiles, and bitterly upbraiding M. Wolmer for having paid over the sum to M. Ernest Picard, the new Finance Minister, instead of packing it in a carpet-bag and steaming with it for Chiselhurst. But the fact is the £60,000 belonged to the civil list, not to the privy purse, and was justly applied to settling the outstanding debts of the collapsed household.

Now, however, this question arises: If the Emperor's ostensible revenue was so little in excess of his requirements, how and where did he find money enough to remit, in the course of eighteen years, £930,000 to a single London banker for investments in English securities? How was he enabled to endow the Duc De Morny, M. De Persigny, M. Walewski, M. Mocquart, Marshal St. Arnaud, and numerous other old friends, with estates costing from £40,000 to £100,000 each? How could he afford to present our friend M. Rouher with the beautiful domain of Cercey, near Brune? How was it that he at one time kept no less than fifteen daily, but unremunerative, Bonapartist papers going in town and country? How was it, again, that at general elections the expenses of many official candidates were covered wholly out of his bounty? And, finally, how was it that in addition to the official police staff on duty in the imperial palaces, his Majesty maintained an occult staff of twenty-four Corsicans, whose salaries were never entered on any estimates submitted to the Legislature? We might multiply these queries, but they all lead to this inference: that Napoleon III. had modes of raising money outside his avowed revenue, and that these extra funds were kept account of in private ledgers, which M. Mocquart and afterward M. Conti had more to do with than M. Bure. It would be childish to pretend to ignore that out of all new loans, State and municipal, out of companies like the Credit Mobilier, and out of the demolitions in Paris, the French Augustus turned many a penny, that he had two stock-brokers in his employ who had early intelligence of all profitable news, and that moreover the system of *virements*, that is, of appropriation to the "Maison de l'Empereur" of sums voted in the budgets for divers departments, enabled him to draw from the public purse at his discretion. Here is an example of how *virements* were worked for the imperial behoof. In 1866 the Emperor started the *Petit Moniteur*, which sold at one sou, that is, one centime less than the cost of the stamp it bore. As all other political newspapers were then selling at three sous the *Petit Moniteur* soon reached a circulation of 300,000, and the daily cost in stamps to the privy purse was, therefore, £720. To silence the carpings of the opposition this sum was actually paid every day in the Emperor's name to the Finance Office, and one can only conclude it was drawn from the four million pounds or so a year which were diverted from the sums voted to the war and navy budgets for artillery experiments and the building of new ships. In 1869 the Emperor again started the *Peuple*, under the editorship of M. Duvernois, now in jail for swindling, which sold for one sou, the stamp having then been reduced to five centimes, and which had a circulation of 60,000, entailing a daily expense of £120 on the Emperor. One need not go deep into the imperial budgets to understand how in 1870 three iron-clads stated on paper to be building were discovered to be non-existent, and how some 200 new field-pieces, which the public had paid for, failed to put in an appearance. With regard to the Emperor, these private levies, joined to Stock Exchange profits, resulted in this fact, that at the present moment the Bonaparte family, over whose embarrassments many well-meaning persons have wailed, are large holders of house property in London, Paris, and New-York, besides possessing a very handsome fortune in convertible stocks. When the Emperor told his interviewer that he was next door to ruined, he was consequently indulging in a playful hoax, though he told the truth so far that none of his recondit savings had been invested in his own name. As to the Empress' jewels, her Majesty's reason for selling them was the very simple one, that having no sovereign splendor to keep up it was more useful to her to have £80,000 in ready money, than the value of that sum in locked-up diamonds.

But it may here be contended that nothing is easier than to advance such statements, seeing that the Bonapartes cannot come forward to disprove them. We admit that disproof would be difficult, for the family at Chiselhurst would have to explain how they have kept up their party propaganda on such a gigantic scale for the last three years. Immediately after the war, when no journal advocating Bonapartist views could find a sale, four newspapers in Paris and twelve in the provinces were suddenly launched under imperial colors; and it is notorious that the proprietor of one of the Parisian sheets, who had previously been a Liberal, received £40,000 to alter his opinions. Since then some 3,000,000 photographs of the Emperor or Prince Imperial, with seditious mottos, and some 2,000,000 Bonapartist tracts, (we quote official figures,) have been seized by the Police. But how many have escaped unseized? M. Haentjens, member for the Sarthe, who manages the Photograph Department of the propaganda, could alone tell how many portraits have been issued; and M. Janvier De La Motte, who circulates the tracts, could speak of a pretty printer's bill if he acknowledged all the anti-Republican effusions with which he has inundated the provinces. There is at this present writing a Bonapartist committee at work in every canton, and a Central Committee in all the chief manufacturing cities. Each of these committees draws pretty much according to its needs for funds wherewith to carry on the secret warfare; and M. De la Motte and his compeers never refused a check that is likely to convert electors.

FINANCIAL.

$1,000,000
MUNICIPAL BONDS
OF THE
CITY OF CINCINNATI
Are Offerd for Sale

in coupon bonds of $1,000 and $500, bearing seven and three-tenths (7 3-10) per cent. interest, payable Jan. 1 and July 1 in each year at the American Exchange National Bank in New-York.

These bonds are part of an issue of $10,000,000 authorized to be made for the construction BY THE CITY OF CINCINNATI of a line of railway from said city to Chattanooga, Tenn., the income of which is paid directly into the Treasury of Cincinnati.

THE FAITH AND CREDIT OF THE CITY IS PLEDGED FOR THE PAYMENT OF PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST OF THIS LOAN, AND THE CITY GOVERNMENT OF CINCINNATI IS REQUIRED BY LAW, ANNUALLY, TO LEVY A TAX SUFFICIENT TO PAY THE INTEREST AND PROVIDE A SINKING FUND FOR THE FINAL REDEMPTION OF THE BONDS.

$2,700,000 of this loan have been heretofore issued, and the bonds are now selling at 103 AND INTEREST.

EACH PROPOSAL will state the rate of premium that is bid, to which will be added accrued interest from Jan. 1 to date of payment.

FULL PAYMENT may be made and the bonds delivered on Jan. 20, or at the pleasure of the bidder, at any date not later than March 1. In case of deferred payments, a marginal deposit of five per cent. will be required.

ALLOTMENTS will be made at the earliest possible day after the opening of the bids.

The right is reserved to reject any proposals, and to allot a portion of any bid should the total bids exceed the amount now offered.

The total indebtedness of the City of Cincinnati was, on Oct. 17, 1874	$9,599,500
And its entire debt after the issue of the whole of the present loan will be about	16,000,000
The property owned by the city is valued at	20,000,000
The property assessed for taxation in 1873 was	180,926,390

AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, No. 128 Broadway, Dec. 30, 1874.

This Bank will receive sealed proposals for One Million Dollars 7-30 Bonds of the City of Cincinnati, redeemable in 1902—principal and interest payable at this Bank—in accordance with the above advertisement.

Bids will be opened Jan. 9, prox., at 12 o'clock M.

GEORGE S. COE,
President American Exchange National Bank.

OFFICE OF PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY, PITTSBURG, PENN., Dec. 5, 1874.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE HOLDers of the Third Mortgage Bonds of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company maturing May 1, 1875, that the Pennsylvania Company, in charge of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad, under its lease to the "Pennsylvania Railroad Company," are prepared to pay, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, all of the said bonds on and after DEC. 15, 1874, at par and interest to the date of presentation, at any time before maturity.
THOMAS A. SCOTT, President.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND, No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1874.

THIS COMPANY WILL PURCHASE FOR its Sinking Fund its first mortgage Seven per Cent. bonds to the amount of ($29,320) Twenty-nine Thousand Three Hundred and Twenty Dollars in Cash, and invites proposals for the surrender of any of said bonds to that extent.
Bids should be addressed to the "Committee on Sinking Fund," at this office on or before the 9th day of January, 1875, at 12 o'clock M. when the same will be opened and the amount awarded to the most favorable bidders for the Company. H. C. HICKS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1874.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company, and for Inspectors, will be held at the Company's Office, No. 71 Wall st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1875, commencing at 12 o'clock M. and closing at 1 o'clock P. M. A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1874.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this bank for the election of eleven Directors to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the banking-house, Tuesday, 12th January, 1875. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. By order of the Board.
C. V. BANTA, Cashier.

AN ELECTION OF FIVE TRUSTEES OF THE NEW-YORK BALANCE DOCK COMPANY will be held at the office of the President of the company, No. 12 Wall st., in the City of New-York, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M. on the second WEDNESDAY of January proximo.
JAMES B. NICHOLSON, Secretary.
Dated New-York, Dec. 31, 1874.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1874.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF THIS institution for the ensuing year, and for three inspectors for the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking-house on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13, 1875. Poll open from 2 to 3 o'clock.
GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1874.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will take place at the banking-house on TUESDAY, the 12th of January, 1875.
Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

ORANGE AND NEWARK HORSE RAILROAD Company's Seven per Cent. Second Mortgage Bonds, principal and interest guaranteed by New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company. A few thousand for sale by WITHERELL & JONES,
Dealers in Investment Securities,
No. 6 Wall st.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1874.

ELECTION.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS will be held at the office of this bank on TUESDAY, Jan 12 next, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
E. WILSON, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1874.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR NINE Directors and for three Inspectors of next election, will be held at the banking-house, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1875. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
F. E. LATHROP, Assistant Cashier.

THE GERMAN AMERICAN BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1874.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS of this bank for election of Directors, &c., will be held at the banking-room on MONDAY, 11th of January next, between 12 M. and 2 P. M. By order of the Board. O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1874.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS for the ensuing year will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1875, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. A. GILBERT, Cashier.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1874.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of this bank, No. 33 Nassau st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1875, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
GEORGE W. PERKINS, Cashier.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1874.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS WILL BE held on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, from 1 to 2 P. M.
ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

GROCERS' BANK, Dec. 23, 1874.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS WILL BE HELD at the banking-house on Jan. 12, 1875, from 12 M. to 1 P. M. B. E. WATSON, Cashier.

CITY RAILROAD and GAS
STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
CHARLES OTIS, No. 47 Exchange place.

Wanted, Broadway and Seventh Avenue Bonds, Dry Dock and East Broadway do.

GAS, CITY RAILROAD,
TRUST COMPANIES, BANK STOCKS,
Insurance Scrip and stock. If you wish to buy or sell apply to SAMUEL M. SMITH, No. 71 Wall st.

METROPOLITAN, NEW-YORK MUTUAL, Manhattan, and Williamsburg Gas Stocks, City Railroad and Trust Companies Stocks, bought and sold by W. C. OYES, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine st.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1874.

ELECTION.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-rooms, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

WHETHER YOU WISH TO BUY OR SELL any kind of Bonds, Stocks, &c., write or consult SAMUEL R. McLEAN, Equitable Building, No. 120 Broadway, Post Office Box No. 2,199.

A GENTLEMAN OF LARGE BUSINESS EX-perience, with means and credit, will entertain proposals to engage in a legitimate and safe business. Principals only address. G. H., Box No. 746, Post Office; all letters will be strictly confidential.

A MEMBER OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE would like to connect himself with some stock house. Address NEW MEMBER, Box No. 181 Times Office.

HASSLER'S FINANCIAL REPORT, ISSUED FRIDAYS, contains information for all owners of railroad securities: $2 a year. No. 7 Wall st.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT, without bonds.
J. C. CLINTON, No. 40 East 18th st.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

FINANCIAL.

10 PER CENT.
CHOICE CITY BONDS,
INTEREST PROMPTLY PAID IN NEW-YORK.
ALSO, OTHER FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES PAYING 10 TO 15 PER CENT.
FOR SALE BELOW PAR, BY
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
STOCK BROKERS AND AUCTIONEERS,
NO. 43 PINE ST., N. Y.
N. B.—Investment Securities our specialty 23 years.

STOCKS
OF THE
City of New-York.
GEO. K. SISTARE,
No. 24 Nassau st.
Other choice Municipal investments.

E. D. RANDOLPH, H. W. BICKLEY. BANKING-HOUSE OF EDMUND D. RANDOLPH & CO., No. 6 Wall st., N. Y., Jan. 1, 1875.

WE THIS DAY OPEN A HOUSE IN PHILA-delphia under the name of RANDOLPH, BICKLEY & Co., which will also be the title of the New-York house from this date. Mr. WM. J. BLACK is admitted to an interest in the firm.
EDMUND D. RANDOLPH & CO.

DIVIDENDS.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 1, 1874.

COUPONS OF THE CONSOLIDATION BONDS OF the State of South Carolina due Jan. 1, 1875, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the National Park Bank, New-York, and at the Treasury, Columbia, S. C.
Coupons due July 1, 1874, on Consolidation Bonds that may be issued in exchange for Fundable Bonds, will also be paid at any time on presentation at the above-mentioned places. F. L. CARDOZA,
Treasurer South Carolina.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-quarter per Cent. upon its capital stock, payable on the 1st day of February next, at the Union Trust Company of New-York.
The transfer books will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, the 9th day of January next, and be reopened on the morning of Tuesday, the 2d day of Febuary next. E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 395 CANAL ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable on and after Jan. 2, 1875.
A. C. MILNE, Secretary.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1874.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE this day declared a dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per cent., payable on and after Jan. 2, 1875. The transfer books will be closed from this date until Jan. 11. JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

ELEVENTH WARD BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1874.

FIFTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-half per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after Jan. 4, 1875. CHAS. E. BROWN, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1874.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of all taxes, payable on and after 2d Janua y, 1875. The Transfer Books will be closed from 24th inst., P. M., to 2d prox.
ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

SANDUSKY, MANSFIELD AND NEWARK RAILROAD CO., REORGANIZED, SANDUSKY, OHIO, Dec. 26, 1874.

THE COUPON MATURING JAN. 1, 1875, upon the consolidated Bonds of the Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark Railroad Company, (reorganized,) will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Union Trust Company, New-York.
J. O. MOSS, Treasurer.

COMMERCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE, No. 101 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1875.

TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANnual dividend of FIVE per cent. has this day been declared, payable on and after MONDAY, the 11th inst.
WM. E. HONIE, Secretary.

STRAITSVILLE CANNEL COAL COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
No. 115 Broadway, Room No. 7.
The coupons of the mortgage bonds of this Company, due Jan. 15, will be paid on and after th t day, at the Murray Hill Bank. WM. A. DARLING, Treasurer.

THIRTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 170 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1875.

CASH CAPITAL	$200,000 00
NET ASSETS, JAN. 1, 1875	407,013 39

A semi-annual dividend of Ten (10) per Cent. is payable on demand. WM. JAFFRAY, President.
WM. VALENTINE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO, & CO., No. 65 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1874.

THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVI-DEND OF FOUR PER CENT., has been declared by the Directors of this Company, payable Jan. 15, 1875, at our office as above.
The transfer books will be closed Jan. 4, at 2 P. M., and reopened Jan. 16.
THEO. F. WOOD, Assistant Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1874.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of the Cedar Falls and Minnesota Railroad Company, due 1st of January, 1875, will be paid on and after the 2d of January, at the office of J. S. Kennedy & Co., No. 41 Cedar st.
JOHN S. KENNEDY, President.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1874.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free from tax, payable on and after the 2d of January, 1875. Transfer book closed until day of payment. WILLIAM H. COX, Cashier.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1874.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DEclared a dividend from the earnings of the last six months of Three and a Half per Cent., free of taxes, payable Jan. 2, 1875. The transfer books will be closed until Jan. 4. THEO. D. WARREN, Cashier.

BANK OF AMERICA, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1874.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the Bank of America have this day declared a dividend of Five per cent., for the current six months, free from tax, payable to the stockholders on and after Saturday, Jan. 2, 1875. The transfer books will remain closed from this date until the morning of Jan. 7, 1875.
ROBERT JAFFRAY, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable to stockholders on and after Jan. 2, 1875. The transfer books will remain closed until that date. A. GILBERT, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free from tax, payable on the 2d day of January next. The transfer books will be closed until Jan. 4, 1875.
R. B. FERRIS, Cashier.

SIXTEENTH DIVIDEND.
STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 161 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1875.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable on demand.
JAMES M. HODGES, Secretary.

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA.—THE past due coupons of the Consolidated Bonds bought outright at best market rate, or two-thirds cash and one-third interest scrip given, by
JOHN B. MANNING,
No. 78 Broadway and No. 7 New st.

LONG ISLAND BANK, BROOKLYN, Dec. 30, 1874.

100TH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECtors have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1875.
A. J. BEEKMAN, Cashier.

THE JANUARY COUPONS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds of the Jacksonville, North-western and South-eastern Railway Company of Illinois will be paid on presentation at the American Exchange National Bank. W. S. HOOK, Treasurer.

CANNELTON COAL COMPANY OF WEST Virginia.—The coupons due Jan. 1, 1875, of the Bonds of the Cannelton Coal Company, will be paid on and after that date by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company. J. TATNALL LEA, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK Dec. 30, 1874.

THE COUPONS OF THE ANNAPOLIS AND Elk Ridge Railroad Company due 1st January, 1875, will be paid at the office of Messrs. BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1874.

FIFTIETH DIVIDEND.
A semi-annual dividend of Three Dollars per share of the capital stock of this bank will be paid on and after the 2d January ensuing. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1874.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. WILL BE paid on and after Jan. 2, 1875.
ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

OFFICE RIDGEWOOD INSURANCE COMPANY, BROOKLYN, Dec. 28, 1874.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) per Cent. is declared payable Jan. 2, 1875, at the New-York office of this company, No. 184 Broadway.
WM. A. SCOTT, Secretary.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1874.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., FREE of tax, has this day been declared payable Jan. 2, 1875, until which date the transfer books will remain closed. JOHN L. JEWETT, JR., Cashier.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1874.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE declared a Semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT. payable Jan. 2, 1875.
The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

BOWERY NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1874.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE declared a dividend of SIX per Cent., payable on and after Jan. 2, 1875. The transfer-book will be closed until Jan 3. R. HAMILTON, Cashier.

CANTON COMPANY.—THE JAN. 1, 1875, COUpons from the Canton Company Mortgage Bonds will be paid at the office of Brown, Brothers & Co., New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

TO HOLDERS OF OHIO STATE STOCKS.
—Notice is hereby given that the interest due Jan. 1, 1875, on the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank of New-York City, from the 1st to the 16th proximo, and thereafter at our office in this City.
COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 15, 1874.
JAMES WILLIAMS, Auditor of State;
A. T. WIKOFF, Secretary of State;
JOHN LITTLE, Attorney General;
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

OFFICE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY, No. 119 LIBERTY ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1874.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED the usual quarterly Dividend of Two and a Half per Cent., payable on WEDNESDAY, the 20th of January next, at this office. The transfer-books will be closed from Thursday the 31st inst. to Saturday, the 23d proximo. SAMUEL KNOX, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent. from the net earnings, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1875. The transfer books will be closed from this date to Jan. 4, 1875. C. V. BANTA, Cashier.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1875.

FORTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECtors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent., payable on demand.
LINDLEY MURRAY, JR., Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK,
NOS. 341 AND 343 EAST 4TH ST.,
near Avenue D,
NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST

paid on all sums from $5 to $2,000, and five per cent. on the excess over $2,000.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 11 will draw interest from Jan. 1, 1875.

ANDREW MILLS, PRESIDENT.
WILLIAM V. WEBSTER, SECRETARY.

THE ORIENTAL SAVINGS BANK,
No. 430 Grand st., between Attorney and Ridge sts.
A dividend at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum is this day due on all sums of five dollars or more which are now and have been on deposit one or more months since July 1. Sums of interest will be paid at any time after the 21st inst., but if not withdrawn such sums will stand on the books the same as actual cash deposits in the names of the persons to whom they are due.
Deposits before Jan 21 will receive interest from Jan. 1.
WILLIAM P. BUCKMASTER, President.
ROBERT HOE, GEORGE C. SCOFIELD, Vice Presidents.
E. R. KENNEDY, Secretary.
MANNING MERRILL, Auditor.
EUGENE SMITH, Attorney and Counsel.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
1875—JANUARY INTEREST.
The twenty-ninth Semi-annual Interest, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums which have been on deposit for one or more months next previous to Jan. 1, will be credited and paid on and after THURSDAY, Jan. 21.
All interest not called for will remain as principal and draw interest accordingly, and will be entered on the depositors' books any time when presented after the 21st of January.
The bank is open EVERY DAY for the reception and payment of money from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.
Bank-books in German, French, and English.
Bank, No. 58 Bowery, south-west corner Canal st.
E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.
Assets, Over Eleven Million Dollars.
Surplus, One Million Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Deposits on or before Jan. 10 bear interest from Jan. 1.

A dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum has been declared, payable on and after Jan. 18.

G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | N. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK, NOS. 1 AND 3 3D AV.,
Opposite Cooper Institute.
43D SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST.
The Trustees have ordered that INTEREST at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, to Jan. 1, 1875, be paid depositors in accordance with the provisions of the by-laws; or, if not called for, it will draw interest from Jan. 1, the same as a deposit.
Interest commences Jan. 1 on deposits made now.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
PHILIP W. ENGS, A. F. OCKERSHAUSEN, Vice Presidents.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK, THIRD AVENUE, corner Twenty-third street. The usual semi-annual INTEREST at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum will be paid on and after JANUARY 20, on all sums entitled thereto on the FIRST DAY OF JANUARY. Money deposited on or before JANUARY 20, will draw interest FROM JANUARY 1.
FREDERICK OLMSTEAD, President.
CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42D st. and 8th av.—Interest Dividend.—Interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum for six months ending Jan. 1, 1875, will be paid to depositors entitled thereto on and after MONDAY, Jan. 19.
JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN, President.
JAMES E. SMITH, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

CONTINENTAL
LIFE INS. CO. OF NEW-YORK.

Accumulat. Assets Jan. 1.'74	$6,539,325
Surplus Jan. 1, 1874	$671,641
Annual Income	$2,932,601
Amount of ins. in force	$57,791,483

M. B. WYNKOOP, Vice Prest. L. W. FROST, Prest.
S. C. CHANDLER, JR., Act'y. J. P. ROGERS, Sec.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at
No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,
and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A very capable Welsh girl; City or country; understands her business well and not afraid of work; desires a permanent place and will go for moderate wages. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store, below 9th st.

COOK.—CORDON BLEU, BY A THOROUGHLY EXperienced French woman, as first-class cook in all its branches—baking, and in making a great variety of desserts; has excellent references. Call or address at the French Office, No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

COOK OR HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEAT, capable Swedish young woman; City or country; is an excellent cook in everything; has good references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

DRESS-MAKING.—MISS BARBER, AN OLD, EXperienced dress-maker, will go out by the day. Call at No. 745 6th av., near 42d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A STRONG YOUNG Scotch girl, who understands plain cooking, washing, and ironing; would like a place in a private family; can furnish superior reference, and will go at moderate wages. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store, below 9th st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS lady's maid; is a clever hair-dresser; is willing to assist in the chamber-work if required, and very obliging; with good City reference. Apply at No. 613 3d av., 3d floor.

SEAMSTRESS.—A PERFECT OPERATOR ON Grover & Baker and Wheeler & Wilson machines wishes a few engagements in families or with a dressmaker. Address Operator, No. 101 West 33d st.

MALES.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; THOROUGHly understands his business, the proper care and treatment of horses, carriages, &c.; is an excellent groom and a good, careful driver; no objection to the country; is willing and obliging; first-class City reference. Address W. D., Box No. 323 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN, FOR HIS coachman, who understands his business thoroughly, and will do it; the proper care and treatment of horses, &c.; strictly temperate and perfectly trustworthy. Address O. K., No. 242 6th av., rear building.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, who has served him faithfully for the past three years. Address J. C., Brevoort House, 8th st. and 5th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A COLORED YOUNG MAN AS first-class coachman; steady, willing, and obliging; excellent reference. Call or address D. D., 286 4th av.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AS COACHman; City or country; best reference from last employer. Call or address No. 146 West 18th st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF marble and marbleized mantels, all kinds of floor tiling, monuments, head-stones, slabs for plumbers and cabinet-makers now offered at S. KLABER & CO.'S Steam Marble Works, Nos. 217 to 223 West 51st st., near Broadway.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at
No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,
and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

CLARK'S PATENT HORSE CLIPPERS, warranted to be the genuine patent article. Trade supplied. **HORSE BLANKETS,** Wagon, Truck, and Traveling Blankets; also, **CARRIAGE ROBES, SLEIGH BELLS, and SADDLERS' GOODS,** of all kinds, at HARMER, HAYS & CO.'S, No. 72 Beekman st.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR HORSES.—FOURteen miles from City, near Englewood, N. J.; 100 acres elegant pasture; finest stables; water in stalls; horses taken from and returned to City; terms moderate. Apply to PICKERT & CO., No. 96 Water st.

A PONY SLEIGH FOR SALE.—IS THE FINEST ever made; will carry four children; also small pony and harness if desired. Apply at private stable, No. 161 East 28th st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at
No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,
and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

FIFTH AV., BET. 28TH AND 32D STS.—Front parlor and bed-room, or second floor entire, to rent, handsomely furnished, with private family and first-class board, at reasonable rates; private table if desired; references exchanged. Address, with name and requirements, M. B., Box 2,468 New-York Post Office.

GENTLEMEN WISHING CLEAN AND comfortably-furnished rooms, with or without breakfast, in a private French family, are invited to call at No. 339 West 31st st.; very respectable neighborhood; terms moderate.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, AMERICAN PLAN, corner 38th st. and 6th av., Murray Hill.—A few elegant suites and single rooms; rates moderate.
W. L. FISH.

TWENTY-THIRD ST., NO. 120 EAST, NEAR 4th av.—Handsomely furnished connecting rooms, with southern exposure; also, hall-rooms, with first-class board; references exchanged.

FIFTH AV. BET. 11TH AND 12TH STS.—Desirable suites of apartments on first and second floors, with private table, on moderate terms, at No. 45 5th av; references exchanged.

NO. 4 EAST 48TH ST.—A LARGE, HANDsomely-furnished front room, on fourth floor, suitable for lady and gentleman or single gentleman; references exchanged.

BROADWAY, THIRD DOOR ABOVE 46TH ST., (formerly No. 673 7th av.,) pleasant, sunny room, with board; family private; Broadway cars pass door; prices moderate; references.

A SUITE OF FRONT ROOMS, HANDSOMELY furnished, ample pantries, &c., with first-class board; small family; references. No 14 East 32d st., between 5th and Madison avs.

FIFTH AV., NO. 208, OPPOSITE MADISON Park; parlor floor beautifully furnished, bath, &c.; also rooms for gentlemen; private table or table d'hote.
JOHN P. WORSTELL.

NO. 257 4TH AV.—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED rooms for gentlemen, communicating; also parlor and bedroom for gentleman and wife.

NO. 30 EAST 22D ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms with board, en suite or singly; private table if desired; references exchanged.

TO LET.—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH BOARD, having southern exposure; house first-class; references. No. 230 West 39th st.

NO. 4 WEST 22D ST.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, double and single rooms for gentlemen. A few table boarders can be accommodated.

NO. 36 EAST 23D ST.—A HANDSOME SECOND floor, well furnished, to let, with board; private table, if desired; best reference.

NO. 117 WEST 34TH ST., FOUR DOORS off Broadway, an elegant suite of rooms, with or without private table; references required.

NO. 36 EAST 21ST ST.—VERY DESIRABLE rooms, with liberal table, and comforts of a refined home.

NO. 36 EAST 21ST ST.—VERY DESIRABLE rooms, with liberal table and comforts of a refined home.

TWO CONNECTING ROOMS, UNEXPECTEDLY vacated, to rent, with board, (separately or together.) No. 61 West 17th st.

NO. 219 EAST 12TH ST.—LARGE, FINELY furnished third-story front room, in private family; water, gas, fire, ample closets; every convenience.

NO. 60 WEST 38TH ST.—SECOND STORY, large front room, furnished; two hall rooms.

NO. 63 PARK AV.—A HANDSOME SUITE OF front rooms to let, with board.

BOARD WANTED.

A FAMILY OF FOUR PERSONS, A GENTLEman, his wife and two daughters, want board in a strictly private family. Two pleasant rooms required with all necessary conveniences. Location, 20th to 48th st., between 4th and 7th avs. Terms must be moderate. Address J. H., Post Office box No. 1,407.

WINTER RESORTS.

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL.
NASSAU, N. P., BAHAMAS. T. J. PORTER, Proprietor.
For full information, address J. LIDGERWOOD & CO., No. 758 Broadway, N. Y. Steamers sail evrey two weeks.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—WITHIN THREE MINUTES' WALK OF Madison av. and 34th st., a small, genteel house. Address, giving lowest cash price and a full description, A. B., Box No. 1,752 New-York Post Office.

HOTELS.

EARLE'S HOTEL,
Corner Canal and Centre sts.
Transient prices, $3 per day; first-class accommodation for 400 guests; single rooms until 1st of March at reduced rates.

WINCHESTER HOUSE.
European plan. Corner of Broadway and 31st st.
This hotel is newly fitted in elegant style, embracing all the modern improvements, hot and cold water, baths, &c. Pleasant and comfortable single and family rooms. Parties transient or permanent desiring comfort will find this house first-class, quiet, and genteel. The restaurant is unsurpassed in cooking and service. Pleasant and retired for ladies and families. Prices liberal. Entrance on Broadway, also on 31st st.

STEAM-BOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

HARLEM, (NEAR BOAT-LANDING, BOATS every half hour.)—Unfurnished or furnished rooms, with or without board; no other boarders; elegant rooms; house modern. Call at No. 350 East 118th st.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
ST. LAURENT, RECULOUX..........Saturday, Jan. 9
FRANCE, TRUDELLE..........Thursday, Jan. 21
VILLE DE PARIS, LACHESNEZ..........Thursday, Feb. 4
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
First Cabin, $125....Second Cabin, $75....Third, $35.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent. 55 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from
PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:
WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN..........Jan. 5, at 2:30 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. BEDDOE..........Jan. 12, at 9 A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. PRICE..........Jan. 19, at 2:30 P. M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 B'way,) at low rates.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.
NOTICE.
With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.
On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.
On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.
FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
PARTHIA....WED., Jan. 6 | PARTHIA....WED., Jan. 20
ALGERIA....WED., Jan. 13 | *RUSSIA....WED., Jan. 27
Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.
Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.) CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

INMAN LINE.—SOUTHERLY COURSE.
Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF MONTREAL..........Tuesday, Jan. 5, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP..........Saturday, Jan. 9, at 7 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN..........Saturday, Jan. 16, at noon
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........Saturday, Jan. 23, at 7 P. M.
CITY OF ....Saturday, — at —
CABIN PASSAGE, $50, $60, and $75, gold.
STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.
Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.
Steerage offices, No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ANNUAL GRAND BALL
IN AID OF THE
NEW-YORK INFANT ASYLUM,
WILL TAKE PLACE AT THE
Academy of Music, Jan. 14, 1875.

Tickets, $5 each; can be obtained from the Managers, and private boxes may be procured on application to Mrs. CLARENCE LYMAN COLLINS, No. 34 West 38th st., before 11 o'clock A. M., and from 5 until 8 o'clock P. M.; also at the Academy of Music, upon application to Mr. D. KINGSLAND.

MANAGERS:

Mrs. C. K. Garrison,
Mrs. Gen. W. S. Hancock,
Mrs. Ynzaga del Valle,
Mrs. Samuel C. Hyde,
Mrs. Charles C. Leeds,
Mrs. Chauncey Depew,
Mrs. Henry Hilton,
Mrs. Richard Schell,
Mrs. George M. Van Nort,
Mrs. Stillman A. Clarke,
Mrs. Wm. H. Lee,
Mrs. Gen. H. H. Baxter,
Mrs. Daniel B. Allen,
Mrs. H. H. Crocker,
Mrs. James Black,
Mrs. D. A. Hawkins,
Mrs. Joseph Decker,
Mrs. William Tilden,
Mrs. Louis Hargous,
Mrs. S. A. Main,
Mrs. G. W. Power,
Mrs. J. Alex. Striker,
Mrs. W. W. Strew,
Mrs. Edward M. Wright,
Mrs. John D. Townsend,
Mrs. D. F. Blodgett,
Mrs. Gen. Gordon Granger,
Mrs. Henry Bergh,
Miss Margretta Jones,
Mrs. C. F. Blake,
Mrs. H. C. Fahnestock,
Mrs. Wm. B. Dinsmore, Jr.,
Mrs. J. Clinton Cary,
Mrs. John W. Watson,
Mrs. John Bloodgood,
Mrs. F. H. Tows,
Miss Hannah Lawrence,
Mrs. Wm. R. Garrison,
Mrs. Dr. C. E. Hackley,
Mrs. James Barrow,
Mrs. John A. Robinson,
Miss Martha J. Hall,
Mrs. C. S. Groot,
Mrs. A. Richard,
Mrs. George M. Groves,
Mrs. John C. Walkinshaw,
Mrs. C. Lyman Collins,
Mrs. James M. Motley,
Mrs. Amos R. Eno,
Mrs. F. P. James,
Mrs. Henri Brene,
Mrs. B. F. Carver,
Mrs. Charles D. Mathews,
Mrs. George A. Fellows,
Mrs. Henry A. Smythe,
Mrs. A. J. Vanderpoel,
Mrs. E. C. Johnson,
Mrs. C. B. Hackley,
Mrs. J. Hudson Hoagland,
Mrs. A. B. Darling,
Mrs. David Watts,
Miss Kate Field,
Mrs. Charles W. Durant,
Mrs. Bradley Martin,
Mrs. James W. Pinchot,
Mrs. Amos Van Wart,
Mrs. J. M. Hartshorn,
Mrs. Charles B. Wood,
Mrs. J. Nelson Tappan,
Mrs. B. H. Van Auken,
Mrs. S. N. Cadwell,
Mrs. Wm. H. Wickham,
Mrs. U. S. Grant,
Mrs. John A. Dix,
Mrs. Adolph Rusche,
Mrs. L. M. Bates,
Mrs. Dr. Marion Simms,
Mrs. Dr. Joseph Worster,
Mrs. Watson J. Hildreth,
Mrs. Amos Tenney,
Mrs. Gabriel Kent,
Mrs. John Oakley,
Mrs. Chas. A. Morford,
Mrs. Laura Curtis Bullard,
Mrs. J. Niven Hegeman,
Mrs. N. H. Decker,
Mrs. H. N. Alden,
Mrs. Fred. Pierson,
Mrs. Charles Watrous,
Mrs. James Adams,
Mrs. Dr. E. Guernsey,
Mrs. G. P. Trigg,
Mrs. Lester Wallack,
Mrs. Dr. Gilchrist,
Mrs. Bainbridge S. Clark,
Mrs. Charles Wall,
Mrs. A. T. Stewart,
Mrs. W. L. Strong,
Mrs. John H. Hall,
Mrs. Josiah M. Fiske,
Mrs. Peter Moller, Jr.,
Mrs. Theodore Moss,
Mrs. Joseph S. Case,
Mrs. J. S. Sturdevant,
Mrs. John C. Mather,
Mrs. Eugene Schieffelin,
Mrs. James W. Quintard,
Mrs. J. Harry Smith,
Mrs. W. B. Shattuck,
Mrs. Claudius L. Monell,
Mrs. Josiah Sutherland,
Mrs. Eugene N. Robinson,
Mrs. A. A. Yard,
Mrs. Christian Börs,
Mrs. Charles Duggin,
Mrs. Harvey Durand,
Mrs. N. L. McCready,
Mrs. Henry Steers,
Mrs. J. S. Jenness.

Gen. U. S. Grant,
Gen. John A. Dix,
Gen. C. A. Arthur,
Hon. Augustus Schell,
Gen. Horace Porter,
Gen. A. S. Webb,
Mr. Wilson G. Hunt,
Dr. S. Oakley Vanderpoel,
Dr. Stephen Smith,
Gen. Sandford,
Mr. E. W. Van Voorhis,
Col. Emmons Clark,
Hon. Benj. K. Phelps,
Dr. Elisha Harris,
Mr. Whitelaw Reid,
Mr. George W. Scott,
Mr. Henry J. Sloane,
Mr. Charles H. Hatch,
Mr. Wm. K. Thorne, Jr.,
Mr. John S. Stokes,
Mr. Henry Clews,
Mr. J. Nelson Tappan,
Gen. Gordon Grangar,
Gen. Henry E. Davies, Jr.,
Dr. Richard H. Derby,
Mr. James G. Bennett,
Commodore C. Vanderbilt,
Commodore C. K. Garrison,
Mr. Loring Andrews,
Mr. Jesse Seligman,
Mr. John Hoey,
Mr. L. M. Bates,
Mr. Richard Schell,
Mr. John McGinnis, Jr.,
Dr. Wm. L. Shine,
Mr. Cyrus Clark,
Mr. Samuel G. Wheeler,
Gen. John A. Foster,
Dr. Joel Foster,
Mr. Augustus L. Brown,
Mr. Frank Henriques,
Mr. Charles S. Gilbert,
Mr. Theodore Moss,
Mr. William Meyer,
Mr. Peter Moller, Jr.,
Mr. Edward Vincent,
Dr. Henry D. Nicoll,
Mr. W. W. Wall,
Mr. George P. Trigg,
Mr. Orlando W. Joslyn,
Mr. Chas. D. Hartshorn,
Mr. Walden P. Serymser,
Gen. Lloyd Aspinwall,
Mr. A. T. Stewart,
Dr. Willard Parker,
Mr. Amos F. Eno,
Mr. Dorman B. Eaton,
Mr. Jackson S. Schultz,
Mr. Charles Ely,
Hon. Fernando Wood,
Hon. George M. Van Nort,
Mr. William Baylis,
Mr. John Pyne,
Dr. Charles Bernacki,
Mr. Charles Watrous,
Mr. Frederic Jones,
Dr. Asch,
Dr. S. T. Hubbard,
Dr. Charles B. Allin,
Dr. F. A. Burrall,
Gen. Cullem,
Mr. B. F. Beekman,
Mr. William A. Guest,
Mr. E. A. Smith,
Mr. Joseph Gillette,
Mr. George W. Webber,
Hon. R. C. Hutchings,
Mr. Charles Wall,
Hon. Wm. H. Wickham,
Hon. Samuel B. Garvin,
Mr. A. B. Stockwell,
Mr. H. C. Fahnestock,
Mr. A. Wright Sanford,
Mr. Wm. R. Garrison,
Mr. David Jones,
Dr. Fordyce Barker,
Mr. John Bloodgood,
Mr. James Tolfree,
Mr. L. E. Chittenden,
Mr. Jeremiah Curtis,
Mr. Dexter A. Hawkins,
Mr. George G. Kellogg,
Mr. Spencer W. Coe,
Mr. H. K. Leonard,
Mr. James M. Motley,
Mr. Harry Jones,
Mr. Wm. K. Vanderbilt,
Dr. George A. Peters,
Mr. J. S. Sturdevant,
Mr. Thomas Tweddle,
Mr. Charles F. Fearing,
Mr. James W. Quintard,
Hon. John K. Hackett,
Mr. Thomas T. Read, Jr.,
Prof. C. L. Chandler,
Mr. W. L. Strong,
Mr. W. A. Bigelow,
Hon. Gilbert M. Speir,
Hon. Henry A. Smythe,
Hon. Elliot C. Cowdin,
Mr. A. D. Juilliard,
Mr. Eugene Schieffelin,
Mr. Horace R. Kelly,
Mr. Edward S. Hunt,
Mr. Dudley G. Gautier,
Mr. F. E. Richardson,
Mr. Henry R. McElligott,
Hon. Thomas Murphy,
Mr. T. E. Roberts,
Mr. Howard Dickinson,
Mr. Clark Bell,
Mr. John C. Work,
Mr. John H. Sherwood,
Mr. James M. Hartshorn,
Mr. Charles Duggin,
Mr. Christian Börs,
Mr. Harvey Durand,
Mr. Francis Copcutt,
Mr. Charles B. Wood,
Hon. Samuel J. Tilden,
Hon. George C. Barrett,
Hon. Abraham R. Lawrence,
Mr. Harry Bergh,
Mr. H. J. Jewett,
Mr. William H. Davis,
Mr. George G. Tefft,
Mr. Lester Wallack,
Hon. Webster Wagner,
Hon. A. J. Bergen,
Mr. R. G. Moulton,
Mr. Van Vechten Trotter,
Mr. Howell H. Barnes,
Mr. J. Edward Puillon,
Mr. William H. Motley,
Mr. William C. Lamson,
Mr. Theodore A. Roundry,
Mr. Union Adams,
Mr. George M. Grooves,
Mr. A. A. Selover,
Mr. James B. Livingston,
Mr. Edward M. Wright,
Mr. James H. Phipps,
Mr. Alexander Taylor, Jr.,
Mr. James F. Freeborn, Jr.
Col. C. B. Mitchell.

MACCABE—ROBINSON HALL, 16TH ST., between 5th av. and Union square, every evening at 8, in his highly successful Monologue,
BEGONE DULL CARE.
Music, Ventriloquism, and Character Delineations, Personations, and Songs. Romance and Reality—"Miss Mary May," "The Fascinating Fellow," "Love, Beautiful Love," "The English Railway Porter," and the dual deceptions of
"SIR ROWLAND THE RUFF-UN,"
in which Mr. MACCABE will personate two characters at once (male and female), remaining upon the stage in full sight of the audience.
Admission, 50c.; Reserved Seats, 50c. extra; Family Circle, 25c.
Ticket Office, Robinson Hall, open daily from 9 till 5.

INDECENCY AT THE LYCEUM THEATRE.
See the ARCADIAN.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, 23D ST.
EVERY EVENING at 8, SATURDAY MATINEE at 2.
The world famous BRYANT'S MINSTRELS,
Dave Reed, Nelse Seymour, Bob Hart, W. H. Brockway, Hogan, Emerson, DAN BRYANT, W. Henry Rice.

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American Conservatory of Music, Rooms No. 144 5th av. EVERY MONDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock.

THE METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART is now open on MONDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 7 to 10. Mondays free.

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Collegiate Institute,
(NO. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE)
GEO. W. CLARKE, Ph. D., Principal.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

GRAYLOCK INSTITUTE.
A few vacancies for the Winter Term, commencing Jan. 6, 1875. For catalogues, apply to BENJ. F. MILLS, A. M., South Williamstown, Berkshire County, Mass.

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No. 1,193 Broadway, open day and evening. Young men prepared practically for business in one quarter. Private desks can now be secured.

VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE, NOS. 71, 73, AND 75 East 61st st., New-York, a few steps from Central Park.—This YOUNG LADIES' Family and Day School for English, Classics, French and German, will resume its work—after the Christmas recess—Jan. 5, 1875.
Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, LL. D., Principal.

IMPORTANT TO YOUNG MEN AND PARENTS.—Now is the time to enter WILLSON & WALWORTH'S elegant Business College, 23d st., corner 6th av.; additional teachers, practical instruction, low prices. Please call or write.

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MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies and children, reopened Oct. 1, at No. 7 East 42d st.

NYACK HOME INSTITUTE, FOR BOTH sexes, reopens Jan. 4; references, patrons and clergymen. Mr. and Mrs. D. P. LEE, Principals.

$250 FOR TEN MONTHS.—INSTITUTE for young boys. E. HINDS, A. M., Hempstead, Long Island.

CLAVERACK College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack, N. Y. 20 instructors. ALONZO FLACK Ph. D., Pres.

PEEKSKILL (N.Y.) MILITARY ACADEMY.—New building and gymnasium. $400 per annum.

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AMUSEMENTS.

P. T. BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.
THE BARNUM REDUCTION!
ANTE-WAR PRICES! ANTE-WAR PRICES!
ADMISSION REDUCED ONE-HALF!
GREATEST SHOW FOR LEAST MONEY!
DAILY EXPENDED $5,000 FOR 30 CENTS!
CHILDREN UNDER TEN HALF PRICE!
A CHANCE FOR EVERYBODY!

Admission to the entire Museum, Menagerie, and all the Hippodrome Performances, including seats in the Family Circle, only 30 cents; children under ten, 15 cents.

MUST SHORTLY CLOSE!
Before closing my Great Roman Hippodrome, Museum and Menagerie, I desire that every man, woman, and child shall have the pleasure of seeing the greatest and most delightful exhibition of the nineteenth century, and the like of which will never be seen again in this generation. To this end I have determined during the brief remaining time to reduce my prices of admission so as to be
WITHIN THE REACH OF ALL!
Admission to the whole, including seats to Family Circle..........30 Cents
Children under ten..........15 Cents
Admission to the whole, including cushioned opera chairs in Orchestra, only..........50 Cents
Children under ten..........25 Cents
Admission to the whole, including reserved opera chairs opposite the Grand Stand..........$1
Children under ten..........50 Cents
NO FREE ADMISSION WHATEVER.
This is the last opportunity in New-York ever to see by far the greatest show in the world for a merely nominal sum. The Menagerie contains 600 rare wild beasts, including six living giraffes, sea lions, &c. The Museum contains numerous curiosities. The performance in Hippodrome consists of flat and hurdle races by young ladies on the finest English, French, and American racehorses; chariot races, elephant races, camel races, standing races, English stag-hunt, Indian camps, buffalo hunt, and Indian life on our Western plains, Japanese performances, and numerous other thrilling and exciting attractions to be seen nowhere else.

NOTICE.—HIPPODROME SOON TO CLOSE.
Mr. Barnum begs to inform the public that, notwithstanding the enormous patronage which his Roman Hippodrome receives every day and night, it
MUST POSITIVELY BE CLOSED
soon after the holidays, in order to recruit the racehorses and other animals and renovate all the Golden Chariots and vast paraphernalia, preparatory to the
GREAT SUMMER TRAVELING CAMPAIGN.
This entire establishment will be transported in 125 railroad cars to all the large towns in New-England and the Middle and Western States. Exhibitions will be given twice a day under immense tents, 800 feet in length. The daily expenses will exceed $7,500.
TWO PERFORMANCES DAILY.
GRAND MENAGERIE OPEN AT 1 AND 6:30.
GRAND PERFORMANCE AT 2:30 AND 8.
Box-Office open from 9 to 4.

PARK THEATRE.
SEVENTEENTH WEEK.
POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK.
REMEMBER! LAST SIX NIGHTS
REMEMBER! LAST SIX NIGHTS
REMEMBER! LAST SIX NIGHTS
Of the Theatrical Sensation of the season.
Mr. JOHN T. RAYMOND
In his great rôle and success,
COLONEL MULBERRY SELLERS,
In MARK TWAIN'S popular Drama.
113TH PERFORMANCE, MONDAY, Jan. 4.
FRIDAY, Testimonial Benefit to Mr. RAYMOND.
SATURDAY, Jan. 9, LAST "SELLERS" MATINEE.
The SEASON OF FRENCH OPERA OPENS JAN. 11.

FRENCH OPERA. PARK THEATRE.
MONDAY, JAN. 11.
Mr. STUART has the honor to announce that, in conjunction with
MM. MAURICE GRAU AND C. A. CHIZZOLA,
he will give a season of
FRENCH OPERA,
commencing on the 11th of January.
This enterprise will put musical Paris into direct communication with musical New-York. Some of the finest operatic artists of the French capital will seek in a new world to double their renown, and the most brilliant operatic creations of the current year will be reproduced here while they are still dazzling and delighting the metropolis of gayety and mirth in Europe.
The company which is now introduced to the musical world of New-York is mainly made up of the artists who have just been performing opera comique and opera bouffe through a brilliant season of sixty nghts at Havana, and who have won extraordinary success in that superb tropical capital, which ranks with Barcelona and Prague for the fastidious critical severity of its judgment. It has been reinforced also by many recent Parisian successes, and will comprise:
MLLE. CORALIE GEOFFROY,
from the FOLIES DRAMATIQES, where she created the part of Eloise, (her first appearance in the United States.)
M. DE QUERCY,
First Tenor of the principal opera comique and bouffe theatres of France, (first appearance in the United States,)
MLLES. LEONTINE MINELLY,
BLANCHE GANDON,
ESTHER DOUEL,
ROSE BLOUDELET,
EMILINE LIVRY.
MM. CH. DE BEER,
DUPLAN,
VALAIRE,
VALTER,
CHANTAL,
GERAUD.
The opening opera of the season will be Bazin's charming opera comique,
LE VOYAGE EN CHINE,
which will be presented with new scenery and appointments, to be followed by the
REIGNING SENSATION
OF EVERY EUROPEAN CAPITAL.
Lecocq's last and crowning triumph, more brilliant even than its predecessor, "La Fille de Mme. Angot,"
GIROFLÉ-GIROFLA,
which will be presented for the first time in America, with new and beautiful Moorish scenic pictures by M. Morgan R. Marston, A. Voetglen, and H. Isherwood, and new costumes and properties, unique and classic, from the author's own models. The sole right of representation of this chief d'œuvre has been purchased by Messrs. Grau and Chizzola for a large sum.
Sale of tickets will commence Wednesday, when the subscription lists will open for boxes and reserved seats.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. GRAND SUCCESS!
EVERY NIGHT and for the (SATURDAY) MATINEE of this, the SECOND WEEK, of
Charles Dickens' charming story,
☞ LITTLE EM'LY. ☜
The cast of characters is exceedingly strong, including the popular actor and author,
MR. GEORGE FAWCETT ROWE,
who will give his inimitable impersonation of the part of
WILKINS MICAWBER,
as performed by him at the Olympic Theatre, London, for over four hundred consecutive nights.
The delightful play is superbly illustrated—the famous SHIPWRECK SCENE having ingenious mechanical adjuncts, and the scientific sub-realistic effects of Wind, Thunder, and Vivid Lightning, produced under the direction of Prof. TOBIN, of the Polytechnic Institute, London.
SEATS MAY BE SECURED IN ADVANCE.

HENRY BERGH. (CARTOON.)
See the ARCADIAN.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager, Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
Mr. DION BOUCICAULT
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE,
in a new and original Irish play, entitled
THE SHAUGHRAUN.
Mr. H. J. MONTAGUE, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. HARRY BECKETT, Mr. EDWARD ARNOTT, Mr. J. B. POLK, Mr. E. M. HOLLAND, Mr. LEONARD, Mr. EDWIN, Miss ADA DYAS, Miss JEFFREYS LEWIS, Mme. PONISI, Miss IONE BURKE, Mrs. SEFTON, and Miss BLAISDELL also in the cast.
Carriages may be ordered at 10:40.
Seats secured three weeks in advance.

NAST AND HARPER'S WEEKLY.
See the ARCADIAN.

STEINWAY HALL. THEO. THOMAS.
THEO. THOMAS' SYMPHONY CONCERTS.
THURSDAY AFTERNOON, JAN. 7, AT 2.
THIRD AFTERNOON PUBLIC REHEARSAL.
Admission, 75 cents. Reserved seats, 25 cents extra.
SATURDAY EVENING, JAN. 9, AT 8.
Third Symphony Concert.
OVERTURE, Paris and Helene..........Gluck
SCENE and ARIA, second act Euryanthe..........Weber
Mr. FRANZ REMMERTZ.
SYMPHONY No. 6, D minor, (first time)..........Raff
WOTAN'S ABSCHIED........ } Walkuerent (manuscript)
FEUERZAUBER, (first time) } Wagner.
The vocal part by Mr. FRANZ REMMERTZ.
SYMPHONY No. 5, C minor..........Beethoven
Admission to concert, $1 and $1 50; Reserved seats, 50 cents extra.
The sale of reserved seats and tickets will commence on MONDAY MORNING at the Box Office of Steinway Hall, Nos 701 and 114 Broadway, and at No. 33 Union square.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT RECEPTION.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 11.
BOXES FOR SALE.
Apply to
CAPT. J. H. HORSFALL, No. 806 Broadway.
LIEUT. T. L. MILLER, No. 1,125 Broadway.
LIEUT. O. S. BOGART, Ætna Insurance Company, No. 170 Broadway.

BOWERY THEATRE.
MONDAY, Jan. 4, 1875,
Engagement of the great Protean artist,
Mr. FRANK JONES,
who will produce his startling sensation drama in a prologue and three acts of
THE BLACK HAND.
Third week of the great pantomime of the Three Dwarfs.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
New Opera house, Broadway and 29th st.
The original and far-famed
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, AND BACKUS.
Street cars may be ordered at 10.
Family Matinée SATURDAY, at 2. Seats secured.

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PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING,
No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st.
Open for the season. Morning and afternoon classes for ladies and children; evening classes for gentlemen. Send for a circular.

DE GARMO'S, NO. 82 5TH AV., CORNER OF 14th st.—Afternoon classes in
LE MENUET DE LA COUR.
GENTLEMEN Monday and Thursday evenings at 8.

RAILROADS.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEW-port, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M. Sleeping-car express arriving at Newport at 6 A. M.
THEODORE WARREN, Sup't.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY..........Proprietor and Manager
1875.
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 4, 1875,
and every evening this week, will be acted the brilliant Fairy Comedy, by Mr. W. S. GILBERT, author of "Pygmalion and Galatea," "Charity and the Bab Ballads," and entitled
THE PALACE OF TRUTH.
King Phanor, who owned the Palace of Truth..........Mr. OWEN FAWCETT
Prince Philamir, who visited the Palace of Truth..........Mr. LOUIS JAMES
Chrysal.. and Zoram... and Aristaeus } Who were exposed in The Palace of Truth { ..Mr. HART CONWAY / ..Mr. G. F. DEVERE / ..Mr. J. W. JENNINGS
Gelanor, who stood the test..........Mr. JAMES PEAKES
Queen Altimire, who insisted on seeing the Palace of Truth..........Miss NELLIE MORTIMORE
THE PRINCESS ZEOLIDE, who shone brightest in the Palace of Truth..........Miss CARLOTTA LECLERCQ
who has been specially engaged.
Mirza, who held the Magic Talisman..........Miss ANNIE GRAHAM
Palmis..........Miss NINA VARIAN
Azema..........Miss STELLA CONGDON
Act I.
The Gardens of King Phanor's Country House. (By Witham.)
Act II.
The interior of the Palace of Truth.
Act III.
The Avenue of Palms. (By Roberts.)
₊ The action of the play is comprised within the space of twelve hours.
MATINEE SATURDAY,
at 1:30,
THE PALACE OF TRUTH.
MONDAY NEXT, JAN. 11, after careful rehearsal and elaborate and costly preparation, will be offered a new version of Shakespeare's superb Comedy, entitled
THE MERCHANT OF VENICE,
rearranged in a single Tableau to each act, after the model to be presented at the Prince of Wales Theatre, London.
Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT will appear as..........SHYLOCK
Miss CARLOTTA LECLERCQ..........as..........PORTIA
and the whole strength of the company will be cast in the leading parts.
₊ BOX-SHEET NOW OPEN.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Proprietor..........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..........Mr. A. M. PALMER
Curtain rises promptly at 8 o'clock.
Play is over at 11:10 o'clock.
EVERY NIGHT,
Adolphe D'Ennery's great romantic drama, adapted for this theatre by Hart Jackson, Esq., and entitled
THE TWO ORPHANS.
THE MOST BEAUTIFUL PLAY SEEN IN NEW-YORK FOR YEARS.
The cast includes Charles R. Thorne, Jr., McKee Rankin, F. F. Mackay, Stuart Robson, John Parselle, W. J. Cogswell, H. W. Montgomery, T. E. Morris, W. H. Wilder, Lysander Thompson, W. S. Quigley, and others; Misses Rose Eytinge, Fanny Morant, Kate Claxton, Kitty Blanchard, Marie Wilkins, Ida Vernon, Roberta Norwood, Kate Holland, Cora Cassiday, and Hattie Thorpe.
THE SCENERY, BY MARSTON, IS THE MOST MAGNIFICENT EVER SET UPON ANY STAGE.
Seats secured two weeks in advance.
SATURDAY, Jan. 9, at 1:30, fourth matinée of
THE TWO ORPHANS.

MRS. ROUSBY as THE LADY ELIZABETH.
LYCEUM THEATRE, 14TH ST. AND 6TH AV.
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 4.
Messrs. MAURICE GRAU & CHIZZOLA have the honor to announce the debut in America of the most renowned English Actress of the present day,
MRS. ROUSBY,
who will appear in her original character of THE LADY ELIZABETH, as played by her nearly 1,000 times in England, in Tom Taylor's Grand Historical Play, in five acts,
'TWIXT AXE AND CROWN,
produced, after elaborate preparation, with new scenery, properties, costumes, and appointments, and the following strong cast:
THE LADY ELIZABETH, aged twenty....Mrs. ROUSBY
Edward Courtenay..........Mr. George H. Clarke.
Simon Renard, the Spanish Envoy..Mr. Geo. E. Waldron.
Gardiner, Bishop..........Mr. Welsh Edwards.
Earl of Sussex..........Mr. James Dunn.
Lord Paget..........Mr. James S. Stark.
Lord William Howard..........Mr. W. A. Sands.
Rutter, a Tower Warder..........Mr. Frank Beresford.
Sir John Brydges..........Mr. D. E. Ralton.
Sir John Harrington..........Mr. Vining Bowers.
Sir Thomas Wyatt, of Allington....Mr. E. S. Tarr.
Parry, Cofferer to Lady Elizabeth....Mr. E. J. Mack.
Queen Mary, daughter of Henry VIII. Miss Kate Meek.
Isabel Markham..........Mrs. Isabella Waldron.
Duchess of Norfolk..........Mrs. Denvil.
Cicely..........Miss Annie Mack.
Admission, including reserved seats in dress circle, $1; reserved orchestra sofas, stalls, and fauteuils, $1 50; second balcony, 75 cents; family circle, 50 cents; proscenium boxes, (six seats,) $12 and $15.
Seats secured six days in advance at the box office and Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.
₊ SATURDAY, 1:30 P. M., FIRST ROUSBY MATINEE.

LETTER FROM KING KALAKAUA.
See the ARCADIAN.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY. ALBANI.
STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA. TUESDAY, Jan. 5.
Positively the only appearance in Brooklyn of
MLLE. EMMA ALBANI.
LA SONNAMBULA.
Mlle. EMMA ALBANI..........Amina
Signor BENFRATELLI..........Elvino
Signor SCOLARA..........Count Rudolpho
GRAND CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.
Musical Director and Conductor..........Signor E. MUZIO
Admission, $2. Reserved seats, $1 extra. Family circle, $1. Tickets for sale now at Brooklyn Academy and No. 114 Broadway, New-York.

CERCLE FRANCAIS DE L'HARMONIE.
TENTH ANNUAL MASK AND FANCY DRESS BALL
AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 21.
The following presents will be awarded to the holders of tickets for the ball, by the CERCLE FRANCAIS DE L'HARMONIE:

	Cost value.
1. One Diamond Set Ear Rings and Breast Pin	$2,000
2. One Diamond Ring	500
3. One Gentleman's Watch and Chain	250
4. One Lady's Watch and Chain	200
5. One Set of Diamond Studs	100

These presents will be exhibited at Stevens', No. 853 Broadway.
The issue of tickets will positively be limited to TWO THOUSAND, and the presents will be distributed among those ticket holders, only, who have secured their tickets prior to Jan. 21.
Holders of tickets sold on the day of the ball will not participate in the distribution of the presents.
Boxes sold only by A. Flaumud, No. 544 Broadway. Tickets at Bullman's, No. 114 Broadway; Lyceum Theatre Ticket Office, 14th st. and 6th av.; Hotel Brunswick; Fifth Avenue Hotel, and Delmonico's, 14th st.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. NO. 624 BROADWAY.
Mr. JOHN F. POOLE..........Manager
J. B. JOHNSON,
Champion Swimmer of the World.
THE GARNELLAS,
in double somersault from shoulder to shoulder.
BURTON STANLEY, the lyric star.
Miss Blanche Ellerman, Gus. Williams, Sanford and Wilson, Rickey and Barney, &c.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.
MONDAY, Jan. 4.
Every Evening, and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees
The celebrated comedian,
W. T. MELVILLE
in J. J. McCloskey's drama,
SMOKE. SMOKE. SMOKE.
MATINEES,
Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday,
THE FACTORY GIRL
and
SAM THE GROCER'S BOY.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY,
No. 5 East 14th st., near 5th av.,
next DOOR to DELMONICO'S.
BROOKLYN BRANCH,
Nos. 102, 104, and 106 COURT ST., near State.
MUSIC, ELOCUTION, and MODERN LANGUAGES.
SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS now open.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' NEW SCALE PIANOS
Are the best made. The touch elastic, and the tone powerful, pure and even. WATERS' CONCERTO ORGANS cannot be excelled in tone or beauty; they defy competition. The Concerto stop is a fine Imitation of the Human Voice. Prices extremely low for cash during the Holidays. Monthly installments received, or for rent until rent money pays for them. Second-hand instruments at great bargains. Traveling and Local AGENTS WANTED. A liberal discount to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, &c. Special inducements to the trade Illustrated Catalogues mailed. HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway, N. Y. Box 3,567.

M. M. MERRELL,
NO. 8 UNION SQUARE, (No. 165 4th av.)
A LARGE STOCK OF
PIANOS, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT,
To Rent or Sell Cheap.
SALES ON EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

A. BRAUTIGAM'S UPRIGHT AND SQUARE pianos are second to none. Prices moderate. Constantly on hand a large assortment of second-hand pianos from best makers. Pianos to rent. Warerooms, No. 701 Broadway.

PIANOS, MANUFACTURERS' PRICES, $25 cash, balance easy payments; 7⅓-octave, carved legs, every improvement, warranted. Pianos to rent, $5. CABLES, 6th av. and 23d st.

UPRIGHT PIANOS.—A LARGE AND SUPERIOR assortment for sale or rent at OUVRIER & SON'S, Manufacturers, No. 27 West 13th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

PIANOS.—JOHN F. NUNNS, (SUCCESSOR TO Nunns and Clark,) superior square and upright pianos. No. 147 East 26th st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—TWO CERTIFICATES OF ONE SHARE EACH of Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad, registered in the name of C. D. Mathews. Application having been made to company for new certificates, a reward will be paid if surrendered to ROLLING & CO., No. 27 William st.

ROBE LOST—LINED WITH BLUE, GOING FROM New-York to No. 111 Taylor st., Brooklyn, on Thursday, Dec. 31. A suitable reward will be paid by returning it to RYERSON & BROWN, No. 73 University place, New-York City.

MEETINGS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MEM-BERS of the Eastern Dispensary, in the City of New-York, for the election of Trustees for the current year, will be held on Monday, 4th inst., at 7:30 P. M., in the hall of the dispensary, No. 57 Essex st., Essex Market building.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 MAIDEN lane.—Blank-books, Printing, Stationery, Diaries for 1875. Your custom solicited.
FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden lane.

PACIFIC MAIL.

FIFTH DAY OF THE CONGRESSIONAL INQUIRY.

CLOSE OF THE SESSION OF THE SUBCOMMITTEE IN THIS CITY—TRACING THE TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS TAKEN FROM THE TREASURY BY THE EXCHANGE OF CHECKS—WHAT MR. HENRY CLEWS DISCOVERED—HOW PRESIDENT STOCKWELL APPROPRIATED PANAMA STOCK.

The investigation into the affairs of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company by the subcommittee of the Congressional Committee on Ways and Means was brought to a conclusion yesterday, so far as it is to be conducted in New-York. The inquiry will be resumed on Wednesday in Washington. Yesterday the only members of the committee present were the Chairman and Mr. Kasson. The Chairman was not present at the earlier portion of the inquiry, which was conducted by Mr. Kasson. Attention was called, in the first instance, to the evidence given by Mr. Nolan on Thursday. He testified to having dealt in "puts" and "calls" for Mr. Stockwell, and it was explained that these transactions had reference solely to Mr. Stockwell, and not at all to Mr. Irwin, whose name occurred in another connection in the testimony. Mr. Henry Clews testified that he had no knowledge of the expenditure at Washington until after the subsidy became law, and that his attention was directed to the matter in the first instance by irregularities in another direction. Mr. Legrand Lockwood was re-examined with reference to the exchange of checks for $200,000 in which Mr. John Roach was one of the parties, with the view of tracing that sum to its final destination. His testimony was to the effect that the check indicated passed through his bank to the account of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, and not to the credit of Mr. Lockwood as an individual. Mr. Rufus Hatch followed with a statement that he had examined the books of the company, and could not find any trace of the check described by Mr. Lockwood. Mr. Henry B. Laidlaw, of the firm of Lees & Waller, bankers, was called before the committee, and produced letters received by the firm from Mr. Irwin, dated from Washington, in February, 1872, in reference to a coin draft obtained from them for $13,000 on the Bank of California, payable at sight, for which Irwin paid in currency the sum of $13,500. Mr. S. T. Phelps, formerly Second Vice President of the company, tendered himself to make an explanation, and, in reply to the questions of the Chairman, stated that he would not sign Mr. Stockwell's report because it was a misrepresentation and calculated to deceive the stockholders.

THE EVIDENCE.

Mr. Henry Clews was the first witness called, and in the absence of Mr. Burchard, Chairman of the committee, was sworn by a notary public.

Mr. Kasson—Were you a Director of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company in 1872? A.—I was.

Q.—During the whole of that year? A.—I think so.

Q.—Were you a Director on the 14th of February, 1872? As you may not remember dates, I will ask first did you go in with the Stockwell administration? A.—I think I did.

Q.—He went in in 1871? A.—I think I was a Director about the same time.

Q.—Were you a member of the Executive Committee? A.—I was not.

Q.—Then you were not present at a meeting of the Executive Committee on the 14th of February, 1872? A.—I was not.

Q.—Do you recollect being present at a meeting of the Directors when a resolution of the Executive Committee was presented giving authority to engage counsel and incur expenses to procure the subsidy? A.—I have no recollection of it.

Q.—Did you hear anything said to the Board of Directors touching the object of such resolution? A.—Not to my knowledge.

Q.—Did you know Stockwell had employed Irwin at Washington to procure the subsidy? A.—Not until after it had been passed.

Q.—You did not know of expense having been incurred until after the subsidy? A.—Not until it was too late to correct it.

Q.—How did you first hear that expenses had been incurred? A.—I heard it from common rumor.

Q.—Did you hear it from Mr. Stockwell, from any member of the company, or from the Board of Directors? A.—No.

Q.—Did you see any report of the expenses incurred, made to the board and communicated to the company? A.—Never, Sir.

Q.—Then you say you have no personal knowledge until after the subsidy was granted, of the means by which it was obtained, and of the expenses incurred in obtaining it? A.—I have not. I think it was kept from the board until after Irwin went to Washington. I think it was purposely kept from the board.

Q.—Were you a member of the Auditing Committee of the board in the Spring and Summer of 1872? A.—I was one of that committee, but I think I was elected after that.

Q.—You think you became a member of the committee after the granting of the subsidy. As a member of the Auditing Committee, were there any accounts presented to that committee relative to the expenditure at Washington? A.—Not at any meeting at which I was present.

Q.—Then you do not know of any accounts having been audited, while you were a member of that committee, having relation to the expenditure at Washington? A.—I do not.

Q.—I will ask the additional general question, Have you any knowledge, derived from any officer of the board or acquired by yourself while you were a member of the board, from which you can state what amount was expended by Irwin or otherwise in procuring the subsidy or alleged to have been expended by him? A.—I never knew anything until my attention was called to an irregularity in the business when the matter developed. That was toward the end of the term for which we were elected. I think it was in the Spring of 1873.

Q.—Prior to that you had no knowledge? A.—No, I had not. There was another irregularity that was called to my attention which developed this allegation in regard to the subsidy.

Q.—Was this while Mr. Stockwell was in the Board? A.—It was.

Q.—How long did he remain in the Board? A.—I think he remained until his term expired in May, 1873.

Q.—Did Mr. Stockwell make any statement at the time concerning these doubtful accounts? A.—He did not.

Q.—What action was taken in consequence of the discovery? A.—The action principally taken was in connection with another matter, which invited the attention of the board to the question of the subsidy. The matter referred to was the taking of a large amount of stock of the Panama Railway Company.

THE ASSETS ALLEGED TO HAVE BEEN APPROPRIATED BY STOCKWELL.

Q.—Concerning the assets of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company alleged to have been appropriated by Stockwell? A.—Yes.

Q.—Do you know whether he was a loser or gainer in the Spring of 1872? A.—I would say that in the Spring of 1872 he was a large gainer; in the Fall he was a large loser.

Q.—State whether from your knowledge as a member of the Board of Directors or otherwise, you had reason to believe that the Board of Directors or the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors had any knowledge of the expenditure made to obtain this subsidy until the law was passed? A.—I cannot speak on behalf of the Executive Committee, as I was not one of that body. At the regular meetings of the board at which I was present I can unhesitatingly say no information was given respecting such a large expenditure. On the contrary, I think it is regarded by the members of the board as an amount of money which was abstracted from the company without any authority, and for which those connected with it are amenable at law.

Q.—You say no knowledge came to the Directors as a board, do you mean to leave it to be implied that individually these Directors knew what was going on, and of the expenditures? A.—I have no knowledge that any one of the Directors had information concerning the matter.

Q.—Then, in your opinion, when the discovery was made of these expenses it was a surprise to the Directors who had been Directors during the time that the expenses were incurred? A.—It was a very great surprise.

TESTIMONY OF LEGRAND LOCKWOOD.

Mr. LeGrand Lockwood, who was under examination on Thursday, was recalled and examined by Mr. Kasson.

Q.—What was your business in the early part of April, 1872? A.—Broker and banker.

Q.—Of what firm? A.—Lockwood & Co.

Q.—Was any member of that firm connected with the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company as an officer or Director? A.—In the early part of April my father was director.

Q.—Your father being a member of the firm? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—State when he became a Director and when he ceased to be a Director. A.—He became a Director, I think, about the 20th of November, 1871, and he ceased to be a Director when he died, which was on the 24th of February, 1872.

Q.—Can you state whether or not he was a member of the Executive Committee? A.—He was Chairman of the Executive Committee.

Q.—Can you tell when he ceased to appear at any meetings of the committee or board? A.—I could not tell when he ceased to appear. He was sick two weeks before he died.

Q.—That is two weeks before the 24th of February? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was he or was he not probably at the meeting on the 14th of February, of the Executive Committee? A.—He probably was not.

[Mr. Hatch presented a report of the board of that date, to show that Mr. Lockwood was not present at the meeting.]

Q.—In pursuance of the inquiry, please state whether your father, as a Director, so far as you know, concurred in the action indicated by the resolution of Feb. 14, authorizing the disbursements for the subsidy at Washington, and whether he had any knowledge of the operations going on under the direction of Stockwell and Irwin? A.—I had a talk with him before he was taken sick about the matter. He said he knew Mr. Stockwell was going to spend a large amount of money to have the subsidy carried through in Washington, and he and Mr. Billings distinctly declared they would not have anything to do with it.

A DIRECTOR WHO DIFFERED WITH STOCKWELL.

Q.—Did you understand that he supported or differed with Mr. Stockwell in the management of the company? A.—He differed with Mr. Stockwell entirely in purchasing stock for the company at about 50, when he thought the stock was not worth half that amount of money, and Mr. Stockwell and he had quite high words on the subject, in which Mr. Stockwell told him that if he did not think the stock was worth what it was selling for, and would not do as he wished him, he must leave the board. My father said he would not; that he was put there as Trustee, and he would stay there to look after him.

Q.—After him, Mr. Stockwell? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—So far as you know, were the operations of Mr. Stockwell in procuring this subsidy through Mr. Irwin known and supported by the Executive Committee or the Directors? A.—As far as my opinion goes—

Mr. Kasson—I don't want an opinion unless it is based on knowledge of the facts.

Witness—I will only say as I said before, that Mr. Stockwell after the lawsuit in March gave all of us to understand that Mr. Irwin was in Washington endeavoring to get the subsidy. Further than that I don't know anything.

Q.—It was not developed whether a large or a small sum of money was to be expended? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—So far as you know, the Directors knew nothing of it? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—With regard to the subject about which you were examined on Thursday, state whether you found in the books of Lockwood & Co. the checks for $200,000 as coming from John Roach and through Mr. Stockwell? A.—I find no trace of any checks coming from Mr. Roach at all. There is a credited account called "change" in our books for $200,000, a check drawn on the Oriental National Bank of New-York, and there is also a corresponding debit of $200,000, and the check drawn by us in favor of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company.

Q.—That closed the account called "change?" A.—Yes, Sir, as far as that item is concerned.

Q.—Then that check went to the credit of no person on your books? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—What is the date? A.—Sept. 4, 1872.

HOW THE CHECK WAS DRAWN.

Q.—You are sure that the check was drawn in favor of the P. M. S. S. Co., and not of the President of the company individually? A.—I have not seen the check, and consequently I could not swear to it, but I have not the slightest doubt about it.

Q.—Is the check in your possession? A.—It is among my papers.

Q.—It could be found? A.—I suppose it could.

Q.—Is there any other item of $200,000 on that day? A.—I think not, Sir.

Q.—You have no doubt that was the $200,000 about which we have been inquiring? A.—Not the slightest.

Q.—Have you the stubs of the check-book? A.—Yes, Sir; but the check-book would only show exactly what I tell you. This book which I looked at had a little fuller extract than the stub of the cash-book. We had a check-book, and also a cash-book, which was a full explanation of the check-book.

Q.—And if you are sure that the check was actually to the order of the steam-ship company, you can produce it? A.—I have not the slightest doubt about it, and I can produce it.

MR. HATCH RECALLED.

Mr. Rufus Hatch was re-examined.

Q.—Have you made any examination in reference to this exchange of checks for $200,000, and if so state it? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you find any trace on the books of the company of $200,000 received from the check of Lockwood & Co.? A.—No Sir; the only entry of $200,000 about that date was the sale of 1,600 shares of the Panama Railroad.

Q.—I speak now of check from Lockwood & Co.? A.—No, Sir; there was no check from Lockwood & Co., or any checks to make that amount.

TESTIMONY OF HENRY B. LAIDLAW.

Henry B. Laidlaw, banker and broker, No. 33 Pine street, examined by Mr. Kasson:

Q.—Did you know the firm of Lees & Waller, doing business in 1872? A.—Yes, Sir; I was a member of that firm at that time.

Q.—From the testimony of the President of the Bank of America it appears that the check for $14,500 upon the American Exchange National Bank was deposited by the firm of Lees & Waller in the Bank of America in February, 1872. State what you know, or what the books or papers of Messrs. Lees & Waller show, in regard to such a check. A.—The letter files or entry-books show the receipt of a check from Richard B. Irwin, sent in a letter to us, dated Feb. 26, 1872, from Washington, and the letter on file is this:

No. 1,527 I STREET, WASHINGTON, Feb. 26, 1872.

Messrs. Lees & Waller:

DEAR SIRS: Inclosed please find check for $14,500, for which please return me your sight exchange on Bank of California, favor Eldridge & Irwin, $13,000 coin and currency check for the balance, and oblige,

Yours, respectfully, RICHARD B. IRWIN.

Q.—Was there any correspondence previous to that? A.—There was a letter dated Feb. 23, in which he asks us what will be the cost, in currency, of our draft on San Francisco for $13,000. The following is the letter:

No. 1,527 I STREET, WASHINGTON, Feb. 23, 1872.

Messrs. Lees & Waller, New-York:

DEAR SIRS: What will be the cost, in currency, of your coin draft on San Francisco, sight, for $13,000? I would like to send for same, with remittance, immediately on receipt of your reply.

Truly yours, RICHARD B. IRWIN.

SECOND LETTER.

Q.—There was no other correspondence with the firm of Lees & Waller? A.—There was one dated Feb. 28, with inclosures.

Q.—Where was this letter dated from? A.—Dated from Washington.

The following is the letter:

THIRD LETTER.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28, 1872.

Messrs. Lees & Waller:

DEAR SIRS: Yours of 27th, with inclosures, came to hand this morning. With thanks, truly yours,

RICHARD B. IRWIN.

Q.—Are there any other letters among the files or papers of Lees & Walker? A.—There do not appear to be any others.

Q.—What period did you examine? A.—The letter file of February, 1872.

Q.—And that appears to be the only one? A.—It appears to be.

PRODUCE THE DRAFT SENT TO IRWIN.

Chairman—I would ask you further can you produce the draft that you sent to Mr. Irwin? What did you do in giving the correspondence? A.—I presume we drew a draft on the Bank of California payable to Eldridge and Irwin, and sent it to Irwin in Washington.

Q.—Can you produce that draft? A.—No, Sir. The draft was not returned to us.

Q.—Where is the draft? A.—It must be in the possession of the Bank of California.

Q.—It is not your question to have it returned? A.—It is not.

MR. HATCH TO GO TO WASHINGTON.

Chairman—That is all, Mr. Ludlow. Mr. Hatch, it is likely you will be summoned before the committee at Washington before we are through.

Mr. Kasson—You know, Mr. Burchard, Mr. Hatch will have to be at Washington, and in any further examination it is desirable it should be before the full committee.

Mr. Hatch—THE TIMES this morning contains a letter signed "Side Lever," in which I am asked certain questions. I am willing to answer these questions, and desire to have certain papers and documents now in the possession of the committee returned to me.

Mr. Burchard—I think there is no objection to return the letters. The reporter will return you the letters. A recess was then taken.

AFTER RECESS.

Mr. S. L. Phelps, who was Second Vice President of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company in 1872-73, presented himself for examination. Having been duly sworn, the examination proceeded:

Chairman—When did you enter into the service of the company? A.—I entered into its service in the end of 1864, and remained till May, 1873.

Q.—Were you a member of the Executive Committee in 1872? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—What were your duties? A.—They were more particularly confined to the China line; my duties generally were in China and Japan.

Q.—What were you in that branch? A.—General Inspector and Superintendent.

Q.—Did the agents report to you? A.—Yes.

Q.—Was it the duty of your office to pass upon their accounts? A.—Yes; to criticise their accounts.

Q.—Were the accounts sent by San Francisco to be inspected by you before being paid? A.—I had nothing to do with San Francisco. I had to do with the accounts in China and Japan.

Q.—You had nothing to do with San Francisco? A.—Not unless specially directed.

WHY WITNESS WANTED TO TESTIFY.

Q.—State for what purpose you desire to testify? A.—I find in Mr. Baby's evidence, "Mr. Phelps wanted to charge $200,000 against my account." I saw Mr. Baby on the subject, and he told me he had not been accurately reported. He was to have met me this morning at the office of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, but was not there. He told me yesterday that he remembered saying something of that sort. I do not remember having said so. He also remembered that that report of Mr. Stockwell's was a thing that I would not sign, nor he either. Witness tendered a letter from Mr. Bellows in corroboration of his statement, but the Chairman did not consider it evidence. He stated, however, that he would lay it before the full committee.

A DIRECTOR WHO CRITICISES STOCKWELL'S REPORT.

Witness—I have to state that I have nothing to do with the New-York office of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company. The financial part of the report I did not make out at all; it was given to me by Mr. Stockwell. I asked if it was possible he was going to put in that report with $600,000 charged to the San Francisco agency, and he said certainly. I criticized the report so that there could be no misunderstanding as to my views on the subject.

Q.—You say you told Capt. Baby that you would not sign the report. Why was that? A.—Because I did not consider it a proper report.

Q.—What did you object to? A.—It was a misrepresentation, and calculated to deceive the stockholders.

Q.—You were the Second Vice President of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company? A.—Yes.

Q.—In the absence of the President and First Vice President you would be President of the company? A.—Yes.

Q.—You were aware that was a false report? A.—I did not say false. I said it was a report calculated to deceive the stockholders.

Q.—It was a report that you would not sign? A.—I would not sign it.

Q.—You say you criticised this report? A.—I informed the Directors.

Q.—Who did you inform? A.—Mr. Williams, Mr. Clews, and Mr. King.

Q.—There were certain items connected with the Pacific line that you criticised to the Directors. Will you state what these items were that you were dissatisfied with? A.—I was dissatisfied with the representation of the value of the California Coast Line, and objected particularly to have that $650,000 charged to the San Francisco Line.

Q.—Did you criticise that item to Mr. Williams, Mr. Clews, and Mr. King? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What Mr. Williams do you mean? What was his official position? A.—In May, 1873, he was a Director for a short time before I left. It was about three or four days before I left the service of the company.

Q.—What knowledge have you in regard to the disbursements or appropriations of money belonging to the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company for the purpose of procuring the legislation of Congress during the term you were Secretary? A.—I had no knowledge of my own.

Q.—Had you no knowledge from any officer or person in the employment of the company? A.—Yes, Sir, I suppose I have. Mr. Stockwell in his conversation with me clearly admitted to me the expenditure of money in Washington.

NECESSARY TO SEND IRWIN AWAY.

Q.—State what he said as near as you can? A.—There is but one thing I can state directly. He told me that he supposed as there was to be a Congressional investigation it would be necessary to send Irwin out of the country, and keep him away for some time.

Q.—When did he make that statement? A.—In August or September, 1872. I went out to China and Japan in the Spring of 1871, and went down to South America in the Spring of 1872.

Q.—Were you absent from New-York during 1872, prior to September? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Then you have no personal knowledge of what took place here during that period? A.—None whatever.

Q.—Have you any knowledge other than what you have communicated in regard to the Stockwell admissions? A.—No, Sir. There is one matter that bears somewhat on that Washington business that occurred prior to it. It is in my knowledge that when Mr. Irwin came back here from Washington, after failing the second time, he reported to Mr. McClean that in his opinion and in the opinion of all those who knew anything about such things that the subsidy could not be obtained with less than the expenditure of half a million of dollars. The Board of Directors voted this proposition down entirely.

Q.—Is that entered on the records? A.—I do not know.

A.—At what time was the statement made to you by Mr. Stockwell? A.—It was hardly a statement. It is difficult to fix the date, because I was here in New-York two or three times about that time. I cannot fix the date. It is somewhere between the early part of August or in September.

[Mr. Phelps desired to submit a document (the nature of which was not declared) to appear in the records of the investigation. Mr. Burchard said the committee would take the paper and submit it to the full committee, and if they decided to make it part of the record it would be put in.]

EVIDENCE OF MR. C. H. TAYLOR.

Mr. C. H. Taylor was then examined:

Chairman—Tell us what you know about the $4,000 check deposited in your bank. A.—In reference to the $4,000 check deposited in our bank I have ascertained that the check was from our Boston correspondent of the National Bank of the Republic. I received from him a description of it. He says the check was drawn by the National Bank of Commerce, Chicago, upon the National Exchange Bank of New-York.

Chairman—I will ask Mr. Phelps another question. Why did Mr. Stockwell suppose there would be an investigation? Did you learn that from him? A.—It was a matter of general talk, and I had been in Washington and had heard it spoken of as being the general opinion.

Q.—Then I will simply ask you to state what time this conversation took place in which he suggested that Irwin should be kept out of the country? A.—I have said before that it was some time in August or in September, 1872.

Chairman—If there is anything further required you will have to testify before the full committee at Washington.

The session was then adjourned until Wednesday morning, at Washington.

MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS YESTERDAY.

The Directors of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company held a secret meeting yesterday afternoon at the offices of the company in Wall street. The proceedings lasted for nearly three hours and were of an animated character. The Directors refused to disclose the nature of the business which kept them occupied so long. Mr. Talcott, in reply to a question from a reporter, said that they (the Directors) were minding their own business, and recommended the newspapers to mind theirs. In the latter event he thought the company would "get along swimmingly." Mr. Talcott was evidently in no humor to give information, and, judging from his manner, the proceedings before the board could not have been agreeable. A TIMES reporter asked Mr. Rufus Hatch for information relative to the meeting of the board, but he said he had no news, except that "there were no more ships burned or lost." It was rumored that the question of the subsidy was the topic discussed, as they evidently fear that the whole subsidy will be withdrawn. Without this aid it is admitted that the earnings of the company would not be sufficient to pay a dividend, and now that the new line of steamers from San Francisco to China and Japan is to commence running next month, the receipts, of course, for freight and passengers will be considerably diminished.

POSTAL MATTERS.

The first Sunday delivery in this City of mail matter will commence this morning, at 9 o'clock, and all streets and avenues above Canal street will be served. The additional force required for this duty will be fifty men. All persons residing south of Canal street can have their letters as usual by calling at the Post Office in the morning. The new law in reference to the prepayment of postage on newspapers went into force yesterday morning. Stamps, varying in denomination from two cents to $60, have been prepared. By their use in combination not more than five of them are required for the prepayment at one time of postage on any quantity of mail matter from one pound to upward of a ton. They can be used only for the prepayment of the class of mail matter for which they were prepared, but are not affixed to the wrappers or sacks containing it. They are handed to a receiving clerk at the time the matter they are designed to prepay is deposited, when a receipt is given for them, and the stamp is attached by the Post Office clerk to the stub of the receipt and perforated for cancellation. A weight receipt is sent to the publishers, and duplicates of the memorandum are retained by the General Superintendent and Auditor. For the purpose of weighing the mail matter received from publishers, three scales have been set up in the reception office, each of two tons capacity. The newspapers begin to come in early in the morning, and those intended for dispatch by the first mails do not arrive later than 4:45 o'clock. Three additional porters have been employed to receive and assist in the weighing department, and one or two additions to the clerical force in other departments have been found necessary. Matter of the second class may be mailed in bulk from Stations A, D, and L, in this City, in addition to the General Post Office, and these stations have been supplied with the necessary blank forms, scales, and other appurtenances to enable them to dispatch business promptly, and in a manner uniform with that observed at the general office. The provisions of the new law do not affect the rates of postage on transient matter, which remain for newspapers, excepting weeklies, periodicals not exceeding two ounces in weight, and circulars, when the same are deposited in a letter-carrier office for delivery by the office or its carriers, uniform at one cent each; periodicals weighing more than two ounces shall be subject to a postage of two cents each, and these rates shall be paid in the usual way by stamp.

CASTLE GARDEN AFFAIRS.

There was a large falling off in the emigration to this port during the past year, the number of immigrants being only 140,337, as against 266,818 in 1873. Mr. Garret Bergen, the Treasurer of the Emigration Commissioners, has resigned, to accept the position of business manager of the Brooklyn *Union*. The employes have presented him with a complimentary address. It is stated that the duties hitherto discharged by the Treasurer will in future devolve on the Secretary, Mr. Jackson, a gentleman who is in every way well qualified for the office.

THE ASSISTANT ALDERMEN LOCKED OUT.

The members of the Board of Assistant Aldermen who resolved on Friday to reorganize met yesterday, in one of their rooms in the City Hall, and held a brief secret caucus. They were about to hold a public session, when Mr. Healy, one of their leaders, was notified that Capt. Leary had received orders from the Commissioner of Public Works to prevent them from entering their chamber. The Police guarded the entrances to the room. The orders of Commissioner Van Nort were given, it is said, at the instance of Mayor Wickham, who was advised that the term of the "half Aldermen," as the "Assistants" have been called, expired last Thursday. The "only two newly-elected Assistant Aldermen"—Patrick Toner and William E. Demarest—were present, with their counsel, Mr. Wolf, and the latter made an unsuccessful attempt to procure an interview with Mayor Wickham. It is said to be the intention of Mr. Healy and his colleagues to reorganize on Monday in some room in the City Hall.

BUSINESS AFFAIRS.

A DULL DAY AT THE EXCHANGES YESTERDAY—FAILURES TO PAY INTEREST ON BONDS.

Business at the various Exchanges was very dull yesterday. The bulls and bears had not quite recovered from the effect of the New Year's calls, and the attendance was consequently rather slim. The volume of business transacted was not large, and there was no feature of special interest in the market, with the exception of Pacific Mail, which early in the day declined from 37⅜ to 33⅞ under pressure of large sales, the investigation of the Ways and Means Committee having a decided influence on the market. A large amount of dividends and interest fell due yesterday, and was met promptly with two exceptions. The West Wisconsin Railroad Company failed to pay the interest on its first mortgage bonds, asserting that in consequence of being obliged to comply with what is known as the Potter law, they were not able to earn sufficient to pay the interest. The officers of the company in this city state that the business of the road has increased since last year, but that the receipts have fallen off, the rates for freight and passengers being now, under the Potter law, at least thirty per cent. less than what they were last year. The company expect that the obnoxious law will shortly be repealed, when the old charges will be resumed, but until then they do not expect to be in a position to pay the interest. The line runs from Tomah, Wis., to St. Paul, Minn., and was completed in 1871. It is claimed that the receipts amount to $80,000 a month. The second case of default was that of the Wabash Company, who failed to take up equipment bonds to the extent of $100,000. Three years ago equipment bonds were issued for $1,000,000 at ten per cent. interest. The Directors took up the bonds themselves, the condition being that one-fifth of the gross amount ($200,000) should be retired annually. A first installment of $100,000 was paid last July, leaving $100,000 due, which the holders consented should lie over until the 1st inst. Yesterday, however, the company were not able to pay the amount, but on payment of the interest it was again allowed to lie over. The business transacted at the Produce Exchange yesterday was very light. Holders showed no disposition to sell, and buyers evinced no disposition to purchase, and the result was that very little changed hands. Yesterday the usefulness of the cable was made apparent at the Exchange. At 10 o'clock A. M. a dispatch was received from London giving the quotations there at 2 o'clock P. M. There was evidently a mistake in one of the prices quoted, and the message was sent back for correction, and in three hours afterward, at 1 P. M., a corrected dispatch was received. There was no business transacted at the Cotton Exchange.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

THE ORGANIZATION ADJOURNS SINE DIE—ADDRESS OF EX-MAYOR VANCE—COMPLIMENTARY RESOLUTIONS.

The last meeting of the old Board of Aldermen was held yesterday. Mr. Falconer was called to the chair, so as to take notes upon resolutions of thanks to the retiring officers. When the roll was called Mr. McCafferty submitted the following:

Resolved, That the thanks of the members of this Board of Aldermen be, and are hereby, tendered to Hon. Samuel B. H. Vance, its presiding officer. His rulings have been firm, dignified, and impartial. His intercourse with them personally and officially has been of an agreeable and pleasing character, such as to entitle him to the respect and esteem of his associates. As presiding officer and legislator we have had opportunity to judge of his merits.

As Mayor of this City, during the short time he has occupied that position he has earned for himself a reputation for honesty, capacity, and efficiency as an executive officer seldom achieved by any person in so brief a tenure of office. Such qualities are as rare as they are invaluable in a public officer, and we take occasion to assure him that they are appreciated by us, and to give expression to the belief that such rare attainments will be brought into constant requisition by a grateful constituency. In now severing all official relations with Hon. Samuel B. H. Vance we earnestly desire to assure him of our heartfelt wishes for his future welfare, prosperity, and happiness.

Ex-Mayor Vance then replied as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN: For this expression of your confidence and regard I thank you. Often as I have had to rely upon your indulgence you have never failed to extend it to me with kind consideration. It was you who conferred upon me the distiction which through the occurrence of a most sudden and unlooked for calamity placed me for the brief period of one month in the chair of the Chief Magistrate of the City. To have discharged the duties of this high office in a manner which has met your approval is a matter of thankfulness to me. Really, all I did do was merely, when the opportunity presented itself, what I felt to be my duty. The importance to the City of the faithful discharge of the duties of the Mayoralty cannot be overestimated. There is not an act of the administration in the Government he cannot by watchfulness influence. Carelessness or indifference in the office is about as certain to prove prejudicial as direct overt acts. If my brief term as Mayor has been felt for the general good I am more than gratified. A higher reward could not be conferred upon me.

Mr. Kehr moved that the board adjourn to Monday at 11 o'clock. He said their term would not expire before noon on that day.

Mr. Cooper contended that the term of the board would expire on Sunday night at 12 o'clock, and Mr. Kehr then withdrew his motion.

After passing votes of thanks to Gen. Pinckney, the Chief Clerk, and Francis J. Twoomey, his deputy, for the manner in which they discharged their duties, the board adjourned *sine die*.

THE BROOKLYN SCANDAL.

The trial of the suit of Theodore Tilton against Rev. Henry Ward Beecher will be called on Monday in the City Court of Brooklyn. Both sides will answer "ready," and the work of calling and swearing in a panel of 500 jurors will be commenced. Owing to the engagements in this City of one of Mr. Tilton's counsel, the case will not be called until 2 o'clock in the afternoon. From 2 o'clock until 4 o'clock will be devoted to swearing in the jurors by fifties, and hearing the excuses of such as have excuses to offer. Judge Neilson who will preside during the trial, announced yesterday that no definite arrangements would be made for the accommodation of the Press until the twelve jurors who are to try the case have been selected. The trial will take place in Part II., which, although the most commodious court room in the building is yet a comparatively small apartment. It would be impossible to arrange tables for the accommodation of the lawyers and reporters while 500 jurors occupied the space within the railing, and it is for this reason that Judge Neilson has decided not to make any final arrangements until a jury has been selected. On motion of Mr. Beecher's lawyers, Judge McCue yesterday granted an order to take the testimony of Mr. John H. Drake, of Staten Island, who sails for Europe some time next week.

THE RING SUITS.

The following communication on the prosecution of the ring suits has been received by the Corporaton Counsel:

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1875.

Hon. E. Delafield Smith, Counsel to the Corporation:

DEAR SIR: We have received your note of the 30th ult., accepting the retainer on behalf of the City therein proposed. We shall have great pleasure in cooperating with you in the proceedings contemplated in your correspondence with the Mayor, for the purpose of securing restitution of the money fraudulently abstracted from the public treasury during the period preceding your accession to the office of Corporation Counsel.

Your kind reference to the services which we endeavored to render, in pursuance of the same object, when we were connected with the original actions commenced in behalf of the county, is thankfully appreciated. Those cases were prosecuted to results favorable to the county, in both the Special and General Terms of this Judicial Department, but they were subsequently suspended to await a decision by the Court of Appeals in the action brought by the State. We concur with you in the opinion that subsequent developments and occurrences which have happened during the period of their suspension may well make it appropriate to resort to further proceedings in order to secure effective restitution.

We remain, very respectfully, your obedient servants, (Signed,) GEORGE TICKNOR CURTIS, JOHN K. PORTER.

LOSS OF THE STEAM-SHIP THOMAS BROOKS.

The following particulars of the loss of the steam-ship Thomas Brooks on the southern coast of Cuba early last month, a report of which was telegraphed, are received by mail: The steam-ship Thomas Brooks left Santiago de Cuba on Wednesday night, the 2d ult., and struck on a rock at a point called Morillo, about fifteen miles from Guantanamo, at 3 o'clock on Thursday morning. The steamer backed off and sunk in ten minutes in deep water, taking down with her about thirty-five people. About as many more escaped to the shore, some in one boat which was successfully launched; the other upset, and the rest were saved on pieces of wood, &c. The coast has been carefully searched for any survivors, but none have turned up. The greatest consternation prevailed; the shortness of the trip, the fineness of the weather, and the goodness of the boat, all having rendered the idea of any such catastrophe wildly improbable. The steamer belonged to the firm of Benito, Ertenger & Perez, of Santiago de Cuba.

A BAD BEGINNING FOR THE NEW YEAR.

The array of prisoners charged with intoxication, at the Yorkville Police Court yesterday morning, would seem to disprove the assertion that the time-honored custom of making New Year's calls is falling into disuse. There were about fifty of these offenders, and all pleaded the festive character of the day in extenuation. The plea was of no avail, and every delinquent was fined from $5 to $10. Hugh Campbell, who attempted to murder Officer Clauson, of the Eighteenth Precinct, was fully committed for trial without bail. Campbell fired at the officer twice, on Friday night, and nothing but the ruffian's unsteady aim saved Clauson's life.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Police arrests for the past week numbered 1,700. The arrests made on New Year's Day were 405.

Rev. W. R. Alger will preach at the Church of the Messiah to-day, morning and evening, on "The Law of Waste and of Economy in Human Life."

It is said that Mayor Wickham has notified the Fire Commissioners to answer the charges embodied in the report of the Commissioners of Accounts.

There were reported at the Bureau of Vital Statistics, last week, 584 deaths, 516 births, and 154 marriages—an increase of 19 deaths, 43 births, and 29 marriages over the preceding week.

John Boyne and William Dorsey were committed without bail by Justice Kasmire, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, charged with assaulting Andrew Aughltree, of No. 198 Varick street, with a club.

Charles Horst, a member of the United States Marine Corps, while jumping from the ferry-boat Winona, at the Fulton Ferry, yesterday, had his left foot crushed between the boat and the bridge, and was seriously injured.

Thomas Hylander, of Flatbush avenue, Brooklyn, was arraignod yesterday before Justice Kilbreth at the Tombs Police Court, charged with stealing a beaver robe of the value of $110. He was held in default of $1,000 bail.

Mrs. Laura S. Webb is to give a reading at the Spingler House on Thursday evening. The entertainment is given for the purpose of realizing funds to assist Mrs. Webb in the publication of a work entitled *Seventy-Six*.

United States Marshal Fiske announces that no payments will be made for election services to Supervisors of Election and United States Special Deputy Marshals after Saturday next, as the accounts will then be closed.

Mrs. Mary L. Biglow appeared yesterday at the Tombs Police Court before Justice Kilbreth, and complained that Charles Reynolds and Michael Fletcher stole a quantity of jewelry from her, valued at $1,064. They were both committed.

During a fight yesterday afternoon, at No. 803 First avenue, between John Kearney and Martin Kenny, the latter struck his adversary with a slung-shot in the face, completely destroying the right eye. Kearney was attended by Dr. Thomas, and Kenny was locked up.

On Friday night the gun store of James W. Godfrey, No. 72 Catharine street, was robbed by burglars. The thieves effected an entrance to the basement of the building, which is unoccupied, and thence they made their way into the store, and carried off $1,200 worth of guns and revolvers.

Ross Leeland, of East Twenty-second street, and Thomas Kearney, who gave his address as New-Jersey, were both held in $1,000 bail by Justice Kasmire, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, charged with stealing a seal-skin sacque and other clothing from Mrs. Louisa Alicant, of No. 115 Sixth avenue.

A few nights ago Eugene Taylor snatched $5 and some odd stamps from Howard Thorn, of No. 226 Thompson street. The robbery occurred on the corner of Thompson and Prince streets, and Taylor was only found yesterday. He was held in $1,000 bail by Justice Kasmire, at Jefferson Market Police Court.

George Harline, aged fifty-two, of No. 189 Hester street, while temporarily insane, yesterday made two unsuccessful attempts to commit suicide by shooting. One attempt was made while he was in the Atlantic Garden, in the Bowery, and the other while at the Mulberry Street Police Station. The would-be suicide was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

Mayor Wickham performed his first official act yesterday by appointing Mr. William R. Martin as Park Commissioner, to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Mr. Bissinger. Mr. Martin is well known as the President of the West-side Association, and a lawyer by profession. He was born in this City, some forty-five years ago. Mr. Martin will probably enter upon his duties on Monday.

BROOKLYN.

The Police made 418 arrests during the past week.

There are 647 prisoners in the Kings County Penitentiary.

A Grand Jury will be impaneled in the Court of Oyer and Terminer on Monday, for the January Term.

On all taxes for 1875 collected after the 1st inst. a charge of one per cent. per month will be made.

Mrs. Sarah Merrigan will probably be again placed on trial for the murder of Miss Margaret Hamill, during the January Term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer.

Justice Pratt yesterday granted an order directing a final accounting by the Trustees in the foreclosure suit of Wickhoff and others against the South Side Railroad Company.

Controller Powell and City Auditor William S. Learing entered on the discharge of their duties yesterday morning. It is said that a large number of changes will be made among the clerks in these offices.

A general order has been issued by the Police Commissioners, directing each patrolman and roundsman on the force to provide himself with an india-rubber overcoat and glazed cap cover. The rubber coats now in use by some members of the force will have to be thrown aside, as the new ones are required to be of a regulation pattern.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The ice men along the Hudson River are all actively engaged making preparations for cutting and storing their stock during the Winter. The new ice-house at Verplanck's will be filled for the first time this Winter.

Mr. Simeon Brady, of Port Chester, is having a yacht forty-two feet long, of about thirty tons, sloop rig, built for him by Mr. Joshua Bedell, of Glen Cove, Long Island. It is to be a first-class boat, a model in every respect.

An election of officers of Sunnyside Lodge No. 289, I. O. O. F., of Sing Sing, resulted in the choice of the following: George Lockwood, W. G.; C. B. Palmer, V. G.; Frank L. Munn, Secretary; J. P. Holmes, Treasurer; J. C. Mead, S. Ayles, Frank L. Mann, Trustees.

At a convocation of Buckingham Chapter No. 174, R. A. M., Sing Sing, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Isaac B. Noxon, H. P.; J. H. Coleman, K.; Robert M. Lawrence, S.; Ebenezer Fowler, Treasurer; C. H. Cummings, Secretary. The installation ceremonies will take place on Monday evening, 4th inst.

Resolute Section of Cadets of Temperance has been organized in Greenburg, with the following officers: C. Martin, W. P.; A. Campbell, Second P.; C. P. McClelland, W. A.; M. M. Todd, V. A.; W. P. Ackerman, S.; C. Eberspacher, A. S.; C. Nichols, T.; S. M. Ackerman, A. T.; H. Ackerman, G.; J. Henderson, U.; F. Hotchkiss, W.; G. Werderhold, A. W.

NEW-JERSEY.

James Davis, formerly Chief of Police of Hoboken, died suddenly on Friday at his residence in Jersey City.

County Physician Stout yesterday vaccinated 100 prisoners in the Hudson County Jail, to prevent the spread of the small-pox, which threatens to become epidemic there.

The Pickwick Boat Club, of Hoboken, have elected A. M. Hopkins, President; M. Dast, Vice President; H. H. Sierck, Treasurer; J. H. Reekie, Captain; Robert Taylor, Lieutenant.

Anna Drahota, who, several weeks ago, attempted to commit suicide by drinking poison at the Hamburg-Bremen House, Hoboken, because of domestic trouble, was yesterday granted a bill of separation from her husband. Officer Rothgen yesterday took a bottle of poison from her pocket, and she persists in her determination to kill herself.

Frank Ross, a dock-builder of Jersey City, met with a most singular and painful, if not fatal, accident, on New Year's night. He had been making calls all day, and toward evening started for home. On Warren street he slipped and fell against an iron railing with sharp pointed palings. One of the iron pickets penetrated his throat, making a ghastly wound two inches long, which narrowly escaped severing his wind-pipe. He was picked up and removed by citizens to the office of Dr. Wolff, where his injuries were dressed, and was then taken to his home. Fatal results are not apprehended unless inflammation sets in.

Mrs. Peddie, mother-in-law of John Allen, proprietor of the Darcy House, Jersey City, died suddenly under singular circumstance yesterday afternoon. She started out with her daughter to make some purchases. Having reached the corner of Montgomery and Henderson streets, she slipped and fell. An effort was made to raise her, and it was discovered that she was dead. The body was removed to her home in Henderson street. County Physician Stout, who was notified, will make a post-mortem examination of the remains. It is a somewhat remarkable coincidence that, a month ago, the husband of the unfortunate lady slipped, fell, and died in the same way and at the same place.

At about 6 o'clock last evening, Henry Sherry went into Taylor's saloon, on Newark, near Jersey avenue, Jersey City, and demanded a drink. Taylor observed that he was already much under the influence of liquor and refused to supply him. Sherry drew a tap from a handy beer-barrel, allowing the liquor to run over the floor, and, armed with the weapon, threatened personal violence to the saloon-keeper. A number of men took hold of him and put him out. During the scuffle he bit the thumb of one of the party, injuring it severely. In retaliation for having been put out of the saloon, he broke in a valuable pane of glass. He was secured and handcuffed, and taken to the station-house, and will be detained till Monday morning for examination.

A MURDERESS CONVICTED.

RACHAEL COWARD FOUND GUILTY OF MURDER IN THE SECOND DEGREE AT NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J.

The trial of Rachael Coward for the murder, several months ago, of Charles Ten Broeck, which has engaged the attention of the Middlesex County (N. J.) Court of Oyer and Terminer since Monday last, was brought to a close before Judge Scudder, in New-Brunswick, last night. Both the murderess and her victim were colored persons. They had lived as husband and wife. On the day of the murder Rachael requested Ten Broeck to take home to her, on his return from work, something that she desired. He returned without it, and when she discovered this, from an examination of his basket, she became enraged and threatened to kill him. Later in the evening, while Ten Broeck was sleeping, she entered his room, and, exclaiming "I told you I would!" plunged a carving-knife into his breast. The weapon passed into his heart and he died with scarce a struggle. Rachael endeavored to persuade her fellow-tenants to say that he committed suicide, but they refused, and the evidence adduced against her on the trial was so overwhelming that she abandoned the plea and set up self-defense. She claimed, in her testimony yesterday, that Ten Broeck had undertaken to strike her, and that, to save herself from bodily harm, she dealt him the fatal blow. The case was given to the jurors last evening, and they, after a long deliberation, returned a verdict convicting the murderess of murder in the second degree. She was remanded to jail and will be sentenced to-morrow. The extreme penalty for her crime is twenty years' imprisonment.

TRANSFER OF FOREMEN OF STREET-CLEANING.

The Committee on Street-cleaning met yesterday afternoon, and made the following transfers of the foremen in the Street-cleaning Bureau: M. T. Beirne from Seventh to First Ward, John W. Hefflin from First to Second Ward, P. Malone from Thirteenth to Third Ward, John O'Leary from Twenty-first to Fourth Ward, Edward Mulvey from Third to Sixth Ward, J. W. Galvin from Ninth to Seventh Ward, R. P. Barker from Eighteenth to Ninth Ward, C. Brandt from Sixth to Tenth Ward, Owen Healey from Twenty-second to Eleventh Ward, G. W. Delaney from Fourteenth to Thirteenth Ward, R. W. Beebe from Fourth to Fourteenth Ward, T. Moore from Second to Fifteenth Ward, T. Fitzsimmons from Eleventh to Sixteenth Ward, P. McDevitt from Tenth to Seventeenth Ward, William Jameson from Seventeenth to Eighteenth Ward, C. H. Deismater from Sixteenth to Twentieth Ward, C. H. Kosch from Twentieth to Twenty-first Ward, William L. Sandford from Forty-seventh street dump to Twenty-second Ward, J. Miller was assigned to Broadway and the avenues. The transfers, it was stated by the Committee, were made for the purpose of distributing the foremen, so that each one should have charge of the ward in which he lived, and with the view of securing their presence at the scene of their work at the earliest practicable moment in case of emergency.

THE REGISTER'S OFFICE.

The new Register, Gen. Patrick Henry Jones, will not make any important changes in his department for two or three weeks. William Ullman was appointed Messenger and Thomas Mulligan Collector, about a week ago, but the *personnel* of the office is otherwise unchanged. Gen. Jones will shortly appoint a Deputy Register and several clerks in place of the present incumbents of the office, and he is also considering the propriety of reducing the force of Copying Clerks in the Spring. There are now about forty of these employes, who are paid for copying at the rate of five cents per folio—(100 words)—and there is scarcely enough work coming in to the office to furnish them remunerative employment.

CITY HALL NOTES.

The Mayor's Private Secretary states that his message will be ready early on Monday. He was engaged in examining portions of it yesterday.

Senators Gross, Fox, and Ledwith, Assemblyman Daly, Chamberlain Lane, and others, called upon the Mayor yesterday.

The contemplated alterations in the Mayor's office are being made. The western section of the City Hall is to be used by his Honor and his clerical force.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship San Salvador for Savannah.—Joseph Brawley, Miss R. J. Hutton, Miss H. M. Richardson, Timothy Coakley, Charles L. Smith, J. D. Baldwin, H. E. Webster, Miss H. E. Judson, Edward Jones, Alexander Monroe, Lewis Griffin, William Morton, James Donnell, Michael Moylan, J. Lord, C. B. Ellsworth, B. W. Currier, S. H. Wardwell, C. A. Morris, J. M. Pendleton, wife and child, George Dexter, Miss Helen Davis, Miss E. S. Tappen, Miss Ann Massey, John Caley, Juan Antoine, Georgius Antoine, Thomas Lynch.

In steam-ship Italy, for Liverpool.—John Robinson and wife, Miss Eliza Beattie, F. W. Withecombe, John Axford, Robert Manners, Mrs. M. Lino, C. H. Hayman, James Gilmore, Miss Mary McFarland, Frederick Cooper, Cecil C. Morgan, Thos. Lovelock, Phil. H. Gosset, Thomas Gill and wife, W. J. Holroys, wife, child, and infant.

In steam-ship Olympia, for Liverpool—John Leveson, William Cassidy, James Morrison, W. H. Deacon, Joseph Jacobs, Joseph Meyerson.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Cuba, from Liverpool—Mrs. Anna Aitkin, D. H. Bailey, John S. Bender, N. Bliss, George N. Bliss, William Bragge, Mrs. Broadish, Master Broadish, and maid, Mrs. Jessie Clayburn, B. Cohen, Charles Cowan, G. M. Fairchild, D. F. H. Foster, Thomas Geddes, Austin Gray, George Hamilton, Charles Heaton, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Hopkins, D. Mac Innes and friend, J. P. Marquand, E. Nostrand, A. Openhyn, M. Philip, Mr. and Mrs. James Pyle and child, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Rodman, two children, and nurse, Mr. and Mrs. David Ripley, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Sgobel, J. M. Strechten, G. Valois, J. Leaycraft.

In steam-ship Andes, from Savanilla, &c.—A. B. Forwood, J. R. Hutchins, Mr. Savage, J. J. Maclachlin, Enrique Cruz, G. A. Cunningham, Mr. Freeman, Mrs. A. B. Forwood, S. Mnason, W. E. Peck, Lorenzo Diaz, J. B. Wells, Mr. Weeks.

In steam-ship Cleopatra, from Savannah.—Mrs. W. Frank, C. C. Staples, A. W. Watts, Mrs. E. Dowell, and 6 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....7:24	Sun sets.....4:46	Moon rises..3:43

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..4:26	Gov. Island..5:15	Hell Gate...6:37

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.........SATURDAY, Jan. 2.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Neckar, (Ger.,) Meyer, Bremen, via Southampton, Oelrichs & Co.; Italy, (Br.,) Thomson, Liverpool, via Queenstown, F. W. J. Hurst; City of Montreal, (Br.,) Eynon, Liverpool, J. G. Dale; Olympia, (Br.,) Young, Glasgow, Henderson Brothers; Acapulco, Gray, Aspinwall, Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co.; George W. Clyde, Pennington, Galveston, via Key West, C. H. Mallory & Co.; General Meade, Sampson, New-Orleans, F. Baker; Hudson, Gager, New-Orleans, Clark & Seaman; San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah, Wm. R. Garrison; Gulf Stream, Faircloth, Savannah, R. Lowden; Charleston, Berry, Charleston, J. W. Quintard & Co.; Old Dominion, Walker, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; E. C. Knight, Chichester, Georgetown, D. C., J. C. Kenyon & Co.; Vindicator, Morton, Philadelphia, J. Hand; General Whitney, Hallett, Boston, H. F. Dimock.

Barks Don Guillermo, (Br.,) Ismay, London, R. J. Cortis; Giulio, (Ital.,) Paolillo, Belfast, L. Lauro, Storey & Co.; David, (Ital.,) Bozzo, Dublin, J. C. Seager.

Brig Jennie A. Cheney, Arey, Laguayra, H. P. Brown & Co.

Schrs. Elwood Burton, Jarvis, Georgetown, Dem., Leaycraft & Co.; Mercury, (Br.,) Thomas, Duneden and Wellington, N. Z., Mailler & Quereau.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Andes, (Br.,) Porter, Savanilla Dec. 16, Carthagena 18, Kingston, Jam., 22d, and Nassau 28th, with mdse. and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Co. Dec. 26, off Castle Island Light, signaled bark Amiral Cecille, (Fr.,) same day, in Crooked Island Passage, passed steam-ship Alps, hence for Port-au-Prince; same time, saw steam-ship City of Tokio, hence for Aspinwall; 31st, off Hatteras, passed a State Line steamer, bound for Norfolk.

Steam-ship Cuba, (Br.,) Martyn, Liverpool Dec. 19 and Queenstown 20th, with mdse. and passengers to Charles G. Francklyn.

Steam-ship Canima, (Br.,) Leddicoat, Hamilton, Bermuda 4 ds., in ballast and passengers to A. E. Outerbridge. Experienced heavy N. W. gales the entire passage.

Steam-ship Cleopatra, Bulkley, Savannah Dec. 29, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steam-ship North Point, Smith, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Albemarle, Kelly, Lewes, Del., with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Chesapeake, Mangum, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Ship Cambridge, (new, of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Hill, Yarmouth, N. S., Dec. 24, in ballast to Boyd & Hincken. Will load for Antwerp.

Schr. Parepa, Packard, Progreso Dec. 10, with hemp, &c., to order—vessel to B. F. Metcalf & Co.

Schr. Jennie Middleton, Whittaker, Cedar Keys, Fla., 14 ds., with lumber to Isaac Eppinger—vessel to Evans, Ball & Co.

Schr. Nellie, (of Belfast,) French, Jacksonville 8 ds., with lumber to Eppinger, Russell & Co.—vessel to H. W. Lord & Co.

Schr. Warren Gates, Lewis, New-London.

Schr. E. R. Kirk, Tolles, Providence.

Schr. Edwin S. Tyler, Miller, Providence.

Schr. Lucy Jones, Maylor, Providence.

Schr. Success, Richards, Providence.

Schr. Daniel Morris, Hart, Bristol.

WIND—Sundown, fresh, S. W., clear.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Neckar, for Bremen; Olympia, for Glasgow; Baltic and Italy, for Liverpool; Geo. W. Clyde, for Galveston; Hudson and General Meade, for New-Orleans; San Salvador, for Savannah; Gulf Stream, for Charleston; Old Dominion, for Richmond; E. C. Knight, for Georgetown, D. C.; General Whitney, for Boston; brig Victoria, for Barbados.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 2.—Arr. 1st, steamer Louisa, Edenton, N. C.; brig Silas N. Martin, Demerara.

Arr. 2d, schrs. Rescue, St. Andrews; L. and M. Reed, Salem; Bill Stowe, Boston.

Cld. steamer Wilmington, Havana, Key West, and New-Orleans.

BRUNSWICK, Ga., Jan. 2.—Cld. 1t., schr. Wave Crest, Sandy Hook.

BOSTON, Jan. 2.—Arr. brig Oriana, Fayal; schr. Louisa A. Orr, New-Orleans.

Below, bark Zephyrine, Demerara; steamers France and Siberia, Liverpool; Norman, Philadelphia; ship Cromwell, Calcutta; bark Rainbow, Philadelphia; schrs. Juliet, Mayagues; W. A. Jordan, Galveston; A. F. Baillie, Mobile.

Arr. this P. M., schr. Alhambra, Doane, Halifax, (and cld. to return;) brig Torrent, Mountford, Pensacola; schr. Alice Belle, Hathaway, Philadelphia.

Cld. steamer Glaucus, Bearse, New-York.

Sld. steamers Siberia, Wm. Crane, and Norman.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 2.—Arr. steamer Georgia, New-York.

Sld. steamers Champion, New-York; Equator, Philadelphia; Sea Gull, Baltimore.

MOBILE, Jan. 2.—Arr. schr. Annie S. Conant, New-York.

Cld. schr. Hattie Baker, Boston.

PORTLAND, Jan. 2.—Cld. steamers Polynesian, Liverpool; Georgia, Halifax; Eleanora, New-York; George Cromwell, New-York; schrs. Canton, Havana; Annie R. Lewis, Mobile; A. R. Weeks, Matanzas.

1st.—Arr. steamer Franconia, New-York.

PENSACOLA, Jan. 1.—Arr. ship Kalliope, (Norw.,) Liverpool.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 2.—Arr. steamers Lancaster, Fall River; Leopard, Newburyport.

Below schrs. Ida L., Boston; B. W. Robinson, Boston (in tow with jibboom broken off by collision.)

Cld. steamer Hunter, Providence; schrs. Ruth T. Carlisle, Matanzas; Jennie E. Simmons, Savannah; steamers Tonawanda, Savannah; Virginia, Charleston; Roman, Boston; Mary, Providence; Fanita, New-York.

PASS A L'OUTRE, Jan. 2.—Sld. Martha N. Hall, Philadelphia; Jennie Wood ——; ship Valadora, (Sp.,) Europe; bark I. M. B., (Sp.,) ——; brig Felisse, (Sp.,) Havana; ships Peter Young, Havre; Robert Dixon, Havre.

NEWCASTLE, Del., Jan. 2.—Passed up, steamer John W. Everman, Richmond.

Passed down, steamer Charles W. Lord, Havana and New-Orleans; Ital. bark Prospero Padre, Cork for orders; Ger. bark Meridian, Bremen; barkentine Joseph Baker, Barbados.

The schr. Sallie Wilson, for St. Jago, remains here.

Arr. schr. J. M. Fitzpatrick, Boston, seeking freight.

LEWES, Del., Jan. 2.—A heavy fog prevails off shore this morning and there is nothing visible beyond the harbor. The ship Nantilus, an unknown brig, Reading steamer No. 2, and a few schooners are still here.

Three barks were beating in yesterday, but no reports have been received from outside.

PORT ROYAL, S. C., Jan. 2.—Arr. ship Carrie Clark, Stavell, in ballast, Tybee.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Jan. 2.—Sld. brig Mary C. Comery, Baltimore, and a fleet of coasters bound north. Brig Frances Jane, Towse, to Baltimore to-morrow.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 2.—Cld. steamers Cortes and Western Metropolis.

Passes—Arr. steamers New-Orleans, New-York; Themis, St. Thomas.

Sld. ship G. C. Trufant; barks Carlos, Serafino, and Aramor; brig Felix.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., Jan. 1.—Arr. brig Wiley Smith, (Br.,) Nassau, N. P., 18 ds., for Boston.

Sld. brig Ido L. Ray, schrs. Wm. R. Drury, George Osborne, Rosina, George P. Trigg, and Eleanora Van Dusen.

Wind north-westerly; fresh, clear.

Arr. 2d, schrs. Chas. L. Rogers, Rockport, Mass., for New-York; Hattie E. Smith, Newburyport, for do.; Rebecca W. Huddell, Boston, for Philadelphia; Minnehaha, do., for Mosquito Inlet; Alice P. Higgins, Amelia Caleb, Isaac Rich, and John M. Ball, do., for Virginia; Delia Hodgkins, Portland, for do.; Winged Racer, Wellfleet, for Baltimore.

9 A. M.—Wind S. E.; thick and rainy.

FOREIGN PORTS.

CARDENAS, Jan. 2.—Arr. 1st, schr. Maud C., (Br.,) St. John, N. B.

HAVANA, Jan. 2.—Sld. 1st, steamer Columbus, New-York; barks New-York, Caibarien; Brothers and Sisters, Charleston; schr. James A. Brown, Cardenas.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 2.—Arr. 1st, ship Midnight, Howland's Island.

MATANZAS, Jan. 2.—Arr. Dec. 31, brig Proteus, Portland.

Arr. Jan. 1, bark Geneva, Caibarien.

SAGUA, Jan. 2.—Arr. Dec. 30, schr. J. W. Vanaman, Philadelphia, St. John, N. F. Jan. 2, arr. steamer Manitoban, Liverpool, and sails at 2 P. M. for Halifax and Baltimore.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—Sld. for the United States, Leonie, Antarctic, Nereus, Lady Dufferin, Marie and Helene, and Aneroid.

Arr. out the 31st ult., Jarlen, Madura, and Ludwig, Heyn.

Arr. out on the 2d inst., Anna Maria, W. A. Campbell and Katie Macdonald.

The ship [illegible], which sld. from Liverpool Dec. 25, [illegible] in collision [illegible]

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 2.—The Cunard Line steam-ship Russia, Capt. Cook, from New-York Dec. 23, arr. here at 9 o'clock this morning.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 2.—The Williams & Guion Line steam-ship Wyoming, Capt. Guard, from New-York Dec. 22, for Liverpool, arr. here at 9 P. M.

The Inman Line steam-ship City of Brooklyn sld. hence to-day for New-York.

ANTWERP, Jan. 2.—The steam-ship Nederland sld. yesterday for New-York.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 2.—The National Line steam-ship Helvetia, [illegible] this port, [illegible] Roche's Point at 8:30 P. M. yesterday.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION CO.

EVERY BOND BOUGHT

TO-MORROW,

AT OR BEFORE

4:30 P. M.,

WILL PARTICIPATE IN THE THIRD SERIES DRAWING, HELD AT STEINWAY HALL AT 5 O'CLOCK TO-MORROW, JAN. 4.

2 PREMIUMS	$100,000
2 PREMIUMS	35,000
4 PREMIUMS	10,000
4 PREMIUMS	5,000
4 PREMIUMS	3,000
8 PREMIUMS	1,000
40 PREMIUMS	500

AND MANY OTHERS.

POSTPONEMENT IMPOSSIBLE

UNDER THIS PLAN.

DON'T COMPARE IT WITH A LOTTERY.

BEAR IN MIND THAT THE CAPITAL INVESTED,

$20,

IS ALWAYS SECURED.

Arrangements have been made to fill all orders without delay. Call on or address at once

MORGENTHAU, BRUNO & CO.,

FINANCIAL AGENTS,

NO. 23 PARK ROW,

NEW-YORK.

(Post Office Drawer No. 29.)

Remit by draft on New-York City banks, by registered letter, or Post Office money order.

The Industrial Exhibition Company,

NEW-YORK.

Notice is hereby given that the Third Series Drawing of Premium Bonds, issued according to the provisions of the Legislature of the State of New-York, will be held publicly, in accordance with the plan of redemption, on MONDAY, JAN. 4, 1875, at 5 o'clock P. M., at STEINWAY HALL, 14th st., near 4th av.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1874.

By order of the Board,

F. A. ALBERGER, President.

WILLIAM C. MOORE, Treasurer.

REUBEN J. TODD, Secretary.

Admission free.

SAVED FROM THE FIRE.

We have a LARGE STOCK of

FURNITURE,

saved when our warehouse was burned, which we are

CLOSING OUT AT GREAT BARGAINS.

WARREN WARD & CO.,

NOS. 67 AND 69 CROSBY ST.,

TWO DOORS BELOW OUR OLD WAREHOUSE.